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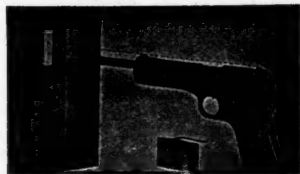
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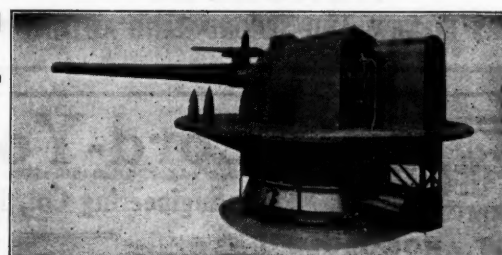
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STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

We omit the table of Army Stations this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, pages 1418 and 1447.

THE NAVY.

Corrected up to July 13. Later changes noted elsewhere.
(a) Represents number of guns on board over 4-inch.
(b) Represents number of guns on board under 4-inch.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Admiral Frank F. Fletcher, Commander-in-Chief.

WYOMING, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship and flagship of Admiral Fletcher) (trophy ship, battle efficiency and gunnery, 1914). Capt. Herbert O. Dunn. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
YANKTON (tender to fleet flagship). Lieut. Aubrey W. Fitch. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

FIRST DIVISION.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, Commander.

ARKANSAS, battleship—first line, 33(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Vice Admiral Mayo.) Capt. William R. Shoemaker. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEW YORK, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
DELAWARE, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Capt. William A. Gill. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
TEXAS, battleship—first line, 31(a), 4(b). Capt. John Hood. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SECOND DIVISION.

UTAH, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Albert Gleaves. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
FLORIDA, battleship—first line, 26(a), 4(b). Capt. Hilary P. Jones. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
KANSAS, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). Capt. Henry F. Bryan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MICHIGAN, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Albert P. Niblack. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
SOUTH CAROLINA, battleship—second line, 8(a), 26(b). Capt. Robert L. Russell. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

THIRD DIVISION.

Rear Admiral De Witt Coffman, Commander.

VIRGINIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Coffman). Comdr. Richard H. Jackson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
GEORGIA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Joseph W. Oman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEBRASKA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. Guy H. Burrage. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, battleship—second line, 24(a), 15(b). Capt. Joseph L. Jayne. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, battleship—second line, 24(a), 16(b). Capt. William M. Crose. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Rear Admiral Walter McLean, Commander.

LOUISIANA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral McLean.) Capt. George F. Cooper. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
CONNECTICUT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edward H. Durell. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
MINNESOTA, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Casey B. Morgan. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. Edwin A. Anderson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
VERMONT, battleship—second line, 24(a), 22(b). Capt. George W. Kline. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

CRUISER SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, Commander.

WASHINGTON, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Caperton). Capt. Edward L. Beach. At Cape Haitien, Haiti.

CASTINE, gunboat, 2(b). Comdr. James F. Carter. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DES MOINES, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. John R. Y. Blakely. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MACHIAS, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Albert W. Marshall. At Tampico, Mexico.

MARIETTA, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. William M. Scott. At Progresso, Mexico.

MONTANA (torpedo training ship). Comdr. Chester Wells. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

NASHVILLE, gunboat, 8(a), 6(b). Comdr. Percy N. Olmsted. At San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NORTH CAROLINA, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Lieut. Comdr. Samuel I. M. Major. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

PETREL, gunboat, 4(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Duncan M. Wood. At the naval station, New Orleans, La. Address there.

SACRAMENTO, gunboat, 8(a), 2(b). Comdr. Luke McNamee. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TENNESSEE, armored cruiser, 20(a), 26(b). Capt. Benton C. Decker. At Barcelona, Spain. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

WHEELING, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Comdr. Roscoe C. Moody. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Capt. William S. Sims, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b) (flotilla flagship). Comdr. William V. Pratt. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
DIXIE, tender, 12(b) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Hutch I. Cone. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DRAYTON (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles S. Freeman. At Rosebank, N.Y.
HENLEY (destroyer). Lieut. Henry D. Cooke. At Rosebank, N.Y.
McCALL (destroyer). Lieut. Leigh M. Stewart. At White-stone Landing, N.Y.
WARRINGTON (destroyer). Lieut. Charles S. Joyce. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.
BURROWS (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Joseph F. Daniels. At Newport, R.I.
AMMEN (destroyer). Lieut. Charles Belknap. At Newport, R.I.
PATTERSON (destroyer). Lieut. John H. Newton. At Newport, R.I.
PAULDING (destroyer). Lieut. Christopher R. P. Rodgers. At Newport, R.I.
TRIPPE (destroyer). Lieut. Ralph A. Koch. At Newport, R.I.

Fifth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.
BEALE (destroyer) (trophy ship, engineering, 1914). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Walter N. Vernou. At Newport, R.I.
FANNING (destroyer) (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Clarence A. Richards. At Newport, R.I.
JAEVIS (destroyer). Lieut. Reed M. Fawell. At Newport, R.I.
JENKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick V. McNair. At Newport, R.I.
JOUETT (destroyer). Lieut. Isaac F. Dortch. At Newport, R.I.

Sixth Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.
CUMMINGS (destroyer) (trophy ship, battle efficiency, 1914). Lieut. Comdr. George F. Neal. At Newport, R.I.
AYLVIN (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Fremont. At Newport, R.I.
CASSIN (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. Ernest J. King. At Newport, R.I.

Seventh Division.

Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.
McDOUGAL (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Fairfield. At Newport, R.I.
BALCH (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Comdr. David C. Hanrahan. At Newport, R.I.
BENHAM (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Jesse B. Gay. At Newport, R.I.
PARKER (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Ward K. Wortman. At Newport, R.I.

RESERVE TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Harris Laning, Commander.

PANTHER (tender), 2(b). Lieut. Paul E. Dampman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. William Anerum, Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.
FLUSSER (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. William Anerum. At Boston, Mass.
LAMSON (destroyer). Lieut. Henry R. Keller. At Boston, Mass.
PRESTON (destroyer). Lieut. David H. Stuart. At Boston, Mass.
REID (destroyer). Lieut. Claude B. Mayo. At Boston, Mass.
SMITH (destroyer). Lieut. William C. Wickham. At Boston, Mass.

Second Division.

Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr., Commander.

Send mail for vessels of this division to Newport, R.I.
TERRY (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Arthur L. Bristol, jr. At Newport, R.I.
MONAGHAN (destroyer). Lieut. John F. Cox. At Newport, R.I.
PERKINS (destroyer). Lieut. William D. Kilduff. At Newport, R.I.
ROE (destroyer). Lieut. Guy C. Barnes. At Newport, R.I.
STERETT (destroyer). Lieut. George W. Simpson. At Newport, R.I.
WALKE (destroyer). Lieut. Louis F. Thibault. At Newport, R.I.

SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Capt. Albert W. Grant, Commander.

COLUMBIA (cruiser, second class), 18(a), 4(b). (Flagship of Flotilla Commander.) Comdr. Yates Stirling. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
PRAIRIE (tender), 12(b). Comdr. Walter S. Crosley. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.
FULTON (tender). Lieut. James D. Willson. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
MACDONOUGH (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. George M. Cook. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
WORDEN (destroyer) (tender). Lieut. Joseph M. B. Smith. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

First Division.

Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
POTOMAC (tender). Btsn. Michael J. Wilkinson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
SEVERN (tender). Ensign Stewart A. Manahan. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-1 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Elder. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-2 (submarine). Lieut. Edgar M. Williams. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-3 (submarine). Lieut. Wilhelm L. Friedell. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-4 (submarine). Lieut. George L. Dickson. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.
C-5 (submarine). Lieut. George A. Rood. At Cristobal, Canal Zone.

Second Division.

Lieut. Thomas Withers, Commander.

TONOPAH (tender). Lieut. Elmo H. Williams. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-1 (submarine). Lieut. Earle C. Metz. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.
D-2 (submarine). Lieut. Percy K. Robottom. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
D-3 (submarine). Lieut. Rush S. Fay. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

(Continued on page 1478.)

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THE ANTI-ENLISTMENT PLEDGE.

That the criticism of the "anti-enlistment pledge" in our editorial of July 3, page 1387, came none too soon is shown by what happened on Sunday, July 4, in Boston. According to the report in the Herald of that city, more than 100 men and boys at the evening service of the Maverick Church, East Boston, signed cards, pledging themselves "never to enlist in any army or navy nor to assist any such army and navy in murdering their brothers." That eminent "patriot," the Rev. Beecher Blanchard, the pastor, in the course of his sermon preceding the anti-enlistment enrolment, said this: "Germany and England would not have gone to war with scythes. America will not go to war if you and I refuse to serve as the tools of the war leaders. We should pledge ourselves never to be military murderers. That war defends a nation's honor is one of the greatest fallacies of history." Such utterances as these might be allowed to fall of their own weight of absurdity were it not that the men putting them forth stand before the community as the spiritual guides of some of the great business men of the community, men in whom the general public have confidence. It is a pleasure to know that the members of these churches do not sustain their pastors in this unpatriotic movement, but it is not a pleasure to know that with amiable weakness they permit their ministers to use the prominence which their church connection gives them to aid in spreading so dangerous a doctrine as that which is contained in this anti-enlistment movement.

The New York Times took up our criticism of the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, of the Church of the Messiah, New York, for his share in this nefarious crusade, and interviewed some of the pillars of the church. These men repudiated all connection of the church with the activities of Dr. Holmes in seeking to prevent enlistment. An officer of the Army writing to the Times says: "It is hardly credible that any considerable number of the members who give recognized character and dignity to that church can approve Dr. Holmes's action. Moreover any man who attempts, without justification, to prevent or discourage the high duty of sharing in the public defense casts the gravest possible doubt upon his own fitness to guide and advise the young in any respect. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's suggestion that the officers of the church might very properly give consideration to Mr. Holmes's case, both upon special and general ground, is heartily indorsed by me." This officer makes it plain, without saying so, that he believes that any pastor taking the position that Dr. Holmes has taken has ended his usefulness as a Christian minister. According to the Times, some members of the Church of the Messiah are opposed to the Anti-Enlistment League and to the activity of the pastor in it, "but they had thus far made no objection, preferring to permit him to exercise his own discretion in what was regarded as a private affair of his own and outside the church." As the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has before pointed out, it is the Church of the Messiah that has given distinction to Dr. Holmes, and not the pastor who has given the church its high place in the community. His reputation is based upon the church and the public cannot think of him without thinking of the church. Some years ago, during an exciting mayoralty campaign in New York city, a Catholic priest openly took the stump for one of the candidates. He was promptly taken to task by the Archbishop. The priest pleaded his rights as a citizen to express his opinions, entirely overlooking the fact that he could not dis-

sociate himself from the church whose vestments he wore and whose mouthpiece he was in his daily church services. We are confident that when the patriotic members of the Church of the Messiah shall find how the anti-enlistment idea, behind which many will see their church on account of their pastor's connection with it, is spreading to other churches and other cities, they will wake up to the conviction that their church has a higher mission in the community than even by indirection giving its support to so sinister a propaganda as that headed by its minister.

The New Orleans Times-Picayune, in echoing the suggestion of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the advocates of preparedness would do well to formulate some general plan of harmonious action against the next session of Congress in order that there may be no clashing among the friends of military expansion, says that "we are warned beforehand that the program of preparedness will be opposed in various quarters from diverse motives. Its danger lies not so much in that opposition as in the differences of opinion among the advocates of preparedness regarding the measures to be taken for defense. Those differences, it is reasonably certain, will be paraded in Congress. They may lead to dissensions that will delay and possibly defeat preparedness. Public opinion ought to avert that calamity." Then the Times-Picayune suggests a popular organization for resolute support of a program to be submitted by Secretary Garrison, with the approval of the President. The Secretary would be helped in his decisions as to the program by "the best information and the ablest counsel." "If the nation supports wholeheartedly and vigorously the defense measures thus framed and indorsed," it says, "we believe that Congress will cheerfully and promptly obey the popular mandate and the country's peace may be insured by adequate provision for its defense." The Times-Picayune appears to be unaware of the fact that we already have such organizations as it proposes in the Army League and the National Security League, which stand ready to urge, to the best of their ability, the adoption by Congress of the program of military preparation to be recommended by the War Department after a thorough sifting of professional opinion in regard to our military requirements. The object of such societies is to get men together who have substantially the same general character of opinions of national defense and through them work toward a definite end. Until the last few months, there was no movement toward the gathering together into influential organization of men who believed in rational military preparation, but who did not know how to make their views effective in influencing Congressional action and public thought. It is to clear away relatively unimportant differences that we suggested, some weeks ago, that the different bodies of patriotic citizens interested in military development of the country should arrange to co-ordinate their efforts before Congress meets.

We cannot too strongly approve the rebuke, administered by the American Review of Reviews, to a part of the press of the United States for its unseemly attempts to influence public opinion to the war point at the time President Wilson's reply to Germany's note on the Lusitania was about to be published. For days, says the Review, the newspapers in flaring headlines screamed at the public, "The note, the note, the note," ringing every possible war-provoking change on the happenings of each hour. When Secretary Bryan resigned from the Cabinet, instead of the press treating the event with dignified restraint, the screaming and clamor were more pronounced than ever, the manifest effort being, if one were to judge from surface indications, to goad the people into a frame of mind that would welcome war. The same kind of unreasoning newspaper sensationalism had a large part in bringing on the Spanish War in 1898. The miserable thing about this recent effort of certain papers to throw the public off its balance was that those sheets made the greatest howl that ordinarily prate most about the beauties of universal peace. We have particularly in mind one paper whose "daily philosopher" grinds out reams of apostrophes to universal brotherhood as a substitute for armies and navies. There might have been some excuse for this ebullience of journalistic militarism if the editors had been honest enough to take their readers into their confidence and tell them how unprepared the country is to take part in a great war in which it would be likely to be attacked in force. That was the time to teach valuable lessons on the need of an adequate Army and Navy, but, sad to say, more space has been given to the Quixotic journeyings abroad of an American woman peace apostle than to the immediate wants of the Services.

This war is bringing out expressions from men high in the labor world that show the shallowness of the claim frequently made before hostilities began nearly a year ago that the heads of the labor movement were unanimously opposed to war, and that the influence of organized labor throughout the world would be effective in bringing about disarmament. Recently, for instance, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asserted that while he had always abhorred war he felt there were things still more abhorrent. In a letter to Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union of New York, Mr. Gompers wrote: "I

have always stood for peace and have had an abhorrence of war with all the brutality it entailed, but I have no hesitation in saying to you that in my judgment there are some things that are even more abhorrent than war, that is, to be robbed of the birthright of freedom, justice, safety and character. Against any attempt of any person or group of persons or nation or group of nations that may be engaged in an effort to undermine or destroy these fundamentals of normal human existence and development, I would not only fight to defeat it, but I would prevail upon every red-blooded liberty and humanity-loving man to resist to the last degree." Mr. Gompers then said that he did not wish the labor movement placed in a false position. The United States would not enter voluntarily into the war, but if it was dragged into it there will be but one position for his organization to take, and that is to be "true to ourselves, true to our fellows, and true to the highest ideals of humanity for which our movement stands."

In every discussion of the influence and presence of the military in the life of European nations consideration should be given to the area of the country in question. Without the introduction of that element, the subject cannot be treated in the right perspective. The area of the United States, excluding Alaska and our outlying possessions, is fifteen times as great as the area of France or Germany, so that the soldiers of the peace establishment of either of these countries would be much less in evidence if spread over territory equal to that of the United States. To Americans to whom the sight of soldiers at home is rare, the appearance abroad of soldiers here, there and everywhere is likely to cause mistaken impressions, just as the countryman who finds in a great city policeman on nearly every block may assume that the city is police ridden because his small town can get along without police. Indeed, to the visitor from the backwoods the presence everywhere of policemen in a large city indicates a kind of surveillance that would not be tolerated in the rural districts. There is also a regulation of the personal conduct of the individual citizen in the large cities that would be sharply resented in a rural community as a species of police tyranny. Small countries with large armies are liable to a similar misconception. Since all the citizens of the nations where there is universal military training have at one time been soldiers, they naturally concede to the military element certain things which were conceded to them when they served with the colors.

American visitors abroad who think of the soldier as something apart from the ordinary life of the country, do not realize that the soldier in the country of universal military service may be regarded as a part of the civilian life of the nation since the civilian life is made up of soldiers. Where the nation considers the soldier as embodying the national spirit, there is naturally a greater yielding to the military than in a country where he is regarded more in the light of a concession to old ideals which the present age has outgrown. Men who themselves have been soldiers, as in the countries where military service is universal, do not begrudge to the men in uniform those military indulgences, favors and exemptions which were granted to them when they were doing their term of service. Americans do not see enough of their soldiers. If they did there would be a larger development of patriotism and a healthier public attitude toward those acts of Congress requisite to put our Army and Navy upon the proper plane of preparedness. So little is seen of our troops that it is a wonder the general public take any interest in them. If the American people could see more of the soldiers, the probabilities are that they would find them a very satisfactory lot of human beings after all, and would soon lose their silly prejudice against the trained fighting man. Then would it be easier to convince Congress of the necessity of increasing the armed forces of the country to an extent that would insure ample protection, and thus render unnecessary the frequent appeals which can be easily misinterpreted as the work of alarmists.

The new 3-inch disappearing guns, designed by the Bureau of Ordnance, to be placed in the United States submarines of the "M" and "N" classes, will not only be available to use in an attack on an enemy's craft, but will have such a high angle of fire that they will be effective against all classes of aircraft. Most of the Navy's submarines would be helpless under present conditions if attacked by an aeroplane when coming to the surface. With the high angle gun in the submarine, the air craft will have a serious factor to contend with. The new 3-inch gun is shorter than the regular 3-inch Navy rifle to meet space limitations. This reduces its range somewhat. The sea-going submarine authorized by the last Congress may be armed with rifles, of 4-inch caliber. Decision on this point has not been reached yet, however. Submarines in the German navy and also in the British navy, it is known, carry 3-inch and 4-inch guns. The Krupp gun of 7.5 centimeter type carried in the German boats is practically the counterpart of those carried in British submarines. The first disappearing gun for use on an American submarine was shipped to New York from the Navy's gun factory July 12, to be installed aboard the new submarine M-1. The new gun is said to weigh with its carriage only 1,800 pounds and automatically disappears into the submarine after each discharge.

On the return of Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, chairman of the Women's Peace Society, from her Quixotic pilgrimage to Europe, in an effort to stop the war, the papers of the country spread broadcast a report attributed to her that the men of the armies on the firing line had been made drunk, had to be dosed with strong drink or absinthe to induce them to make a bayonet charge. Even though former soldiers of the French and other armies now in this country deny the truth of such an accusation, it is improbable that the false statement will ever be caught up with, and thousands of Americans will form the impression that there is nothing but liquor-madness back of the present fighting. After all, perhaps, that is not so bad as the other idea, that war material manufacturers brought on this war for the sake of making money by selling their wares. One must expect such silly ideas to be spread abroad when great metropolitan newspapers give a whole page to a solemn interview with Miss Addams on the way to stop the war. Now, if those who, last fall in New York city, started the petition of school children to the rulers of Europe to end the war will only take a delegation of kindergarten tots over to Europe and strut about from John O'Groat's to the heel of Italy, perhaps we shall be treated on their return with page interviews with some of the children on how to stop the war. The situation in Europe is horrible enough without sentimentalists using it to acquire a little cheap notoriety. It was to be expected that drunkenness is necessary to arouse the fighting spirit of the men on the European firing lines to-day. Among these was Paul Gillot, who returned to New York recently with an honorable discharge from the French army. "Alcohol," he said in a statement in the Herald, "is as scarce in the French army to-day and has been for many months, ever since the government put the ban upon absinthe, as it is on board any warship of the United States Navy. The troops of Great Britain, as well as those of France, are not permitted to have any intoxicants in the trenches and, as far as we are able to learn, alcoholic liquors are absolutely prohibited on the German firing line as well." Richard Harding Davis bears similar testimony. In view of the fact that the cause of total abstinence around the world has been more advanced through this war than by all the temperance work of the centuries, it is rather rough on old Mars to pillory him, as Miss Addams is credited with doing, as the promoter of strong drink. This is ingratitude, indeed. An idea of the worth of some of Miss Addams's assertions about the war may be judged from her story of five young Germans who, on recovering from their wounds and being ready to go back to the front, committed suicide "because they were afraid that they would be put in a position to have to kill some one else." Probably Germany could well stand the loss of such patriots.

In the opinion of John Allan Wyeth, who writes on the Mexican problem in the North American Review for July, "there can be no solution of this serious problem except by intervention, and intervention without annexation would only prolong a cruel experiment. As plainly as the writing on the wall, our national destiny is compelling us to the occupation of Mexico; not for conquest, nor for commercial gain, but for the benefit of her unfortunate people should we establish and insure forever in that unhappy land the order of civilization." Dr. Wyeth is a distinguished surgeon of New York, born in the South seventy years ago. He served as a private in the Confederate Army and languished for fifteen months as a prisoner at Camp Morton, Ind. He is the author of a "Life of Gen. A. N. B. Forrest" and many medical and biographical sketches. Dr. Wyeth believes that if the lands of Mexico were used to provide the twelve million peons, who constitute four-fifths of the population of Mexico, with homes they would quickly adapt themselves to the law and order of civilization, as so many of our native Indians have through the operation of like influences. "Our preponderance of men and means, with tactful measures and kindly treatment, should," in the opinion of Dr. Wyeth, "readily overcome any opposition to annexation, and once our territorial system of government is established the wonderful resources of Mexico would invite an enterprising immigration which within a single generation would insure the permanent reign of law and order. Moreover, this addition to the national domain would bring us nearer to our great canal, to which far-sighted statesmanship may foresee the advisability of having access by land through a protectorate exercised over the intervening states." We believe that with the adoption of some such policy as this we should find intervention in Mexico a much less formidable problem than so many suppose it to be. "We can surely afford to act toward Mexico," says Dr. Wyeth, "with its boundary line of 1,993 miles in touch with ours, in the same unselfish spirit we have shown toward the Philippines, thousands of miles overseas." If we could be persuaded to abandon the high sounding phrases of an impracticable philanthropy and frankly accept our "manifest destiny," translating this into the phrase more acceptable to American ears of "obvious duty," we should vastly increase the prestige and power of the American Republic and save ourselves from the contempt which we are winning from the foreign nations just now engaged in a strenuous struggle with the actual conditions of life, greatly to the increase of the manhood and the moral power of which the sighers after impossible peace would deprive us.

There was a great deal of sound philosophy applicable to the question of military preparedness stowed away in the address of Henry D. Estabrook at the recent convention of the Ad Club in Chicago, when he spoke thus of competition: "Competition is often as deadly as shrapnel. Moreover, the conflict seems to be from everlasting to everlasting and every human being is engaged in it—two thousand millions of us. Nobody has the faintest idea when, if ever, the war of competition is to cease. It may be that some time men will live only in thoughts, not deeds—in a beatific contemplation of their own ideals. Some time the valleys may be exalted and the mountains brought low and we shall live on a high plateau of co-operative equality, when to supply his wants a man will have only to touch a button and machinery of government will do the rest. I am glad I will not live to witness this phenomenon. For I like the valleys and the mountains. I like the rich and the poor. I like the struggle. I like the commotion. I am glad the waters of life are carbonated and that we rise like

bubbles, if only to die in the upper air." Competition is only another name for the clashing of human desires. With the permanency of competition admitted among individuals, why may it not be taken for granted that there will be permanent competition among nations? There never was a small nation that did not dream about being greater some day, just as so many poor men are forever dreaming of the time when they will have millions or a competency. This colliding of national desires is going to produce wars in the future just as in the past. The growth of civilization in the United States does not seem to have lowered the number of homicides or for a number of years the ratio of deaths and injuries from preventable causes. It would appear that the enlarging circle of human desire is bringing with it a certain waste of human life that not a few pessimists are not afraid to call inevitable. We have been frankly told for years that in the light of the great number of deaths in the industries life is held cheaper to-day than it ever was before. May it not be that the so-called cheapness of life in the European war zone may only reflect the general low valuation placed on human life in the aggregate when the great purposes of civilization are in the balance?

Providence, R.I., has imitated Boston in adopting compulsory military drill for boys in public high schools. In this there is an emulation of Swiss methods precedent to actual military training. In Switzerland all boys still at school, where they remain till fifteen or sixteen years of age, are required to take gymnastic and body-building exercises, but are only "encouraged" to learn how to shoot straight. Not till they are nineteen are they put into real military training with a sixty-five day course for infantry, seventy-five for artillery and ninety for cavalry, with subsequent repetition courses each year up to the age of forty-eight. The Boston Transcript, however, with timely appropriateness calls attention to the fact that in certain Massachusetts towns and cities where high school drilling has been tried, the effort seems to have suffered from over-exertion; instead of giving them merely the physical foundations, the boys were subjected to more or less technical and advanced instruction in the science and practice of arms. Methods of choosing officers sometimes caused unhealthy rivalries, while officers after selection developed undemocratic manners, and the rest on graduating felt that they had specialized too finely to enter the Militia as privates. A "setting up" and a knowledge of the rudiments of self-care and the manual are perhaps sufficient for school boys. In the Swiss system of making all promotions by merit marks from the ranks, snobism is repressed. This system of training high school boys must not be considered as one that will run itself. It must be handled with the greatest care as it deals with boys at their most impressionable age. Care should be taken not to overdo the system of training, for the last thing in the world it should do is to disgust the youths.

Very beautiful in conception and noble in purpose is "The Rock," the first number of which has reached us from the United States Disciplinary Barracks, Alcatraz, Cal. This is a monthly publication issued through the Improvement Fund of the Barracks, on the praiseworthy initiative of Capt. Charles R. Howland, 21st U.S. Inf., assigned to the Barracks. Among the reasons given for the publication of this very well printed and well edited little paper are these: "The residents of this island constitute a little world and have their own local need. This paper is issued to meet that need in respect of recording the island news, providing a channel for ideas of character building and furnishing an opportunity to teach the trade of printing. It will do good work if it helps to characterize this institution as a school of instruction for dishonorably discharged soldiers." It is appropriate that Alcatraz should be the place where men are recovered, as the word was used by ancient Arabian alchemists to express the idea of "recovery of valuables." An entire page is given to Walter Malone's hope-inspiring poem, "Opportunity," in which the poet says that fortune knocks more than once at every man's door, indeed is waiting every day at his door. The name of the publication is entirely in accord with the locality. Alcatraz is a small island, in the midst of San Francisco Bay, comprising scarcely more than twelve acres. It rises above the water's level to an elevation of 131 feet, and, whether viewed from the ship as it enters the harbor through the Golden Gate, or from the city of San Francisco, or from the islands and hills surrounding it, it always presents the appearance of a huge rugged rock.

The New York Times in reporting the celebration at Flushing, N.Y., says: "Judge Isaac M. Meekins, of South Carolina, made an old-fashioned Star-Spangled Banner Fourth of July oration. He said: 'This mighty nation of 100,000,000 can build a wall of men about us. This nation can put 10,000,000 men in the field, like those who spilled their blood upon the sides of Bunker Hill. If every one of the soldiers now tearing at one another's throats on the battlefields of Europe were to band together against us, there would not be enough to trail Old Glory in the dust or tear one star from the azure field. Our defenses are not in ships of steel, not forts of stone, but in hearts of oak. When Northern valor and Southern chivalry make common cause our nation is invincible.' If it were not for the respect due the judicial office we should say that such talk as this by anyone who claims to have intelligence enough to keep him out of an idiot asylum was criminal. What George Washington thought of political bombast is shown by his reply to the Governor of Connecticut, who, when General Howe in 1776 landed 10,000 British troops on Long Island, wrote that he had no fear of what the enemy would do, trusting in the righteousness of our cause and believing that Heaven would protect us. Washington replied: 'To put your trust in the righteousness of our cause without exerting your utmost would be to tempt Providence.' That was necessary then, and it is necessary now, far more necessary now when the factors of military training, experience and preparation count for so much more than they did in the time of Washington.

Commenting on the importance of military aviation as shown in the European war, a bulletin of the Aero Club of America says: "The United States, the birthplace of flight, is last in aeronautics—behind all the first and second class Powers and their colonies. Our Navy, which boasted three years ago of being the first navy in

the world to have an aviation section, has at this time, three years later, but five aeroplanes in commission and five more ordered. The half-dozen aviators in the Navy who hold aviators' certificates have had no opportunity to gain experience in reconnoitering, have never maneuvered with a fleet, and do not know what ships and submarines look like from the air. The U.S. Army has a few more aeroplanes than the Navy—about half a dozen. But it also has very limited resources. The very aerodrome used as an aviation center at San Diego is private property. The Army aviators have never had practice in operating with troops; our artillery has no aerial observers; has never practiced firing with aviators as 'spotters'; the bulk of officers and the rank and file have never had an opportunity of familiarizing themselves with the aeroplane. Neither the Atlantic nor Pacific coast defense has aeroplanes; their big guns have no aerial eyes. The Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands and the Panama Canal have no aerial protection. The National Guard and Naval Militia have had no experience with aeroplanes, and the officers and men have never had an opportunity to become acquainted with its possibilities as a scout and range finder for big guns."

The capture by General Botha of the German colony of South Africa places under the British flag an area of 322,450 square miles, or 113,670 square miles more than Germany itself. Its population is only 200,000. Of Germany's foreign possessions and protectorates there now remain only a part of German East Africa, the coast of which is blockaded and the principal railway is menaced by three columns, and the Kamerun, in which a Franco-British force with native auxiliaries is operating, the coast having been in the possession of the Allies since November. East Africa has 364,000 square miles, with a population of 7,000,000, and the Kamerun, 190,000 square miles, with 3,500,000 inhabitants. At the beginning of the war Germany possessed colonies, representing total imports of \$50,000,000 annually and exports of \$40,000,000, of which Germany herself had \$22,000,000 and \$17,000,000, respectively. In the Pacific Germany has lost to England New Guinea, the Samoan Islands and the Bismarck Archipelago, with 90,985 square miles and 231,000 population, and to Japan Kiao-Chau, 117 square miles and 60,000 inhabitants, and the Caroline, Solomon, Marshall and Samoan Islands, with 51,605 square miles and 101,600 inhabitants.

In a despatch dated June 16 K. Foster Murray, the Washington correspondent of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, says: "While Senator Martin, of Virginia, believes that the crisis in our controversy with Germany is passing and that the issues involved will be amicably settled, and while he believes also that the Mexican situation will work itself out satisfactorily, he is unequivocally in favor of putting the country in a better condition for national defense. Senator Martin particularly mentions the fortification of the Virginia Capes as one of the first things that should be effected in this line. In an interview at his office in the Capitol building to-day the Senator said: 'I believe that Congress will be more liberal in the matter of providing for national defenses at the next session. Speaking for myself, I would favor more liberality than there has been in the last few years in the matter of appropriations for the Army and Navy. The entrance to Chesapeake Bay needs fortifying badly and so do other points on the coast. I do not look for any extravagant appropriation for national defense, but I do think that it will be considerably larger at the next session.' Senator Martin does not expect an extra session of Congress unless war breaks out between the United States and some foreign Power."

The latest radical change foreseen, as a result of this war or even taking place during the existing conflict, is the substitution of the machine gun for the infantryman's rifle. If the quotations from German army "experts" are correct Germany is now making increased use of machine guns. The idea is that infantry thus armed and protected by concrete works and wire entanglements can hold off forces far superior to them in numbers. At the opening of the war Germany is credited with possessing 50,000 machine guns and now, making due allowances for the wastage and the captures of war, she is said to have fully 100,000, owing to the factories working day and night. A German expert is quoted as saying that a man who could carry and fire the kicking heavy old gun of 1815 could carry and fire the present day Lewis with less effort, and that the rifle has risen to the dignity of a fetich among the British, who believe they will triumph because they shoot a bit straighter than the Germans, whereas the latter are being instructed not in the use of the rifle, but in the handling of the Maxim, which is merely an improved automatic rifle with a water jacket.

In the British House of Commons Comdr. C. W. Belairs asked whether in view of the unusual character of the German attacks on unarmed merchant vessels the government would ask all neutral governments to allow merchant vessels armed for purposes of defense only, with a gun in the stern, to trade with their ports, in spite of the fact that they carried a gun. In reply Lord Robert Cecil, of the Foreign Office, said: "Merchant vessels of a belligerent Power are entitled by established and uninterrupted usage of the sea to carry and use armaments in self-defense. Several neutral governments were communicated with in this matter at the outbreak of the war and several more have been approached since, as the circumstances suggested. The principle of merchant ships carrying arms for self-defense has been generally recognized, and British ships so armed have been trading regularly with the various countries since an early stage of the war."

The Russian government has ordered two aeroplanes of unusual size, of the flying boat type, for its navy, to be built at Buffalo, N.Y., by the Curtiss Aeroplane Company. The new flying boats will be ready for shipment late in August. They are designed to carry a useful load of 3,000 pounds, consisting of bombs, a machine gun and fuel. They will each have two motors and a total horsepower of 320. The America, in which Lieut. John Cyril Porte proposed to fly across the Atlantic when his plans were interrupted by the war, was of nearly equal size, but had a horsepower of only 168. The speed of the new machines will be about eighty miles an hour. The speed of the America was sixty-five miles an hour.

Few of the many thousands passing in and out of the harbor of New York perhaps know of the constant vigilance which the general government exercises in watching the harbor mouth. From the annual report of Capt. H. O. Dunn, U.S.N., supervisor, one may learn of the watchfulness of Uncle Sam in this respect. Four vessels are employed in maintaining a constant patrol day and night, Sundays and holidays. Like the weather the patrol never stops. Two of these vessels are on duty at all times and in all conditions of weather. One ship stationed at the Narrows collects all permits from tows passing to sea, stamping them with the time and point of collection and noting thereon the condition of the scows or dumpers comprising the tow and their time in passing a given point bound out. That vessel keeps the tows under observation as far seaward as practicable, or until they come under the surveillance of the outside patrol vessel which is stationed in the vicinity of the designated dumping ground outside Scotland light vessel, and which patrols three to five miles outside that lightship to insure the deposit of material well outside the harbor and to prevent the deposit of stone and other ballast from any incoming vessels at any place north of that point. The outside patrol vessel also notes the condition of the loads of the scows in a tow. This report makes it clear that without such careful supervision it would not be long before the harbor of New York would be choked with refuse from scows and dumpers, so indifferent to the public interests are some of the users of the port waters. Travelers say that no large port in the world is more backward in adopting measures for prevention of water pollution. Captain Dunn's report calls attention to the fact that the harbor has suffered for many years from the lack of a proper system of handling street refuse. Much of the unsightly debris seen floating on the waters may be attributed to the loss of such material during the loading of scows along the water front. The supervisor has persistently sought to have adopted a more satisfactory and sanitary method of disposition. Reports of cases where ship owners have been haled to court for violation of the dumping regulations are given in this document.

"All the pure and noble arts of peace," says John Ruskin in his "Essay on War," "are founded on war; no great art ever rose on earth, but among a nation of soldiers. As peace is established or extended, the arts decline. They reach an unparalleled pitch of costliness, but lose their life, enlist themselves at last on the side of luxury and corruption, and among wholly tranquil nations, wither utterly away. So when I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts, I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It was very strange for me to discover this, and very dreadful—but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact. We talk peace and learning, peace and plenty, peace and civilization; but I found that those were not the words which the Muse of History coupled together; but that on her lips the words were—peace and selfishness, peace and sensuality, peace and corruption, peace and death. I found, in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of war, and strength of thought, in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted in peace; taught by war, and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace; that they were born in war and expired in peace." John Ruskin, the great English art critic, belonged to no military organization of any kind, and his keen intellect and clear insight rendered his opinions on any subject of value. Von Moltke said: "War is an element established by the Deity in the order of the world; perpetual peace upon this earth we inhabit is a dream." And George Washington has told us that "the evils to be apprehended from a standing Army are remote, and, in my judgment, not to be dreaded; but the consequence of lacking one is inevitable ruin." These aphorisms are brought together by Franklin K. Young in his book on "Chess Generalship."

Golfers among the officers of the Services will be interested to learn that Brig. Gen. E. M. Weaver, U.S.A., has worked up a plan, according to the Washington Star, by which the links at Chevy Chase, Washington, will be extended by the addition of nine holes, in the hope of lessening the congestion at a number of tees on certain days of play. The scheme is to use the present eighteen holes with some slight rearrangement and to make nine new holes for use of women players and those handicapped above a certain figure not yet decided upon. The new course would start at the present No. 3 hole and go to No. 4, thence to No. 8 and from there to No. 12. The present thirteenth would be used as No. 5 on the new course. A new eighth hole would be made back of the No. 4 green and the present No. 5 would be used as the ninth. Some objection to this plan is expressed by those who fear the resulting shortening of the old course would cut it down too much, say to 5,700 yards against the standard size of between 6,200 and 6,500. The distance of the Detroit course, on which will be played the amateur championship the first week in September, will have a length for that event of more than 6,600 yards. It is not expected that any change will be made at the Chevy Chase links before fall anyway, as the board of governors realizes the seriousness involved in the proposed alterations. General Weaver is one of the best known Service golfers in the country, owing to his participation in the annual seniors' tournament at Apawamis, Rye, N.Y., where his score is always on the low side.

Students of science were greatly interested, says the New York Sun, in the announcement, on July 11, of Prof. Thomas Jefferson Jackson See, U.S.N., one of the best known astronomers and mathematicians in the United States and at present in charge of the Naval Observatory at Mare Island, Cal., that he had discovered the cause of gravitation. Professor See made the first public statement of his theory in St. Louis, although a treatise by him on the subject has been in the possession of the Royal Society of London for five months. It was to this society that Sir Isaac Newton announced his laws of gravitation in 1685, and Professor See thought it appropriate that his own theories should be given first to this body. Briefly, Professor See contends that gravitation is an electrical phenomenon which is caused by elementary electrical currents circulating about atoms of matter, an extension and elaboration of physical laws first demonstrated by the French physicist Ampere ninety-five years ago. "Gravitation," Professor See asserted, "does not act instantly across space, but is transmitted with the velocity of light." Professor See

promised, according to St. Louis despatches, to make public next September, the 250th anniversary of Newton's discoveries, some of his own theories and discoveries in this and other fields, including the cause of terrestrial magnetism and the periodic fluctuations dependent on the action of sun and moon and other astronomical discoveries.

RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF A NEUTRAL.

BY DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.

The laws affecting neutrality for the next century are to be largely determined by the attitude of the United States during the present European conflict.

Its commercial prosperity as well as its tranquility depends upon its present sagacity.

AVOIDANCE OF FALSE ISSUES.—EXPERT SERVICE FOR THE PRESS.

The path of a neutral is difficult enough in these days of stress without adding to its perplexities. At the best, its duties are not easy to perform and its rights are hard to maintain. Notwithstanding this there are numberless journalists who insist upon stirring the neutral people of the United States with false as well as real issues.

No better instance can be cited than that of the Armenian. Whatever the official report may later show, the story which first reached the news centers contained no element that made the sinking of the freighter parallel the case of the Lusitania. This in no way discouraged the press. Even papers that are carefully edited informed their readers that there was cause for apprehension in the fact that Germany was continuing the illegal use of the submarine as if no protest had been made. Yellow journals went further. To their mind the sinking of the Armenian took the place of a diplomatic note. It was Germany's way of saying, "We accept your implied challenge and join issue. Hereafter we shall continue to destroy merchant ships and non-combatants at our pleasure. If Americans happen to be involved, so much the worse for them."

People who are informed and who reason carefully from premise to conclusion were naturally not deceived.

According to the published account the Armenian was: (1) Carrying freight rather than passengers; (2) conveying mules direct to the British or allied armies; (3) under charter to the British government, or in its direct service, whether the relation was that arising by requisition or contract; (4) probably officered by the British government; (5) the meagre returns at hand failed to state whether the destroyed ship had attempted to escape or had offered resistance, and without such data the spirit of fair play required a suspension of judgment.

Thus the tale carried in itself elements which refuted the suggestions which editors were pleased to make, and the latter would have been harmless if the ordinary reader was trained to logical thinking. To a large part of the public therefore the suggestion that the killing of Americans on the Armenian was a bit of outrageous belligerent impudence, outweighed the narrative itself. It was fortunate that the incident happened at a time when the country was confident that the President and the Department of State were zealously guarding its interests in the very matter which was thus brought to its attention. Otherwise results might have been as serious as they are bound to be in the future, if more restraint and good sense is not shown by those who are the purveyors of news.

War is a terrific proposition, upsetting the economic affairs of neutrals as well as belligerents, and in direct proportion to its frightfulness. Although not directly engaged neutrals are thus of it. It follows that though there is a difference in degree, their affairs, whenever there is contact with warring nations, require the same nicety of attention as do those of the belligerent. If the latter have censors who are authorized to forbid the printing of matter which will endanger the state, why should not neutral governments, at least, see to it that their news agencies have the benefit of such trained official co-operation as will eliminate unjustifiable constructions that often accompany war cables? Such an arrangement need not trammel the press nor curtail its freedom. That it already exists in some loose manner is evidenced by the familiar paragraphs, "It is pointed out in administration circles" which occurs in metropolitan journals as well as country sheets on the morning following an episode of international importance.

There is another lesson which is furnished by the incident to those who are not unwilling to learn. This has to do with the animus of a neutral toward either belligerent in matters which have to do with the conduct of the war. States in conflict have undoubted rights in the matter of hostilities, and may reasonably expect that a neutral should recognize this in just the same manner that it exacts consideration for claims which more particularly concern it. Indeed a personified belligerent may properly argue—"Within a short time you who are now a neutral nation may be swept into the vortex of war. When that day comes you will need to have your hands free, and to take advantage of every fair means to protect your interests. For that reason you must be careful not to permit any prejudice, however slight, to call forth unfair criticism because a blow given in fair battle affects your personal interests. Otherwise you will be gravely handicapped, first by rousing resentment on the part of a nation from which concession is desired, and second, by making it awkward for yourself when your times comes to buckle on the harness." It has already been shown how necessary it is that a neutral which expects to maintain its rights should be careful to observe its obligations. Due consideration, and a few experiences like that adverted to, must bring home to us the further truth, that a nation which lacks poise and balance, that mistakes ordinary episodes for affronts, will foul its own nest and can never hope to serve humanity in the way of progress.

On the supposition that the Armenian was either in the direct pay of the British Admiralty, or, if not in such service, refused to respond to the hail of a war vessel, whether submarine or otherwise, there is not a word which can fairly be said in criticism of a succeeding attack, provided the recognized rules of war were not violated. Nor does the presence of American neutrals change the situation in the slightest. If the facts are otherwise, conclusions will also differ correspondingly. Meanwhile as a neutral country the United States should banish any hallucination as to the probable treatment that belligerent men of war will accord supply ships which refuse to permit visitation or capture. They are not going to circle about the transgressing freighter, protesting through a speaking trumpet or otherwise until the vessel is safe in port. To the contrary, they are sure to deal vigorously as the occasion seems to require. It is probable that American citizens in general do not understand the clear distinction which exists between an ordinary freighter, especially when attached to the

naval service, and a passenger steamship. It is also not unreasonable to suppose that they are ignorant of a war-ship's right to compel visitation.

The following was the total degree of completion on July 1, 1915, of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships—Nevada, 94.2; Oklahoma, 96.6; Pennsylvania, 81.5; Arizona, 66.8; California, 0.0; Mississippi, 23.4; Idaho, 32.1. Destroyers—Winslow, 95.9; Cushing, 98.1; Ericsson, 99.5; Tucker, 76.3; Conyngham, 78.3; Porter, 72.5; Wadsworth, 97.8; Jacob Jones, 80.7; Wainwright, 80.2; 63, 29.2; 64, 28.6; 65, 24.0; 66, 22.6; 67, 13.1; 68, 4.0. Destroyer tenders—Melville, 96.7. Submarine tenders—Bushnell, 91.5. Fuel ships—Maumee, 94.4; Cuyama, 0.0. Miscellaneous—Supply Ship No. 1, 16.1; Transport No. 1, 16.3. Panama Canal colliers—Achilles, delivered June 10. Submarines—G-2 (1), 89.7; G-3 (1), 88.6; L-1, 98.3; L-2, 98.4; L-3, 92.7; L-5, 72.4; L-6, 63.4; L-7, 61.7; M-1, 78.8; L-8, 38.7; L-9, 73.1; L-10, 71.0; L-11, 62.5; 52, N-1, N-2, N-3, 0.0; N-4, 24.7; N-5, 24.1; N-6, 23.5; and N-7, 23.4. (1) Contracts forfeited, vessels being completed at New York Yard.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO THE UNITED STATES.

The official translation of the German reply of July 10, 1915, to the American note of June 10 regarding German submarine warfare is as follows:

The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to the note of the 10th ult., on the subject of the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war:

The Imperial Government has learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the Government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also, this appeal finds a ready echo in Germany, and the Imperial Government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the case under consideration to be governed by the principles of humanity, just as it has done always.

The Imperial Government welcomed it with gratitude when the American Government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war.

Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of Sept. 10, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have, in fact, always stood together in the struggle for freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade.

In the international proceedings which have since been conducted for the regulation of the right of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of interests of neutrals.

Even at the beginning of the present war the German government immediately declared its willingness, in response to a proposal of the American Government, to ratify the Declaration of London and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals.

Germany has likewise been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of the enemy country, but that the civilian population of the enemy must be spared as far as possible from the measures of war. The Imperial Government cherishes definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas, and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American Government on that occasion.

If in the present war the principles which should be the ideal of the future have been traversed more and more the longer its duration, the German government has no guilt therein. It is known to the American Government how Germany's adversaries, by completely paralyzing peaceable traffic between Germany and neutral countries, have aimed from the very beginning, and with increasing lack of consideration, at the destruction, not so much of armed forces as the life of the German nation, repudiating in so doing all the rules of international law and disregarding all the rights of neutrals.

On Nov. 3 England declared the North Sea to be a war area, and by planting poorly anchored mines and the stoppage and capture of vessels made the passage extremely dangerous and difficult for neutrals' shipping, so that it is actually blockading neutral coasts and ports, contrary to all international law. Long before the beginning of the submarine war England practically completely intercepted legitimate neutral navigation to Germany also. Thus Germany was driven to submarine war on trade.

On Nov. 16 the English Prime Minister declared in the House of Commons that it was one of England's principal tasks to prevent food for the German population from reaching Germany by way of neutral ports. Since March 1 of this year England has been taking from neutral ships, without further formality, all merchandise proceeding to Germany, as well as all merchandise coming from Germany, even when neutral property. Just as was the case with the Boers, the German people is now to be given the choice of perishing from starvation, with its women and children, or relinquishing its independence.

While our enemies thus loudly and openly have proclaimed war without mercy until our utter destruction we are conducting a war in self-defense for our national existence and for the sake of peace of assured permanency. We have been obliged to adapt the submarine warfare to meet the declared intentions of our enemies and method of warfare adopted by them in contravention of international law.

With all its efforts in principle to protect neutral life and property from damage as much as possible, the German government has recognized unreservedly in its memorandum of Feb. 4 that the interests of neutrals might suffer from submarine warfare. However, the American government will also understand and appreciate that in the fight for existence which has been forced upon Germany by its adversaries and announced by them it is the sacred duty of the Imperial Government to do all within its power to protect and to save the lives of German subjects. If the Imperial Government were derelict in these its duties it would be guilty before God and history of violation of those principles of highest humanity which are the foundation of every national existence.

The case of the Lusitania shows with horrible clearness to what jeopardizing of human lives the manner of conducting the war employed by our adversaries leads. In most direct contradiction of international law, all distinctions between merchantmen and war vessels have been obliterated by the order to British merchantmen to arm themselves and to ram submarines and promise of rewards therefor, and neutrals who use merchantmen as travelers have thereby been exposed in an increasing degree to all the dangers of war.

If the commander of the German submarine which destroyed the Lusitania had caused the crew and travelers to put out in boats before firing this would have meant the sure destruction of his own vessel. After the experiences in the sinking of much smaller and less seaworthy vessels it was to be expected that a mighty ship like the Lusitania would remain above the water long enough, even after the torpedoing, to permit the passengers to enter the ship's boats. Circumstances of a very peculiar kind, especially the presence of highly explosive materials, defeated this expectation.

In addition it may be pointed out that if the Lusitania had been spared thousands of cases of ammunition would

have been sent to Germany's enemies, and thereby thousands of German mothers and children robbed of their supporters. In the spirit of friendship wherewith the German nation has been imbued toward the Union (United States) and its inhabitants since the earliest days of its existence, the Imperial Government will always be ready to do all it can during the present war also to prevent the jeopardizing of the lives of American citizens.

The Imperial Government, therefore, repeats the assurances that American ships will not be hindered in the prosecution of legitimate shipping and the lives of American citizens on neutral vessels shall not be placed in jeopardy.

In order to exclude any unforeseen dangers to American passenger steamers, made possible in view of the conduct of maritime war on the part of Germany's adversaries, the German submarines will be instructed to permit the free and safe passage of such passenger vessels, when made recognizable by special markings and notified a reasonable time in advance. The Imperial Government, however, confidently hopes that the American Government will assume to guarantee that these vessels have no contraband on board. Details of the arrangements for the unhindered passage of these vessels would have to be agreed upon by the naval authorities of both sides.

In order to furnish adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean for American citizens, the German government submits for consideration a proposal to increase the number of available steamers by installing in the passenger service a reasonable number of neutral steamers under the American flag, the exact number to be agreed upon under the same conditions as the American steamers mentioned above.

The Imperial Government believes that it can assume that in this manner adequate facilities for travel across the Atlantic Ocean can be afforded American citizens. There would, therefore, appear to be no compelling necessity for American citizens to travel to Europe in time of war on ships carrying an enemy flag. In particular, the Imperial Government is unable to admit that American citizens can protect an enemy ship through the mere fact of their presence on board.

Germany merely followed England's example when it declared part of the high seas an area of war. Consequently accidents suffered by neutrals on enemy ships in this area of war cannot well be judged differently from accidents to which neutrals are at all times exposed at the seat of war on land, when they betake themselves into dangerous localities in spite of previous warning.

If, however, it should not be possible for the American Government to acquire an adequate number of neutral passenger steamers, the Imperial Government is prepared to interpose no objections to the placing under the American flag by the American Government of four enemy passenger steamers for the passenger traffic between North America and England. Assurances of free and safe passage for American passenger steamers would then be extended to apply under the identical pre-conditions to these formerly hostile passenger steamers.

The President of the United States has declared his readiness, in a way deserving of thanks, to communicate and suggest proposals to the government of Great Britain with particular reference to the alteration of maritime war. The Imperial Government will always be glad to make use of the good offices of the President, and hopes that his efforts in the present case, as well as in the direction of the lofty ideal of the freedom of the seas, will lead to an understanding.

The undersigned requests the Ambassador to bring the above to the knowledge of the American Government, and avails himself of the opportunity to renew to his Excellency the assurance of his most distinguished consideration.

VON JAGOW.

DESTROYER VERSUS SUBMARINE.

In noting the loss of the old British battleships Goliath, Triumph, Majestic and Ocean at the Dardanelles, the two last named ships, according to the United Service Gazette of London, were sunk by a new type of mine invented by the Germans known as the Leman mine. The Goliath was the first battleship to be sunk by a torpedoboot destroyer during the war so far, although, as the Gazette points out, surface torpedo craft had previously been looked upon as the principal enemy of a capital ship. "Here, again," says the Gazette, "the destroyer was favored by the handicap from which the battleship suffered, viz., lack of room for free maneuvering. The Triumph and Majestic were lost through a piece of enterprise on the part of our enemies which stands out in strong contrast against the work in which their submarines have lately been engaged—i.e., the sinking of peaceful unarmed merchantmen and vessels belonging to the fishing fleets of their opponents. On this occasion one of their U boats performed the most creditable feat of finding her way, apparently, from the North Sea, or Pola, to the Dardanelles, and then getting close in to our battleships and sinking them. It cannot be denied that the torpedo craft which deprived us of the Goliath, Triumph and Majestic were smartly handled, even when the favorable prospects for such warfare in the narrow waters of the Dardanelles are considered. Some are believed to have been sent overland from Germany and put together at Pola, and more than one is said to have found her way from the North Sea, crawling around the United Kingdom and the coast of Spain, and entering the Mediterranean through the Straits of Gibraltar. Such a feat would show that they are the very latest vessels of their type and that their sea-keeping qualities are good, while their radius of action is such as to make them very formidable antagonists. In fact, they will probably prove a sharp thorn in the side of the Allies at the Dardanelles.

"But these isolated performances of great merit by submarines, on our own side or on the side of our opponents at the Gallipoli Peninsula, by no means show that the battleship will be driven from the sea by the under water craft. The penetration to the Sea of Marmora by four of our own submarines and the sinking of battleships by German 'untersee boots' brought from the North Sea, meritorious as they seem, are not the last words on the matter. This war has proved that where destroyers are present in sufficient numbers they give adequate protection to battleships against submarines, and both sides take care to use them to the utmost extent for that purpose. Our own battle fleets and larger cruiser squadrons are no doubt surrounded by them, and on all occasions when the Germans have sent their capital ships across to the British coasts to attempt to work mischief they have been accompanied by a swarm of surface torpedo craft. And we may be quite certain that when, if ever, Admiral Pohl, who commands the Grand Fleet of the Kaiser, essays the 'Great Adventure,' and leads his squadrons forth to action, or to meet Sir John Jellicoe in the North Sea or Atlantic waters, he will surround his capital ships with a veritable cloud of submarines and surface torpedo craft, with which to attack his opponents and defend his own battle fleet. Rear Admiral Hipper, in the battle of the Dogger Bank, tried to use his destroyers against us, but Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty was too quick for him and foiled his intent. "That the same tactics will be tried by Sir John Jellicoe, if ever opportunity offers, we may be sure, so as to clear the field for our superior fighting force, and to bring the full weight of our gun power into play. But the real thing has brought surprises, and submarine suc-

cesses have shown that if our pre-war provision of destroyers had been six times what it was we should not possess one vessel too many in that type for the patrol duty that enemy submarines have driven us to. The submarine can be kept under water in all the areas where destroyer patrols are numerous; but with the submarines gradually doing better against the larger warships it is clear that our destroyer flotillas will have to be numerous and efficient for the protection of our war fleets."

TO PROVIDE FOR PUBLIC DEFENSE.

We have received the following excellent suggestions as to the formation of a military force for the defense of the United States from an officer who has gone very carefully into the subject. He bases his plan upon the recognition of these fundamental principles:

1. That the United States abhors the idea of a large standing Army.

2. That the cost of the upkeep of a large standing Army maintained on the same basis as our present Regular Army would be prohibitive.

3. That every citizen has a voice in the Government and in the maintenance of our institutions, and that every able-bodied citizen is available to defend the country in the event it is attacked; that is, the idea of universal service in time of war is inherent in our institutions.

4. That it is no less than criminal to send untrained troops under untrained officers against a trained and organized enemy.

5. That while the Government can arrange to provide ample munitions of war, it must—if it is going to consider seriously real preparedness to resist attack—provide the means for supplying trained, able-bodied officers and men to fill the quotas considered necessary.

6. That even in prosperous times of peace, with our present small military establishment, recruits are not forthcoming in sufficient numbers.

7. That our history records the complete failure of any system of Militia, and that in the event of war with a modern enemy, no dependence could be placed on the Organized Militia.

8. That excepting for the training of a limited number of officers and non-commissioned officers, and excepting as a means for securing indirectly from Congress certain munitions of war, the funds expended on the Organized Militia have largely been wasted.

9. That if the citizen is not willing to sacrifice a little to the end that the able-bodied citizens of the country may be prepared for service in the event of need, then we must continue along our present course, and in the event of attack we must be ready to accept disaster.

10. That immobile coast defenses may keep the enemy's ships off to the range of the seacoast guns, but they have no power to resist attacks of the enemy's troops who may be landed beyond the reach of these guns.

11. That it is treasonable for statesmen and professional military men to acquiesce in half measures on national defense, thereby poisoning the public mind into believing that we are prepared to resist attack and invasion.

12. That with all the dangers attending an overseas expedition to this country, the enemy will never come if we will but put ourselves in a state of reasonable preparedness.

BRIEF OUTLINE OF PLAN OF ORGANIZATION.

The land forces of the United States to consist of the Regular Army. The active Regular Army to be mobilized at all times to provide detachments for our foreign garrisons, and an expeditionary force at home located strategically. The active Army to provide also the training staffs and detachments for the Reserve Army and to provide for its leadership in the event of mobilization.

The territory of the United States to be divided, according to population, into fifty division districts, without regard to any existing political sub-divisions. Each of these districts to eventually contain a tactical division except in certain districts near the coasts where additional coast artillery may be needed. The training of these reserve division to be accomplished by a corps of officers from the active Army, and by keeping a certain proportion of the Reserve Army mobilized and undergoing training. For an infantry division the quota mobilized under training would be approximately one regiment of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one detachment of engineers and signal troops.

Service with the colors in the Reserve Army to be not less than one year, depending upon the branch of the Service and the intelligence and alertness of the soldier.

Service to include—service with the colors in the detachment under training, service in the first reserve to include the sixth year, service in the second reserve to include the ninth year, and then to pass to the general reserve and remain available for service until forty-five years of age.

Service to be voluntary except when the Volunteers in any district are not forthcoming, and then the able-bodied citizens to be drawn by lot for service.

The Federal support to be entirely withdrawn from the Organized Militia.

The Federal equipment to be withdrawn from the Organized Militia and be divided up among the division districts. The plan of organization to be completed in ten years. As each increment is trained its equipment is placed in conveniently arranged storehouses. Each man's fitted uniform in a proper place. New equipment is provided for the yearly quotas so that the expenses of equipping the force will be spread over ten years.

Every citizen reaching the age of eighteen to be provided with a certificate accurately identifying him with photograph, physical condition, residence, occupation, whether exempt from service or not. All service and transfers from one division to another to be endorsed on certificate.

The words Militia and state volunteers to pass from the statute books.

The square represents one of the fifty division districts containing one-fiftieth of our population.

a b c d e

X

f g h i j

X is the mobilization camp of the division. Each year a certain increment, say a regiment of infantry, with an organization or detachment of the auxiliary and special troops, is mobilized at X and trained for one year. At the end of one year this increment returns to civil life at a. Immediately another increment is drawn from the district (voluntarily and by lot, if necessary). They are trained for one year and passed out to b. In this way the whole division is trained in ten years,

spreading the cost and calls for citizens over a period of ten years.

The training staff and detachments at X come from the Regular Army. They train officers as well as men. After the tenth year they continue to train increments of officers and men who, from year to year, push to the general reserve men who have had the longest service. In this way we would build up organizations and by still training personnel we would be building up a large reserve for each.

Provision should be made so that competent officers could be examined and assigned places in a regiment without passing a full year at X. These might be men who present themselves with records showing they have had service in the National Guard of certain duration, or men graduating from certain approved military schools or schools having military training under the supervision of the War Department.

All officers to be assembled at X for not less than two weeks' training each year. This would take place just before the increment at X was passing out. The division to be mobilized for training once in every three years.

At X would be stored all the munitions and supplies necessary for the mobilization of the complete division. Some abandoned posts might be utilized for training camps and mobilization points.

SUBSTITUTING MACHINE GUNS FOR RIFLES.

James Dunn, who has been at the front in Flanders for the London Daily Mail, informs that paper that the Germans are preparing to substitute the machine gun for the rifle as the infantry arm. Mr. Dunn quotes a German military expert as asking: "Where is the argument against the gradual substitution of the light machine gun for the rifle? After all, a Maxim is merely an improved automatic rifle with a water jacket. The soldiers who won and lost Waterloo carried a weapon heavier and more clumsy than the latest machine gun. A man who could fire a kicking gun of the period of 1815 could fire and carry a Maxim with less effort than he could fire and carry the old smooth bore. And are we not told that the concentrated fire on one side of an English square emptied less than a score of French saddles at effective range? One modern machine gun would have wiped out an entire squadron." So spoke the German military expert, and allowing for his enthusiasm and for the optimism of science I maintain that his words cannot lightly be dismissed as the visions of a military crank. Already it has been stated that the German army is supplied with 50,000 machine guns. I am in a position to know that while this number was approximately accurate two or three months ago it must be enormously increased to-day. Machine guns are cheap, the parts are easily duplicated, they take up little more room than a rifle and the Germans say that it is just as easy to make a serviceable machine gun as it is to make a good rifle.

"The German," continues Mr. Dunn, "prefers the machine gun to the rifle, for not only does it enable him to sit down comfortably and squirt death at the foe as water is squirted through a hose pipe, but also it gives him that sense of superiority, that pleasant feeling of security which the possession of a superior weapon always conveys to the fighting man. In modern warfare, and particularly in trench warfare, with its accompaniment of short, swift rushes against barbed wire entanglements, the soldier who can fire a hundred shots to his opponent's five has ninety-five chances of coming out of the struggle unscathed. In the compilation of casualty lists the machine gun talks with a hundred tongues.

"Why are the Germans manufacturing machine guns by the thousand? Why do the Germans no longer pay much attention to the cult of the rifle? Why are the Germans working night and day to turn out a machine gun no heavier than the old Brown Bess and more deadly than the concentrated fire of an entire company? The answer to these questions was given at Neuve Chapelle, at La Bassée, at the sector of Ypres; it is an answer driven home with deadly effect from many ruined cottages, many dismantled farmhouses and many coveted trenches wherever the hordes of Germany are facing the armies of the Allies. Among the many German spies serving their country in Holland are some men of military experience, and these men are always ready, nay, eager, to discuss the development of military science as a man will ride his favorite hobby.

"Quite dispassionately they discuss what they consider to be the weaknesses of the British army, and always they agree that one of the chief weaknesses of our military caste is that we are sportsmen before we are soldiers. They point out that with us the rifle is a fetish because it is the weapon of a sportsman more than the arm of a soldier.

"One of these ex-soldiers said to me a week or two ago: 'You English are highly elated because the war has proved your men can shoot straighter and quicker than ours. Oh, yes, I admit the fact, but I see little cause for the triumph. Your archers were once the wonders of the world, and you held on to the bow long after other nations were burning gunpowder; and in the same way and for the same reason you will be the last armed nation to discard the rifle. Even now a large percentage of the time occupied in training your troops is spent in teaching them the construction and use of the rifle, while our men are being taught how to handle and serve a machine gun.'

"You do not seriously maintain that the present war will see an end of the rifle?" I asked.

"The present war will see the end of many things, as it has seen the birth of many things," he replied, "and although the rifle may not disappear before peace is signed, its doom as the principal arm of infantry is sounded.

"You may smile; that is one of the faults of you English. You invariably see an absurdity in a novelty until the novelty has become an institution. Oh, yes, I know you will say that you have been first in the field with many military inventions, but these inventions were more on the line of inevitable developments than complete revolutions. But you will go on improving the rifle when it ought to be scrapped."

CALEXICO'S THANKS TO 1ST CAVALRY.

The city of Calexico, Cal., has passed the following resolutions:

That whereas, on the night of June 22 and during the time of the trouble after the earthquake the soldiers of the 1st Cavalry, stationed near Calexico, and under the command of Captain Arnold, did render invaluable service in aiding the local firemen, and did further lend valuable assistance to the police of the city of Calexico in patrolling the residence district of the city of Calexico, the following night, be it hereby

resolved that the people of Calxico, through the medium of the board of trustees of the city of Calxico, do hereby express their sincere appreciation of the aforementioned services, and do hereby thank both Captain Arnold and the soldiers of his command for their willingness to assist Calxico in her time of trouble. Be it further resolved, that the city clerk be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to Captain Arnold.

FACTS CONCERNING AMMUNITION.

In an interesting interview published in the last number of the New York Times Sunday Magazine Hudson Maxim is reported as saying: "I don't know that it would be accurate to state that the war really has developed much in the improvement of explosives. I doubt if anything more powerful is in use in this war that has not been available for a good many years; but new methods of using high explosives have been developed, and high explosives are being used in new quantities. The first order of the British government to the Union Metallic Cartridge Company was for twenty million rounds of small-arms cartridges. The same buyers, now, would be glad to find a taker for an order for several billions. America's plants for the production of explosives, cartridges, shrapnel, and rifles have so increased their capacity that we have to-day ten times the capacity which we had at the time of the war's outbreak, and, for certain things, the increase has been even greater. By the middle of next winter our capacity will be thirty-fold what it was at the beginning of the war."

"Thus the fighting among other nations has done much toward preparing us for war, and, therefore, much toward insuring international peace for us, but even our tremendous contribution to the supplies of the Allies amounts to only about two per cent. of what they are consuming, and the war has not been running a year. This indicates that if we should suddenly be involved in warfare with a great power we should be whipped unless we devised means for the increase of our productivity of war supplies, especially explosives and all ammunition materials, by a hundredfold."

"The consumption of war material has been unprecedented, and this indicates what may be expected in future wars. In trench fighting, for example, it is estimated that four times as many rifles as men are required. The fighting man must have two because one quickly gets hot and becomes unusable; he must have a third so that he may still have two if one is hit by the return fire or otherwise rendered inefficient; he must have the fourth so that at least one of his weapons may be in the arms hospital undergoing repairs if necessary, and be ready for him in case one of his others is demolished. This development of modern warfare means that a million modern soldiers need four million modern rifles. This indicates the enormous necessities which would develop upon this country in case we were forced into a war."

Mr. Maxim further states that the United States has during this war taught Europe much in regard to smokeless powder, developing a rifle powder that permits the discharge of 20,000 rounds from an ordinary army rifle without destroying its accuracy. This means a saving of roughly \$100,000,000 in the equipment of a million men with one rifle each. American smokeless powder erodes the guns much less than European powder, except possibly that of the Germans.

"Nothing worth while has been developed in this war in the way of new explosives," says Mr. Maxim. "Turpentine is a poem, a creation of the imagination. It does not actually exist, notwithstanding the reports of it which have been cabled by over-enthusiastic war correspondents. What they refer to is merely a compound no more powerful than picric acid. I doubt very much, however, if asphyxiating gases will develop into a serious weapon of modern warfare, because, unquestionably, they are less effective than ordinary shell fire."

"Thus modern battles are decided on the power of explosives and the weight of metal thrown. Modern warfare, therefore, has become a contest not of individual against individual, but of workshop against workshop."

CAVALRY IN THIS WAR.

A Warsaw correspondent of the New York Evening Post reports that the Germans and Austrians are proposing to turn their horsemen into foot soldiers. The Germans have splendid cavalry mounted on indifferent but well kept horses; but they have far more of them than they can use. This is true of the Austrians. "I learned," he says, "that General Borjowitsch's army, which is operating toward Dukla against Radko-Dimitrieff's retreating left wing, has several new battalions, composed of Honved cavalymen, given three weeks' infantry drill. It is suspected that Austria's revival of strength in West Galicia is due to the employment in trenches and in attack of the numerous superfluous cavalry which Austria has. The Russians are faced with the same problem. Grand Duke Nicholas's army is twice as strong in cavalry as the German; there are endless horses; forage is cheap. The one trouble is lack of use for cavalry. Skobelev's loose prediction that a million horsemen would inundate Germany, and make other operations superfluous, has proved absurd. A handful of infantry, even Landsturm infantry, behind wire entanglements, has stayed masses of horsemen."

"Cavalry is proving useless in shock tactics, not much use in reconnaissance, and practically no use in its old purpose, the execution of raids against the enemy's communication lines and etappe service. My visits to our etappe lines convinced me that cavalry raids on our supplies are out of the question. One sees double and treble transport columns stretching five miles along the roads without guards. Even the drivers are unarmed. They are secured against raids by two treble lines of trenches, each thickly held. A quick surprise and penetration of such a front is impossible; penetration, if possible at all, requires hours of artillery preparation, and in case of risk supplies in the rear can be removed."

"The Cossack cavalry have done and will do practically no work. They are not wanted. Staff Doctor Diravin, who collects rough statistics of loss, says that the cavalry losses pro rata are only a seventh of those of the infantry."

"The line cavalryman makes a tolerable infantry soldier; the Cossack is of no use as infantryman at all. He lacks the solid, static instinct of the central Russia moujik which makes the moujik soldier so good, especially in defense. The Cossack has notions of charges, raids, single combats and other medieval war eccentricities incompatible with modern infantry duties. Some Russians reason that the Cossacks are useless even as cavalry in

modern war; and," says this writer, "there are plans for the reorganization of the whole Cossack status."

"These views are exaggerated," this writer says. "In open country, where war is mobile, the Cossacks do fairly good work. Lately they have on a small scale been distinguishing themselves on the frontier of Galicia and Bukovina, between the rivers Dniester and Pruth. Cossacks did the main work of capturing an Austrian position at Okna."

"Many thousand Moslem horsemen, Kirghiz and Turkoman, are eating their heads off in idleness here and in Galicia. The Kirghiz I have not seen. Some help in transport work and tend horses and cattle—their home occupation."

SPIRIT OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE.

A neutral observer who reports his conclusions in the London Times tells us that "Germany must win" expresses the new spirit of the German people throughout the empire. "It is no longer 'we shall win,' or 'we cannot lose,' but the grim resolve of all to strain every nerve to put forth every ounce of energy and to apply every resource of intelligence to bring about the desired result."

"With the first year of the war drawing to a close, the Germans look about them and find no enemy on their soil and the boundaries of the lands held by them pushed far beyond their normal limits. So that they claim, not without justification, that if victory be measured in terms of conquest they have up to the present won the war. Yet there is no slackening of effort, no slowing down, unless it be based on a scientifically organized system for the economy and conservation of national resources."

"That these resources, both of men and materials, are far vaster than even the German people themselves realized, is daily becoming apparent, and any program on the part of the Allies which may rely on the 'starving' of Germany, in the literal sense of the word, would appear futile. On the other hand, the Germans seem no longer to feel themselves a part of the rest of the world; hemmed in on all sides by enemies, thrown back on to their own resources, the whole country is reduced to a state of siege, but is so strongly fortified, so nicely apportioned, that unless overwhelmed by main force it may resist indefinitely, unbroken in strength and spirit."

"This complete isolation is affecting the character of the people in two distinct and opposite ways. On the one hand, a national German spirit, a so-called Reichsgefühl (imperial consciousness), is, for the first time in such intensity truly apparent; on the other, an embittered morbidity, a morose, brutal vindictiveness, as of a person long in solitary confinement, is warping their judgment, biasing their opinions, unhinging their ethical and moral sense. Up to the present there are no indications of any real weakening in the stupendous organization known as 'Germany-at-war.' On the contrary, more subtle and intricate mechanisms have been set in motion. Reserves of intelligence, as well as of reserves of material, are daily being called upon to provide for every possible contingency. Nature is to be supplanted by the skill of German chemists. Artificial rubber is well on the way toward perfection. Nitrates are now gathered from the air; and a man-made substitute for every conceivable product of nature, not already discovered, is being sought by white-haired professors in the silence of their laboratories, and their success hailed as a victory for the Fatherland."

"There are no shirkers; man, woman and child are doing their share. They have grown so accustomed to the war, the entire nation has given itself so completely to the business of making war, that a sudden cessation of hostilities would shake the fabric of the state to its foundations. But there is a marked change in the attitude of the people. It is no longer the 'grosse Zeit' (big era), or even the 'ernste Zeit' (grave times) of which I heard so much in Germany six months ago. Now it is the 'teure Zeit' (hard times) that one hears constantly referred to. The people are beginning to realize, if not yet to count, the cost."

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

In the "Bulletin of Information," published by the Paris Chamber of Commerce June 1, we are told "on the eastern front the Russian armies, furiously attacked in Galicia by the Austro-Germans, have gradually fallen back to their reserves of men and munitions, which the lack of rapid transport service and communications did not allow of their bringing up in time to the advanced positions held by them in the Carpathians and in the region of Cracow."

Firearms and ammunition valued at \$37,000,000 were shipped out of the United States during the ten months from August, 1914, to May 31, 1915, according to figures made public by the Department of Commerce. These exports were made up of cartridges, \$14,935,032; 2,427,393 pounds of gunpowder, \$1,348,856; other explosives, \$12,299,743, and firearms, \$8,243,845. The French official statement is absolute that "France has bought no shells of any sort in the United States since the beginning of the war." The French at the outset organized all their industrial resources for the supply of munitions and brought back from active service every skilled worker who could be of use. The English are but just beginning to follow this example. Insufficient as was their supply of ammunition, they have been further handicapped by attempting to eke out Russia's scanty supplies when they cannot furnish enough for their own troops in the west."

In searching for competent commanders for the armies of France neither youth nor age has been considered, only merit. Manoury and Langle de Cary were over age at the outbreak of the war, and were recalled to active service, where they brilliantly justified themselves. Foch, Sarrail and D'Esperey were corps commanders in August and army commanders in September. Maud'huy, a man of fifty-seven, was professor of military history at the Ecole de Guerre. At the end of August he was a brigadier in the 8th Corps of the Army of Lorraine. In three weeks he passed through the ranks of brigadier general, divisional general, corps commander, to army commander—a speed of ascent which recalls the spacious days of Napoleon. D'Urbal had the same experience. He is fifty-six years of age, and is therefore, except for Sir Douglas Haig, the youngest army commander in the west."

"The present war," as the London Times says, "has upset all traditions. It is not a war of men or deeds. Personal prowess counts for little. Men and their achievements are of no importance detached from the great common task. Acts of bravery or heroism of the

individual soon fade from view, and are of little influence on ultimate outcome. Just as manual labor has been to a large extent supplanted by machinery, so in this war a man, whether he be a private or a general, must be content to carry out with clock-like precision the tasks entrusted to him. And so it is with rulers of states."

It is found in England that shrapnel and other shells are of but little use in firing at Zeppelins and they subject the inhabitants of thickly populated districts to serious peril. One of the few persons killed in one raid, a woman, was a victim of a falling English shell. A man living in a suburb of London on the night of the chief raid, May 31, found upon his damaged wall part of a shell fired from Shoburness.

Says the United Service Gazette, speaking of the work in the Dardanelles: "In the old days there was a good deal of boat work and midshipmen had opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and to-day the voice of the middy rings out in clear tones among gruff and bearded men, giving orders in landing troops, while the enemy is pouring in a hot fire and the seamen and soldiers are going down by the dozen. These early baptisms of fire will all help to 'salt' the middies and make hardy and resourceful officers of them at an early stage of their lives; for with their present experience many of them will be veterans at twenty. It is gratifying to record that already there has been more than one middy in the fleet mentioned in despatches, and awarded honors for the fine courage they have displayed in meritorious performances, both ashore and afloat. The boat is pre-eminently the place for the midshipman, and a position where he is first able to show his aptitude for future work, for it is here that he is 'in command' of the handful of men who fill the boat. The present generation now have a chance of showing that the British middy is as plucky and resourceful as his long line of predecessors have been, and they are using it to the full."

According to the German official figures, supplemented to some extent by foreign newspaper reports, the Germans, Austrians and Turks had brought down not less than 136 hostile aircraft up to June 22. Of these the largest number, namely, fifty-seven, were lost by the French. The English lost forty-seven. The Russians have fewer aeroplanes than their allies, hence their losses reached only twenty-six. While most of the aeroplanes were brought to earth by artillery or machine-gun fire from the ground, almost one-fifth of the French losses resulted from battles in the air.

The Russian navy in the Black Sea has been of great assistance to the Allied cause. Following up their previous actions, the Russian ships destroyed an electric power works and oil refinery, and in other ways they have proved a thorn in the side of the Turks.

The Italian government has given notice of an extension of its blockade of the Adriatic, declared last May, to all zones north of the line Oranto-Aspri Ruga (Strade Bianche). Unrestricted navigation in these waters is forbidden and all vessels desiring to enter Italian and Montenegrin ports should call at Gallipoli for convoy. This notification was received at the State Department July 7 from the American Embassy at Rome.

In the House of Commons on July 8 Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under Secretary, in reply to a question put to him by Comdr. C. W. Bellairs, said: "Merchant vessels of a belligerent Power are entitled by established and uninterrupted usage of the sea to carry and use armament in self-defense. Several neutral governments were communicated with in this matter at the outbreak of the war, and several more have been approached since, as circumstances suggested. The principle of merchant ships carrying arms for self-defense has been generally recognized, and British ships so armed have been trading regularly with the various countries since an early stage of the war." Commander Bellairs's question was whether in view of the unusual character of the German attacks on unarmed merchant vessels the government would ask all neutral governments to allow merchant vessels armed for purposes of defense only, with a gun in the stern, to trade with their ports in spite of the fact that they carried a gun.

Assuming the correctness of the Russian official report that a British submarine on July 2 sank a German battleship of the Deutschland class of pre-dreadnoughts in the Baltic, the German navy has lost its first battleship, but not one of its best. There were five vessels of the Deutschland class completed during 1906, 1907 and 1908. The cost per ship complete was about £1,200,000. Mr. Fred T. Jane in his "Fighting Ships" says: "These ships are over gunned. The secondary guns fire too heavy a projectile for man-handling, and the actual value of the class is well below their paper value. They are very good steamers, but otherwise hardly equal to British, American and French ships of equal date." The vessels are of 13,200 tons displacement and have a complement of 729 officers and men. They are 410 feet long on the water line and 430 feet over all. The batteries consist of four 11-inch guns, fourteen 6.7-inch, twenty 24-pounders, four 1-pounders and four machine guns. They have six submerged torpedo tubes, bow, stern and broadside. Two of the 11-inch guns are mounted in a turret forward and the other in a turret aft. They have a 9½-inch belt of armor amidships, four inches on the ends and three inches on the deck slopes. There is eleven inches of armor on the turrets and also on the barbettes. The forward conning tower has twelve inches of armor and the after conning tower 5½ inches. The machinery consists of three cylinder, vertical, triple expansion engines, driving three screws, and have a designed horsepower of 16,000. The best speed of the five sister ships ranged from 18.9 knots to 19.21. In addition to a normal coal capacity of 800 tons and a maximum of 1,800 tons, these warships carry 200 tons of liquid fuel in a double bottom. The normal cruising radius is 5,500 knots at ten knots speed. The big guns are maneuvered by electric and hand gear, as are also the secondary guns. The vessels can steam about 3,500 miles at seventeen knots and about 2,500 at full speed.

"The union of the allied nations must survive victory, must survive even the peace, if it is to be truly fruitful," writes M. Victor Giraud, of the Revue des Deux Mondes, to his colleague of the London Times. "Our foes will do everything to break it; it must withstand all their intrigue. Since that union is founded upon the rights of peoples, upon the respect of national individualities, it can threaten no one. Its only enemies can be the Powers who would fain, by violence, arrogate to themselves an unlawful hegemony."

Under the headings "Militarism and Organization: An Irony of History," the Cologne Gazette says: "We are now England's schoolmasters. Militarism and organization are in England to-day the catch-words round which political life turns. It is not so long since the words militarism and organization made every Briton laugh. Day after day the newspapers, both Conservative and Liberal, had poured hatred and contempt upon these two

expressions, because they were 'Prussian' inventions, which must be eradicated as being the greatest danger for the freedom of Europe. And now? Militarism and organization have become the twin anchors of salvation, and the only means, it is thought, by which the old England that is breaking up can be fastened together again."

Lord Selbridge, who has just returned from the front, in a speech in the British Parliament said: "At the front they did not think much about when the war would end; their thought was, 'When will the people of England wake up and give us the amount of guns we require?'" He did not believe the war could be brought to a satisfactory conclusion without some means of organizing the nation under some military discipline. The British guns at the front were capable of firing a million rounds in twenty-four hours, but he did not say that this amount of ammunition would be required every day. He hoped the Minister of Munitions would recognize the necessity of encouraging our inventors and scientific men, for we could not afford to neglect any contrivance or invention which would help to kill the enemy or save the lives of our men.

In view of the fact that a German officer is usually required to wear his uniform, the appearance of officers on leave in the streets of Berlin in mufti indicates that they are now instructed to wear mufti when on leave, perhaps in order to create the impression of a still inexhaustible supply of fit men. In any event, the absence of the uniformed military element in the streets of German cities and elsewhere undoubtedly encourages the belief that all soldiers are at the front attending to the business of the war.

With reference to the disclosure in the House of Commons June 18 by Mr. Tennant, Under Secretary for War, that Great Britain had actually in process of manufacture the larger aeroplane which was in use by the Russian government, it is interesting to note that the Sikorsky biplane, the type of aeroplane referred to, is the largest heavier-than-air machine yet invented. It is the pioneer of the giant aeroplanes to which, in the opinion of experts, the future belongs. It has a wing surface at least five times greater than that even of the commodious Farman biplane. Its steel frame is twenty-two yards long. Its dead weight is over three and one-half tons, and it can carry a "useful load" of over a ton. At least a quarter of a ton would consist of explosives. Nearly half a ton of fuel and oil is carried. The forepart of the machine consists of steel-walled cabins, extending over a length of about thirty feet. These cabins have windows on each side, like those of an omnibus, and can be electrically lit at night. In cold weather they are heated through the exhaust. The first Sikorsky machine flew for an hour and a half over St. Petersburg with sixteen passengers. Its normal crew is eight men.

THE VALUE OF ONE MAN.

Brunswick, Ga., June 29, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

While not trying to wrest the glory they accumulated in the battle of Lissa from the Austrians, I think it only fair to the Italian navy, as a whole, to state that according to Sir "William Clowes," they were defeated by one man alone, and he was Count "Carlo Pellion di Persano," their commander. Sir William writes of him, thus: "He finally went to sea, on his mad expedition, without an ounce of coal, save what his ships had in their bunkers." "He judged Tegetthoff by his own poor self. It is evident, not only that Persano misrepresented his instructions, but also that he was so strategically blind, and so morally paralyzed (if nothing worse) that he was practically paralyzed. It is pitiful to find an officer, who was afterwards acquitted of treason and cowardice (but convicted later of negligence and incapacity) shilly-shallying in this manner." After carefully reading of this battle, it is my opinion, that if the Italians had been led by a "Tegetthoff," they would have gained as complete a victory as we did at Santiago, and all they lacked to accomplish this was one man.

JOHN C. STILES.

NEW READING OF AN OLD SAW.

Shanghai, China, May 27, 1915.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I think the following change of a word in an old tradition would increase our prestige, now somewhat at ebb, at least our self-respect—Mexican policy, or any other if it ever arrives: "Millions for defense, but not one citizen for tribute."

PACIFIST.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The discussion which is now going on in this and in other countries as to practicable means for avoiding war and the losses and destruction which accompany the armed conflict of nations has served one useful purpose at least. It has influenced thoughtful men to undertake a study of the ethical and legal subjects involved, and particularly the philosophy of history, in order to arrive at the fundamental principles giving rise to the historical and social phenomenon of war, and upon which any measures for its abolishment must be based.

The most promising measure proposed for the purpose, and one which recently had the sanction of the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, is the establishment of an international court of arbitration with adequate jurisdiction and armed power to enforce its decrees. It is submitted that any confident reliance upon such a court rests upon a misconception of the essential nature of a court and the sanctions under which its powers are possessed and exercised.

Litigants in the courts of a nation bring their quarrels there, not in any great degree because they may, but because they must. The nation says, "You must not settle your quarrels by force, but come before me and I will judge you, and will enforce my judgment. If you refuse to do so, I will compel your obedience. I am the sovereign."

The jurisdiction and power of a court does not, and cannot, with security, rest upon any agreement between the parties that may come before it, or upon any custom or convention, but upon sovereignty. And where there is no sovereignty there can be no court.

The possibilities of securing world peace through an international court of law must be estimated, tested and determined by an application of the foregoing principle.

Such a court will be possible when it is possible to organize a "United States of the World"—a government

having sovereignty and having the usual functions of a government, legislative, judicial and executive. These functions are essential, interdependent and inseparable.

Such a sovereignty must have legislative power to enact laws to define the rights, powers and privileges of the subject states, and prescribe their duties toward one another and to the central government. Mere custom or convention or general consent is too weak a sanction to be dependable, and will break down when the need is greatest.

It must have judicial power to ascertain and determine violations of its laws and impose the penalties therefor. It must have executive power to enforce obedience to its laws and the judgment of its courts, including the armed force, which is in the last analysis the power behind every nation's laws and courts. The subject states must surrender to the central government their sovereignty to the necessary extent; that is, in everything but their own internal affairs.

The sacrifice of sovereignty, necessary to the plan, is a sacrifice which is in no way likely to be made by nations diverse in language, religions, customs, interests and ideals. Communities differing in these particulars may be held under a sovereignty by force, but such aggregations, as a rule, have neither stability nor permanence. The general consent of the governed, which is the best and the only true sanction, is lacking. A "United States of Europe" is unlikely, if not impossible, to be formed for this reason.

The plan of the creation of a sovereignty has been tried under the most favorable conditions in the United States of America, and has been found wanting as a guaranty of perpetual peace.

These most favorable conditions were insufficient to prevent the Civil War. A distinguished English writer, in tracing the origins and causes of this war, has said that the most significant and appalling feature of its history is the inevitableness of the conflict that resulted.

Rightly understood, the history of the United States is as much a warning as it is an example. It teaches that no merely human device will be sufficient to insure permanent international peace.

If, therefore, we advocate any scheme for an international court, let us do so with the knowledge and understanding that it will be a feeble and imperfect device at best; and that if we are minded to perform our duties as a nation to our citizens and to the world we must have armed force commensurate with our needs as the only possible guaranty, not merely of peace, but of justice and righteousness, which are of far more worth.

C. H. HITCHCOCK, Col., 1st Inf., N.G.N.Y.

PROPOSED ARMY ORGANIZATION.

Fort Mills, Corregidor, P.I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Herewith is a proposed outline reorganization of the Army, retaining its present stations:

FOREIGN SERVICE:

General: These garrisons should at all times be maintained at their full war strength and in the highest state of efficiency for war. For these reasons they should be organized as a seasoned army, and in no manner be treated as a recruit school.

Recommended: 1. Retain the Philippine Scouts and Porto Rico Regiment as at present.

2. Designate the regiments and Coast Artillery companies now in the insular possessions, Canal Zone and Alaska as permanent garrisons.

3. Recruit enlisted personnel as at present in the United States for three years for this service.

4. Commission all field officers of the mobile force and Coast Artillery from the next lower grade in their arm for a period of four years, with renewal optional on part of officer and War Department.

5. Commission all company officers of the mobile force and Coast Artillery upon result of suitable examinations held as at present for Scout officers, and re-examine periodically, as is now done in that service.

6. Give ten per cent. increase in pay for service in all stations outside of the United States proper to officers and enlisted men.

7. Post and C.A.C. non-commissioned staff officers to be detailed from the home army for service in these forces by roster or on their own application.

HOME SERVICE:

1. Maintain the Coast Artillery as at present. Enlistment period two years, with five years reserve.

2. Maintain one complete division of the mobile arm (expeditionary force) at full war strength. Enlistment period two years, with five years' reserve service.

3. All staff departments and staff troops to be maintained at full war strength. Term of enlistment two years, with five years' reserve service.

4. The remaining regiments of Infantry, Cavalry and Field Artillery to be designated as "Training Regiments" and used as such in the following manner.

5. These units or portions of them shall be assigned to stations in the United States and given territory contiguous to their stations as a recruiting field.

6. For these units a portion of the year shall be set aside as the open season and the remainder, the winter or other inclement months, depending upon the climate, shall be set aside as the closed season.

7. During the open season these units shall take the field in the territory assigned to them. They shall each have a recruiting officer empowered to enlist men for training under the following terms: Agreement to serve the United States for a period of two years from date of enlistment; actual service with the colors three months each year, unless sooner released as qualified upon recommendation of his company commander; these recruits to receive uniform in kind and pay at the rate of \$10 per month for first training period and pay at \$15 per month for second training period.

8. This training to be limited to field exercises, camp sanitation and rifle practice; to be intensive and progressive.

9. The training unit to make such journeys by marching in its territory as will facilitate recruiting and training.

10. The names and addresses of recruits so trained to be retained by the War Department for drafting in time of war.

11. During the closed season these units, skeletonized down to officers and non-commissioned officers, shall return to their stations and receive theoretical instruction.

12. There shall be maintained during each open season, in conjunction with the training units, a camp for candidates for commissions under the same rules as now provided for the present summer camps of instruction.

13. All further increases in forces to be made by adding personnel for "Training Regiments."

COAST ARTILLERY.

MARINE CORPS ORGANIZATIONS.

Following are the fixed and mobile organizations of the U.S. Marine Corps, giving the names of officers and senior non-commissioned officers, number and classification of companies, present station and approximate strength; corrected to June 30, 1915.

FIRST BRIGADE, U.S. MARINE CORPS.

Brigade Commander, Col. L. W. T. Waller. Brigade Staff: Major L. J. Magill, brigade adjutant; Capt. R. B. Putnam, brigade paymaster; Capt. F. Halford, brigade quartermaster; Capt. J. A. Rossell, intelligence officer; Lieut. E. A. Ostermann, aide-de-camp; Paym. Clerk R. H. Rudolph. Brigade N.C. Staff: Sergt. Major C. L. Eickmann, Q.M. Sergt. M. C. Richardson (P.D.), Gy. Sergt. S. M. Bankert.

FIRST REGIMENT.

3d Signal Company: Capt. R. B. Creevy; Lieuts. A. E. Simon, W. B. Sullivan; 1st Sergt. C. F. Kienast; Gy. Sergt. C. Hicks, H. L. Howell, T. B. Wood. At Philadelphia, Strength, 100.

Artillery Battalion: Major R. H. Dunlap, commanding; Capt. D. C. McDougal, Battln. Adj.; 1st Lieut. H. W. Stone, Battln. Q.M. Battalion N.C. Staff: First Sergt. F. G. Laitsch, Acting Sergt. Major; Q.M. Sergts. H. S. Hausmann, J. Weidmann. At Annapolis.

1st Company, 3" Field Guns: Capt. R. O. Underwood, Lieuts. V. I. Morrison, D. S. Barry, jr., D. B. Roben; 1st Sergt. F. L. Atwood, Gy. Sergts. C. F. Finger, W. J. White. At Annapolis, 120 men.

9th Company, 4.7" Siege Guns: Capt. E. P. Fortson, Lieuts. C. L. Gawne, A. R. Sutherland, Gy. Sergts. A. J. Stout, F. F. Zissa. At Annapolis, 120 men.

13th Company, 3" Field Guns: Capt. C. Campbell, Lieuts. T. E. Thrasher, W. G. Emory, 1st Sergt. W. F. McDonnell, Gy. Sergt. Stanley Klos. At Annapolis, 120 men.

22d Company, Searchlight: Capt. A. S. Williams, Lieut. H. C. Judson, Gy. Sergts. M. M. Cornwell, F. F. Molloy, A. J. Phillips. At Philadelphia, 65 men.

23d Company, Aero Defense: Capt. R. B. Sullivan, Lieut. H. G. Bartlett, Gy. Sergts. F. D'Ippolo, J. Bont. At Philadelphia, 100 men.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. W. C. Neville, commanding. Regimental Staff: Major Harry Lee, Capt. H. I. Bears; Capt. E. T. Fryer, regimental adjutant; Capt. E. W. Banker, regimental quartermaster. Regimental N.C. Staff: Sergt. Major J. Blanchfield, Q.M. Sergts. W. C. Barnaby, J. Keenan, 1st Sergts. A. M. Abbott, T. Baker.

7th Company, Inf.: Capt. John C. Beaumont, Lieuts. E. W. Sturdevant, W. H. Rupertus, 1st Sergt. H. T. Rodenhoffer, Gy. Sergt. J. McGurn. At Philadelphia, 85 men.

8th Company, Inf.: Capt. R. M. Cutts (ordered), Lieuts. H. Schmidt, J. C. Foster, 1st Sergt. J. H. Fay, Gy. Sergt. J. Brennan. At New Orleans, La., 100 men.

10th Company, Inf.: Capt. T. C. Turner, Lieuts. E. H. Brainard, E. T. Lloyd, 1st Sergt. G. Kaiser, Gy. Sergt. E. C. Nicholas. At Philadelphia (temporarily at Wakefield, Mass.), 85 men.

12th Company, Inf.: Capt. Giles Bishop, Lieut. J. P. Wilcox, 1st Sergt. H. A. Riekers. At Philadelphia (on detached duty on board U.S.S. Washington and U.S.S. Sacramento), 100 men.

14th Company, Automatic Rifle: Capt. E. B. Cole, Lieuts. C. E. Nutting, R. D. Lowell, 1st Sergt. T. J. Curtis, Gy. Sergt. C. E. Clark, Q.M. Sergt. H. Halladay. At Pensacola, Fla. (attached to headquarters when with regiment), 120 men.

15th Company, Inf.: Capt. W. P. Upshur, Lieuts. A. B. Miller, A. H. Turnage, 1st Sergt. G. H. Barrett, Gy. Sergt. D. Daly. At Philadelphia, 85 men.

16th Company, Inf.: Lieuts. F. B. Garrett, R. E. Brumbaugh, A. C. Dearing, 1st Sergt. F. A. Karstaedt, Gy. Sergt. R. W. Miller. At Philadelphia, 85 men.

17th Company, Inf.: Capt. E. A. Greene, Lieuts. J. Q. Adams, D. H. Miller, 1st Sergt. A. Lescault, Gy. Sergt. C. Svenson. At Philadelphia, 85 men.

20th Company, Inf.: Capt. F. F. Robards, Lieut. G. W. Hamilton, 1st Sergt. H. McClintock, Gy. Sergt. R. E. Conner. At Philadelphia, 85 men.

UNASSIGNED COMPANIES—ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE.

21st Company, Inf.: Lieut. R. E. Messersmith, Gy. Sergt. D. J. McNamara. At Indian Head, Md., 85 men.

37th Company, Inf.: Capt. W. Hopkins, Lieut. S. P. Budd, 1st Sergt. C. A. Johnson. At Marine Barracks, New York, N.Y., 65 men.

COMPANIES UNASSIGNED—ON THE PACIFIC SIDE.

30th Company, Inf. (temporarily organized): Capt. J. N. Wright, Lieut. S. B. Kennedy, 1st Sergt. J. J. Darlington. At Marine Barracks, Mare Island, 75 men.

33d Company, Inf.: Capt. A. B. Owens, Lieut. R. E. Adams, 1st Sergt. C. M. Lott, E. McEvoy, Gy. Sergt. G. Nielsen. At Marine Barracks, Mare Island (prison detachment), 100 men.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Col. J. H. Pendleton, commanding, San Diego, Cal. Regimental Staff: Capt. C. H. Lyman, Regt. Adj.; Capt. F. J. Schwable, Regt. Q.M. Regimental N.C. Staff: Sergt. Major T. F. Carney.

FIRST BATTALION.

Major J. T. Myers, commanding, San Francisco, Cal. Battalion Staff: 1st Lieut. J. Potts, battalion adjutant. Battalion N.C. Staff: Gy. Sergt. A. Wilson (acting sergeant major), Q.M. Sergts. J. G. Sander, H. W. Whitney.

31st Company, Inf.: Capt. J. M. Huey, Lieuts. E. M. Reno, M. Thacher, 1st Sergt. A. E. Potts. At San Francisco, 85 men.

32d Company, Inf.: Capt. J. K. Tracy, Lieut. H. T. Vulte, 1st Sergt. C. G. Knoeckel. At San Francisco, 85 men.

34th Company, Inf.: Capt. C. F. Williams, Lieuts. T. D. Barber, D. M. Gardner, jr., Gy. Sergt. P. Conley. At San Francisco, 85 men.

SECOND BATTALION.

On Pacific Fleet, under the command of Major W. N. McKelvey, are the three companies, viz., 25th, 26th and 28th, consisting of 300 enlisted men, with the following officers: 1st Lieut. W. W. Buckley, battalion adjutant; Capt. W. H. Pritchett, L. S. Willis, Lieuts. D. M. Randall, H. B. Pratt, L. W. Hoyt, H. C. Parsons, R. E. Davis, E. C. Williams, J. B. Seabee, and the following N.C. Os.: Gy. Sergt. J. F. Ralph, acting sergeant major; Q.M. Sergts. T. Dwight and J. Waller, 1st Sergts. W. Liske, C. S. Beale and Gy. Sergts. H. Baptist and R. Presley.

27th Company, Inf.: Capt. G. M. Kincade, Gy. Sergt. F. Fisk. At San Diego, Cal., 50 men.

COMPANIES SERVING ON FOREIGN STATIONS.

24th Company, Inf.: Capt. W. G. Fay, Lieut. G. W. Martin, Q.M. Sergt. C. H. Volz, 1st Sergt. C. Wiedemann. At Guantanamo, Cuba, 105 men.

American Legation Detachment—Lieut. Col. D. Williams, commanding. Field and Staff: Lieut. S. M. Harrington, adjutant; Capt. R. H. Davis, quartermaster. N.C. Staff: Sergt. Major C. N. McClure, Q.M. Sergts. B. R. Gleason, C. T. Lytle, Gy. Sergts. W. Keogh, J. W. Lattin. At Seoul, Korea.

28th Company, Inf.: Capt. C. O. Carpenter, 1st Lieut. O. Becker, 2d Lieut. H. D. MacLachlan, 1st Sergt. F. Wahlstrom. At Peking, China, 120 men.

39th Company, Inf.: Capt. D. P. Hall, Lieuts. R. S. Geiger, T. M. Luby, 1st Sergt. W. J. Holloway. At Peking, China, 120 men.

ADVANCE BASE COMPANIES AT GUAM, M.I.

Major R. C. Berkeley, commanding. Field and Staff: 1st Lieut. E. A. Perkins, adjutant; Capt. R. C. Dewey, quartermaster. N.C. Staff: Sergt. Major Arnold, Q.M. Sergts. A. M. Arnold, G. F. Bloedel, H. W. Gamble, 1st Sergt. H. A. Nagle (band leader).

40th Company, Inf.: Capt. A. J. O'Leary, 2d Lieut. H. K. Pickett, 1st Sergt. H. E. Darr. At Guam, M.I., 120 men.

41st Company, Inf.: Capt. J. S. Turrill, Lieuts. D. F. Smith, C. H. Metcalf, 1st Sergt. J. Duffy, Gy. Sergt. A. B. Hale. At Camp Sumay, Guam, M.I., 120 men.

42d Company, Inf.: Capt. E. P. Moses, Lieuts. D. F. Duncan, C. S. Baker, 1st Sergt. E. J. Keenan. At Guam, M.I., 120 men.

HOW TO OFFICER OUR VOLUNTEERS.

In the consideration of plans for securing reserve officers for the Army it has become apparent to members of the General Staff that about the only systematic way they can be trained is by the standardization of the military instruction in the agricultural and mechanical colleges which receive support from the Federal Government under the Morrill Act of 1862. The high class military schools are also regarded as a source of supply in obtaining young men who could qualify as officers for a volunteer army.

There are, roughly speaking, 30,000 students under military instruction at such colleges, and it is now contended that the Federal Government should take some steps to utilize them in developing a corps of reserve officers which could be commissioned in any large volunteer army that is organized. To carry out the scheme of standardization of instruction at the Morrill Act schools some of the members of the General Staff are urging that the law be amended and that the number of Army officers detailed to such schools be increased to at least one for each 500 students or fraction of that number. With this number of officers it would be possible to furnish instruction in certain of the prescribed courses which are either a part of, or bear directly upon, the military course.

The detailed officers can render no more valuable service than in the training of young men, and any excess in which such an allotment of officers might result, above the number necessary for duty with the Regular troops in time of peace, would be an invaluable asset for use with the Volunteers in time of war. With a small Regular Army and a very insufficient Militia we must provide a reserve corps of at least 40,000 officers. The organization of such a corps means an enormous saving in money and life because of the possibility of getting our Volunteer organizations into shape to meet an enemy in the early stages of war.

At each of the land grant colleges an effort should be made to secure a complete equipment, good drill halls and proper drill grounds, as well as the necessary arms for instruction in the various branches. Tentage and camp equipage would be found at the camps held under the direction of the Regular Army. Pending the action of Congress in the matter of an increase in the number of officers, authority should be obtained to employ the necessary number of retired officers, and, wherever possible, the college boards of trustees should be induced to provide the additional pay needed for such officers.

The training at the schools, it is urged, should be supplemented by a course of study of five weeks at the end of the junior and senior years in military camps like the students' camps which are being conducted by the War Department. This would give the students from these colleges a training that would be invaluable to them and would do much to determine their fitness for service in the Army. At the close of these courses and upon their graduation students who have passed the required examination should be given reserve commissions. It might be well to require them to attend camps of instruction once a year to keep up with the progress of military science. These commissions, it is suggested, should run at least ten years after graduation or until the reserve officer reached the age of thirty-five.

A more extensive course is proposed for the military colleges and institutes. It is said that there are about 10,000 graduates each year from these institutions. At present no effort is being made to even keep a list of such graduates, many of whom with very little additional training might qualify for second lieutenants or company officers in the Volunteer organizations. Instead of neglecting this opportunity to secure commissioned officers for the Volunteer Army, it is insisted that such students should be given an opportunity to serve a year in the Regular Army. They could be commissioned for a year with the pay and allowance of a second lieutenant, in all \$2,400 to \$2,500. This, it is thought, would be a very attractive offer to graduates of private military schools, and they could qualify for junior field officers in the event it was necessary to raise a large Volunteer Army.

Some of the students from the Morrill Act colleges also might qualify for a temporary commission of one year in the Regular Army. Under this same scheme of temporary commissions the Regular Army could be opened to National Guard officers. There would, of course, be more searching examinations for those who came into the Regular Establishment, as this class of reserve officers would be the first to be commissioned in the Volunteer Army.

Every day the importance of a country having a large supply of both active and reserve officers is emphasized by the European war. This is the weakness of England's military policy, after which our policy is fashioned. It is easier to secure volunteers for an army than officers to instruct and command them. Without efficient officers an army is nothing more than a mob. Before an army is trained its officers must be educated, and it is too late after war is declared to begin the training of officers. The question of securing a corps of reserve officers is one of the most troublesome with which the War College has been called upon to deal, and this seems to be the most feasible scheme that has been proposed.

SPECIALISTS WANTED FOR THE NAVY.

When the Naval Personnel bill is up for consideration in the next session of Congress a proposition will be made for the creation of a detail system for engineer officers, ordnance officers and officers of the Construction Corps like that one which is in effect in the Ordnance Department of the Army. The Army Ordnance system of detail has proved to be such a success in securing specialists from the line that something like it is being urged for the duty in the Navy which requires special training and officers of particular talents.

Under the present system of specializing in engineering it has become apparent that the Navy will not secure best results. There is no reason why an officer should continue on engineering duty after he has reached the grade of commander. Most of them when they have become lieutenant commanders file their applications for line duty. Quite a number of officers who prefer steam engineering duty have already abandoned it because of the necessity of becoming line officers after they have reached command rank. On this account it is insisted that engineering officers should become permanent in this duty after they have reached the grade of commander, just as officers of the Army on duty with the Ordnance Department of the Army whose detail becomes permanent after they reach the grade of major.

There is no reason why the same system should not be put into effect in the organization of the Ordnance Bureau and Construction Corps of the Navy, whose efficiency

could be increased by the temporary details in the lower grades. Aside from giving the Department an opportunity to make a better selection for ordnance duty and for constructors, the Navy would be benefited by having more officers who have experience in the Ordnance Bureau and Construction Corps. The pressing need of specialists in the Navy is becoming more apparent with the improvements in battleships and the development of the submarine and other new types of ships. While temporary detail is desirable for the lower grades, it is now being urged that some inducement should be made for officers who are especially fitted for engineering, ordnance and construction duty. The Army system of detailing and selecting ordnance officers appears to be the most satisfactory, and is thought in a modified form should be used in the Navy. This is a situation which we foresaw when the engineers became absorbed in the line of the Navy, and it should have been taken into consideration before this.

In accepting the resignations of Naval Constr. William B. Ferguson, jr., and Asst. Naval Constr. John E. Otterson, U.S.N., on July 14, Secretary of the Navy Daniels stated these officers had signed an agreement pledging them to eight years' service, which term has elapsed, and that he "hesitated to adopt a fixed policy which was contrary to the long established practice of the Department." Both officers, it is understood, resigned to accept high positions with private firms. Naval Constructor Ferguson, who held the rank of lieutenant commander, is a native of North Carolina, and entered the Navy July 1, 1902. Assistant Naval Constructor Otterson, who ranked as lieutenant, is a native of Pennsylvania and was appointed in the Navy in 1907. The acceptance of the resignation of Naval Constructor Ferguson will be effective July 13, while that of Assistant Naval Constructor Otterson will not be effective under Aug. 1. With these two resignations, the death of Asst. Naval Constr. C. A. Harrington, U.S.N., on March 10, and the resignation of Naval Constr. George S. Radford create four vacancies in the Constructors' Corps. The officers who have been designated to take the course of naval architecture and will probably be appointed to the corps to fill the vacancies are Ensigns E. L. Gayhart, G. A. Andrews, T. M. Searles, G. B. Davis and E. F. Enwright, but they will not be eligible until next year. Under a recent act of Congress the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to appoint twenty-four additional line officers to the instruction corps under the conditions that not more than five should be selected in any year. It was estimated that it would require about six years to secure the twenty-four additional constructors, but the unexpected four vacancies will prolong the time about one year.

The officers and enlisted men of the fleet are naturally much interested in the discussion now going on as to why the target practice of the fleet has not improved, despite the greater experience gained and the resulting improvement in methods and instruments. The crew of a ship have in target practice a task very like that of a baseball nine. Team work is of such a character that each member of the team has a task to perform that cannot possibly be performed by any other member. The result is that (in a baseball team and in a ship's crew) the absence of any member does more than merely reduce the numerical strength of the team or crew, because it impairs the solidarity of the team or crew as a unit; a baseball team with only eight members would find its efficiency reduced much more than in the ratio of nine to eight. Such a reduction in the personnel of a baseball nine would ruin the nine altogether, because it would prevent its acting in accordance with the primary rules of its being. It could not act or work as a real baseball nine; not merely because it had only eight-ninths of the men needed, but because the absent one-ninth was a vital element—an element the absence of which could not be compensated for. This shortage of men is due to the deliberate neglect of the Navy Department to ask Congress for the necessary personnel, in spite of the urgent requests of the Navy officers and their clear explanations of the need for more men. The feeling that the Department has ignored the reasonable needs of the fleet, and compelled the officers and men to work without adequate personnel, has had the psychological effect that the knowledge of a just grievance always has. As we said in our issue of July 10, "The shortage of men has devitalized the whole Service."

Conflicting reports regarding the rival forces of Villa and Carranza were received this week. The Villa agency in Washington, D.C., on July 13 reported that General Villa had isolated the army of General Obregon from its base at Vera Cruz and has succeeded in penetrating southward to Queretaro, within eighty miles of Mexico City. The agency said that General Villa had telegraphed this news to Washington. General Obregon's advance guard, according to a despatch received at Carranza headquarters at Washington July 14, had occupied Aguascalientes and the Villa army has retired to Zacatecas. The Carranza army headquarters has been moved from Encarnacion to Panuelas, ten miles south of Aguascalientes, it is reported. A Carranza despatch from Vera Cruz also said: "Gen. Pablo Gonzales, commanding the victorious army which occupied Mexico City July 11 and 12, has issued a manifesto to the people of the City of Mexico declaring that he will immediately re-establish all civil courts, reinstitute the school system and reopen all other institutions of public and private character conducted for the benefit of the people." Pasqual Orozco, who is charged jointly with Victoriano Huerta with conspiring to violate the neutrality laws, failed to appear before United States Commissioner Oliver for preliminary hearing July 12 at El Paso, Texas, and his bond of \$7,500 was forfeited to the Government. Since his escape from government guards Orozco's whereabouts are unknown.

That noble old Roman, George F. Edmunds, who so long represented the state of Vermont in the U.S. Senate, is now living in retirement in Philadelphia at the age of eighty-seven. That he has not lost his interest in public affairs is shown by the letter Senator Edmunds has written to President Wilson concerning the German reply to our protest against its submarine warfare. In this letter Senator Edmunds says: "I beg to say as one of the ninety-five per cent., as I think, of the grown-up and intelligent people of our country who have gladly

supported your efforts to mitigate the intrinsic evils and horrors of so-called civilized warfare and to defend our citizens in the exercise of the long established rights of neutrals, that the reply is, in my opinion, in substance an attempt to justify, or else to evade, responsibility for all the slaughter of our civilian citizens which it has knowingly committed. Thus, the most grave situation plainly stated in your communication remains just what it was. Let us then cease futile correspondence and withdraw our Ambassador and send to the German Ambassador his passport. I am an old man, and have for long before this war publicly worn the badge of the Massachusetts Peace Society, but I can no longer endure the awful spectacle without an expression of my opposition to further discussion under present circumstances."

The following officers are on duty at the camp of Regular troops at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 10 to Aug. 15, 1915, where 250 college students are present for instruction and will receive thorough instruction in many important elements of soldiering: Major James G. Harbord, 1st Cav., commanding camp; Capt. Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf., adjutant; Capt. Charles O. Thomas, jr., 1st Cav., quartermaster; 1st Lieut. Clifton R. Norton, 14th Cav., ordnance officer. Major John T. Nance, U.S.A., retired, is senior instructor, and the other instructors are: Capt. Paul B. Malone, 2d Inf., Allen J. Greer, 16th Inf., and Carroll A. Armistead, 21st Inf.; 1st Lieuts. John P. McAdams, 11th Inf., Emmett Addis, 10th Cav., Frederick J. Ostermann, 30th Inf., and Eugene Santschi, jr., Inf., and 2d Lieut. Herbert C. Fooks, 16th Inf. The program includes camp sanitation and personal hygiene, rifle practice, drills, map reading, sketching, engineering, trench work, combats, field fortifications, lectures on military subjects, coast artillery work, machine guns, etc. Optional afternoon work embraces Cavalry riding and equitation, gallery practice and competitions, first aid, sand-box studies in work of patrols, covering detachments, combat, etc., war game and troop leading problems. There are thirty-one instruction days, which aggregate 124 hours.

Under the new Naval Militia act an unprecedented growth of the state naval forces is reported to the Department. In Honolulu four divisions are being organized, while a battalion is being organized at Galveston, Texas, and Lieut. Comdr. Harvey Black has been selected as its commander. A new division has come into existence at Milwaukee and another at Denndji, Minn. It is reported that there is to be an organization started at Wilmington, Del., while two new divisions are being recruited at Jacksonville, Fla. According to reports received at the Navy Department, the Naval Militia is now participating in the most successful summer cruise in its existence. It is estimated that 2,500 Naval Militiamen are now at sea. The Florida Militia will take its annual cruise on the destroyer Reid from July 29 to Aug. 7, going to Mobile, Ala. The South Carolina Militia will go aboard the Reid at Lamson from July 14 to 28. The South Carolina will make a trip to Philadelphia and conduct its target practice on the Tangiers Sound. The cadet school of Massachusetts, consisting of two officers and twenty-seven cadets, will take their annual cruise on the Nebraska from July 14 to 28. Comdr. William A. Moffet, U.S.N., will act as commander of the Great Lakes Squadron on its annual cruise.

The executive committee of the Chicago (Ill.) Association of Engineers upon the initiative of the subdivision of engineers of the association adopted the resolution which follows: "Whereas, David Du Bose Gaillard, lieutenant colonel, Corps of Engrs., U.S. Army, late an Isthmian Canal Commissioner in charge of the Culebra Division, died Dec. 5, 1913, from disease resulting from his long and arduous service in the construction of the Panama Canal, and whereas, his untimely death deprived him and his family of the public honors and the material rewards which he had justly earned, therefore be it resolved, that the Chicago Association of Engineers concur in the recommendation of the Engineers' Subdivision of the association that the great work of David Du Bose Gaillard in the service of his country should be appropriately recognized; that Culebra Cut be henceforth called the Gaillard Cut and a monument inscribed as a memorial to the service and sacrifice of Colonel Gaillard be erected on the banks of the Gaillard Cut."

Six officers and fifty-three enlisted men of the Marine Corps, under the direction of 1st Lieut. Calvin B. Matthews, are trying out for the Marine Corps rifle team at the Winthrop range. An extensive program has been arranged for the team this year. After it is selected it will go on Aug. 7 to the Wakefield, Mass., range, where it will get in condition to participate in the New England Rifle Association shoot, which takes place from Aug. 30 to Sept. 4. On Sept. 8 the team goes to Sea Girt, N.J., to participate in the matches there, which will be held from Sept. 9 to 18. From Sea Girt the team will go to Jacksonville, Fla., where it will take part in the Florida state shoot, the Southern Rifle Association matches, the National Rifle Association matches and the National Match.

The report of the examining board on Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., retired, has been forwarded to the Navy Department for review. Under the law authorizing the restoration of Colonel Perkins to the active list at an advance grade the board is instructed to examine him to determine whether he should be restored to the active list. The examination is to be a mental, moral, physical and professional test under the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy. It is understood that the Secretary left it to the discretion of the board to determine what should be the character of the examination.

Austria has joined in the protest of Germany against our supplying arms and munitions of war to the Allies. It is understood that the United States will not only set forth its rights under international law, but will cite instances in other wars where both Germany and Austria have had a large interest in the trade in arms.

It is understood that extra precautions are being taken to guard certain fortifications on the seacoast of New York, in addition to arsenals inland, against possible attempts of cranks to use explosives.

OUR MILITARY NECESSITIES.

The Army Committee of the National Security League has made an admirable report upon the military necessities of the United States. Much of it is in line with what has been so often said in our columns in one form or another, but we take from this report the significant statements that follow. The members of the committee are Henry L. Stimson, chairman; William Conant Church, vice chairman; Francis Vincent Greene, F. W. Huidekoper, George R. Dyer, Frederick R. Coudert, George H. Gaston, jr., George Haven Putnam, J. G. White, Matthew E. Hanna, S. T. Hubbard, W. H. Childs, G. Creighton Webb. The report was written by Matthew E. Hanna, formerly captain of Cavalry, U.S.A., and a member of the General Staff of the Army. It would be hard to find a man more competent to write such a report. The committee say:

Twenty-five thousand Regulars and 60,000 Militia, a total of 85,000, constitute our total defensive mobile force for the protection of many thousands of miles of coast and land frontier. This force in small detachments is so scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land that it would be next to impossible to concentrate it on one coast in less than a month. We have but to recall the events of the opening period of the present conflict in Europe to form a very accurate judgment of the decisive steps an invader might take during the month required to assemble our small Army. Quite aside from its weakness in numbers, this force would be poorly trained, hastily and ineffectually organized, ill balanced, incompletely equipped and lacking in such essentials as light and heavy artillery and the ammunition to serve it. Brigades and divisions would be brought together for the first time, the majority of them under commanders who had never commanded complete units of that size even in peace maneuvers, and with newly appointed staff officers more or less unfamiliar with their duties. From commander to the lowest private the unhomogeneous command would be lacking in that ability for team work which is acquired only with training, and is essential to military success. This is the force with which we have to meet an invading army that would be vastly superior in numbers and training, perfectly organized, completely equipped and led by skilled commanders. With ordinary fortunes of war the probable outcome is so apparent that it need not be stated.

In this day of vast merchant marines, made up of large and swift steamships, the ocean furnishes the best of all highways for the transportation of armies. The landing of an invading force on our open coasts is not a trying or dangerous operation as difficulties and hazards are measured in war. From the recent landing of the Allies in the face of powerful opposition on the restricted area of the Gallipoli Peninsula an idea may be formed of the ease with which an invader could land at some point on our long stretches of undefended coast. A hostile ship that would not dare come within range of the defenses of New York city could land troops with perfect safety a few miles away on the coast of Long Island or New Jersey. The guns in these defenses would be no more powerless to oppose a landing beyond their range if they were located on the most remote island of Alaska. These guns can be fired only toward the sea. They cannot fire an effective shot in their own defense against a force attacking them from the land.

Without doubt the great defensive bulwark of the nation should be formed by our millions of male citizens capable of bearing arms, but in their untrained state they are as powerless to stop an invasion as an undeveloped gold mine in Alaska would be to stop a panic on Wall Street.

In the War of 1812 England was so occupied with her wars in Europe against Napoleon that she could send but few men to this continent, and never had more than 16,000 men in the United States at any one time. Yet we put in the field, first and last, more than half a million men. We lost many of our battles and suffered the disgrace of losing our Capitol at Washington after a force of 5,400 untrained volunteers had fled before 1,500 trained British on suffering a loss of only eight killed. Our Civil War is often erroneously cited as illustrating the might of the citizen soldier suddenly called to the defense of his country. On the contrary, it well illustrates the weakness of the untrained citizen soldier and the length of time required to train him.

The science of war has progressed until much greater skill and longer training are needed for its mastery. In other words, the conditions have undergone a complete change, and if our volunteers are to be the real war force of the nation they must be protected during their training period by a force already trained that can be speedily mobilized.

The strength of this trained force, as carefully determined by our General Staff and recommended repeatedly to Congress, was fixed approximately at half a million men. This determination was made before the beginning of the present European war, and it would not be surprising if a new estimate of our needs, based on the revelations of this war, should materially increase this number. Your committee is thankful for this opportunity to record its absolute confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the officers who constitute the General Staff of the Army, and adopts without reservation their recommendation for the strength of our trained first line of land defense.

Our Army costs us approximately one hundred million dollars a year, and we are not getting adequate return for the money. For ten years we have had about 90,000 men under training continuously at a cost in round numbers of one billion dollars, yet we have no more trained men available to-day for the immediate defense of our country than we had ten years ago. Had the same expenditure been made under the reserve system we would have to-day, in the United States, an available trained force of Regulars of at least 200,000 men, instead of the 40,000 we actually have.

Switzerland furnishes a striking example of what can be done under an efficient combination of short training and the reserve system. A total expenditure of \$65,000,000 in ten years has given Switzerland a trained army of nearly half a million men. The total cost to the government of each Swiss soldier during that entire period has been \$130. The cost of each American soldier during the same period has been \$10,000.

A reserve of officers is quite as necessary as a reserve of men. They are needed to train the large force of citizen soldiers it is our policy to raise after the outbreak of war. It is important that this citizens' army be trained in the shortest possible time. Six months of training at high tension will produce a fairly reliable force, provided efficient officers are available for instructors, but if instructors must also be trained the period of training will be so prolonged that the war may

be over before the force is fit to take the field. It is a grave mistake to depend on the Regular Army to supply these reserve officers. The number of them that can be used without dangerously impairing the permanent establishment is very limited. Like the reserve of enlisted men, they should be in addition to the standing Army and should go about their usual industrial pursuits during time of peace.

Your committee also indorses the repeated recommendation made to Congress by different administrations for providing adequate reserve of arms, armament, ammunition and all classes of war material. Guns and ammunition and many other kinds of war material must be provided in time of peace if they are to be available in the opening period of a war. The Militia needs 316 field guns to complete its equipment. We are 650 guns short of the estimate of the War Department for field guns to equip the immediately available trained force deemed necessary to meet and check the first efforts of an invader. At the rate of last year's appropriations it would take between eight and nine years to complete these guns. The Militia is wholly without siege artillery, and neither it nor the Regular Army has any of the heavy field mortars or howitzers which have been of such value in the present war in Europe. In addition to these alarming shortages in field and siege guns for our existing Regular Army and Militia, and for the additional troops deemed necessary for our first line, we have not a single gun of this type for the hundreds of thousands of volunteers that would be raised in any great national emergency.

A similar alarming shortage exists in ammunition for field and siege guns. The shortage of ammunition extends also to our coast defenses. The amount actually available for the guns in some of our most important seacoast batteries is sufficient for only thirty or forty minutes' firing. Our coast defenses are admittedly in a better relative condition than other branches of our land defense, but their efficiency is dangerously impaired not only by a shortage of ammunition and by guns outranged by the armament of the modern battleship, but by a shortage of men as well. The Chief of Coast Artillery reports this deficiency as 9,442 men for the home coast defenses and 3,666 men for the coast defenses of our foreign possessions.

As a first step toward making our military system highly and permanently efficient a budget system should be adopted in our national administration similar to that which exists in substantially all other civilized countries.

RECENT DEATHS.

Brig. Gen. William E. Dougherty, U.S.A., retired, Civil, Indian and Spanish War veteran, died at Oakland, Cal., July 13, 1915. He was born in Ireland, Sept. 29, 1841, and joined the United States Army as a private in the General Service April 10, 1860. He later served as corporal, sergeant and first sergeant in the 1st Infantry to March 18, 1863, and on that day accepted the appointment of second lieutenant, 1st Infantry. He remained with it until promoted to lieutenant colonel of the 7th Infantry in 1899. In the Civil War General Dougherty was in the battles of Second Bull Run and Antietam, the action of Shepherdstown, and the battles of Fredericksburg, and was also at Leesport, Snicker's Gap, Big Black River, the siege of Vicksburg, where he was wounded, was in the Teche and Red River expedition, and also took part in a number of other battles and actions in Louisiana. He received the brevet of first lieutenant in 1863 for gallant and meritorious services during the siege of Vicksburg. After the Civil War, General Dougherty served for many years in the West, being at one time agent for the Lower Brule and Yanktonnai Sioux Indians in Dakota. During the Spanish-American War he served in Cuba as a major in the 1st Infantry. He was promoted colonel of the 8th Infantry in 1901, was appointed a brigadier general on Jan. 24, 1904, and was retired the following day at his own request after forty years' service.

Pay Dir. Stephen Rand, U.S.N., retired, who held the rank of rear admiral, died in Washington, D.C., July 12, 1915, after a long illness of heart disease. He had a notable career, first serving as a soldier and taking part in some of the most important battles of the war, next serving as an engineer officer in the Navy and next as a pay officer. He was born in Norwich, Vt., May 11, 1844, and entered the Service Dec. 17, 1864. He left Dartmouth College in his sophomore year, at the age of seventeen, to enlist in the Civil War with Berdan's Sharpshooters. He was honorably discharged April 5, 1863, and for meritorious and faithful service received a degree from Dartmouth and was graduated with his class in the following June. Meanwhile he had participated in the battles of the Peninsula, Yorktown, Williamsburg, Hanover Court House, Seven Pines, Fair Oaks, Seven Days, Mechanicsville, Gaines' Mills, Chancellorsville, Savage Station, White Oak Swamp, Glendale, Malvern Hill, Pope's between Manassas and Washington and Bull Run. He was appointed third assistant engineer in the United States Navy in December, 1864, and was ordered to duty on board the U.S.S. Merrimac at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard. The Merrimac steamed to Charleston, S.C., and after the surrender of that port was wrecked at sea off Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 11, 1865, while on the way to blockade Galveston. He served continuously in the Engineer Corps until August, 1869, when he was transferred to the Pay Corps. He was assistant paymaster at the Portsmouth, N.H., Navy Yard for a year, and paymaster of the Tehuantepec Surveying Expedition in Mexico for an oceanic canal for two years. He then had charge of the iron-clad New Orleans. In 1873 he was promoted to the post of passed assistant paymaster and ordered to the U.S.S. Kearsarge in the East Indies. He was judge advocate of the Asiatic Squadron, and was stationed in Japan and Siberia. He was promoted to paymaster in 1884, and served in many climes until 1893, when he was made paymaster at the Washington Navy Yard. He served on board the United States battleship Texas and the United States steamship Columbia, and in 1897 was put in charge of the Navy Post Office in Washington. In 1902 he was assigned to the San Francisco. He was retired for age May 11, 1906, with the rank of rear admiral. Rear Admiral Rand is survived by his wife.

Chief Carp. William Peter Harding, U.S.N., died at Philadelphia, Pa., June 23, 1915. Chief Carpenter Harding, who was the son of the late Boatswain Harding, was born in Maryland, and after serving his apprenticeship at the Mare Island Navy Yard, entered the drafting division of the construction department at that yard and was later appointed a carpenter on March 23,

1896, and promoted to chief carpenter on April 27, 1904. "His career in the Navy," writes Chief Gun. J. C. McDermott, "has been an enviable one. Being a past master of his profession, he had the respect of his superiors and subordinates. Mr. Harding was the first construction officer of the Cavite Navy Yard, having been selected by Admiral Dewey for this detail, and filling the billet for upward of a year until relieved by a naval constructor. Working under his immediate superior, Commander (now Admiral) Leutze, he organized the working force of the construction department at that yard, and brought order out of the state of chaos which marked the transfer of jurisdiction from the Spanish government to our own, to the satisfaction of the Commander-in-Chief and his bureau. Possessed of a magnetic personality and sunny disposition, Mr. Harding easily won and retained the esteem and affection of his brother officers, especially his messmates. 'Billy,' as he was affectionately called by his host of friends, is survived by his widow and an adult son, to whom the sympathy of the Service goes out, in this, their great loss. Dear old Billy Harding is gone, but his name will live in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to know him."

Capt. A. P. Eastman, for many years an employee of the War Department, and father of Major William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at his home in East Falls Church, Va., July 13, 1915. He was seventy-three years old and had been in ill health for a long time. Captain Eastman was a native of New England and a veteran of the Civil War. He was twice wounded in battle, and these wounds caused him suffering to the day of his death. He had been a resident of Falls Church for forty years, and was prominent politically and in civic affairs. Mrs. Eastman and two sons, Frank H. Eastman, of Falls Church, and Major William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A., survive him.

Col. Henry L. Turner, Civil and Spanish War veteran and formerly commander of the 1st Regiment, Illinois N.G., died suddenly in Chicago July 12, 1915, of apoplexy, from which he had suffered since being sunstruck during the Spanish War. Colonel Turner was born in Oberlin, Ohio, Aug. 26, 1845.

Mrs. Jerusha Wilcox Sturgis, widow of Gen. S. D. Sturgis, whose death, July 4, 1915, at Minneapolis, Minn., we briefly noted in our last issue, was born in Hartford, Ohio, Dec. 2, 1827, when that place was a pioneer town composed of a handful of log cabins. Dr. Jeremiah Cullen Wilcox, father of Mrs. Sturgis, was one of the founders of the town. While she was still a mere child Mrs. Sturgis's mother died and in 1845 she went to live with a brother in St. Louis. There, six years later, she met Lieut. S. D. Sturgis, 1st U.S. Dragoons, home for a short furlough from the Mexican frontier. They met at a dance in beautiful Forest Park, St. Louis. There was a brief courtship and "Judy" Wilcox, as she was called then, went to her first Army post as a bride. From that time until 1887, when General Sturgis retired from active service, Mrs. Sturgis lived in Army posts. After the war General Sturgis was stationed at various frontier posts. He was in command of the 7th Cavalry which died with Custer at the battle of the Little Big Horn, but was detailed away from his command a few months before that disastrous campaign. "Jack" Sturgis, eldest son of Mrs. Sturgis, was a lieutenant in that regiment and died with Custer and his men, less than a year after his graduation from West Point. Four children survive Mrs. Sturgis. They are: Mrs. Nina S. Dousman, New York; Col. S. D. Sturgis, now stationed in Honolulu; Mrs. Pennington and another daughter, who is a religieuse in the Sacred Heart Cathedral, St. Louis. Funeral services were held Wednesday at 10 a.m. at the Pro-Cathedral. Wednesday evening the body was taken East to lie beside the remains of General Sturgis in the military cemetery at Arlington.

Lucie Lull Oliver, wife of Leslie Allen Oliver, and daughter of the late Capt. E. P. Lull, U.S.N., and Emma G. Lull, died at Sharon, Conn., July 12, 1915, in the thirty-ninth year of her age. Mr. Oliver is the son of the late Professor Oliver, U.S.N., who was on duty many years at the Naval Academy.

Mr. Hiram T. Fairbanks, father of the wife of Major Edwin W. Rich, Med. Corps, U.S.A., died at Petaluma, Cal., June 29, 1915.

Ord. Sergt. Ralph L. Brown died of tropical dysentery at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, P.I., May 9, 1915. He was buried at his old home, Bakersfield, Cal., June 17, 1915. Death came during his second term of service in the Philippines. He served his first term there with Company B, 15th Inf., from 1905-07. He was clerk for the small arms department of the Colorado for four years just previous to its discontinuance. He leaves a wife, father, mother, two brothers and two sisters living at Bakersfield, Cal.

Mrs. Laura M. Gillmore, widow of Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U.S.A., died at the home of her son-in-law, the Rev. George R. Garretson, at Laurel, L.I., July 15, 1915, in her ninetieth year. General Gillmore died in 1888.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Grace Camp and Mr. Edward Jackson took place in St. Luke's Chapel, Middletown, Conn., July 11, 1915, at one o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Acheson officiating. Mr. Jackson is a brother of Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired.

Mrs. James Cresap Ord, of Chevy Chase, Md., announces the engagement of her daughter, Gladys Anne, to Mr. Edward Schramm, formerly of New York city. Miss Gladys is the daughter of the late Major Ord, U.S.A., and granddaughter of former Chaplain David Wilson, U.S.A. Mr. Schramm is a graduate of Columbia, and at present is engaged in scientific research at the Bureau of Standards in Washington.

The wedding of Miss Placide Thompson Vogt, of Philadelphia, and Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, U.S.N., took place at Cape May, N.J., July 10, 1915, in the cottage of Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Norris, of Philadelphia. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Norris. Many guests from New York and Philadelphia witnessed the ceremony, which was followed by a breakfast.

Miss Jane Watt, of San Francisco, and Ensign Robert W. Cary, jr., U.S.N., now serving on board the U.S.S. San Diego, were married at Trinity Church, San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1915, the service being read in the presence of only the attendants and the bride's brother and sister-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Rolla V. Watt. The bride wore a smart blue taffeta gown with a small black hat, while her attendant, Miss Frances Ambrose, also wore blue. L. V. Bentley was the best man and the bride was given away by her brother in the absence of

her father, James Alva Watt, who was prevented by illness from attending.

Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Blair announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Frances, to Lieut. Eugene Morris Woodson, U.S.N., May 31, 1915, at Belmont Park Place, Nashville, Tenn. At home at 7 Argyle Apartments, Portsmouth, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian C. Jones, of Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Eleanor Hale, to Lieut. Francis H. Forbes, 5th U.S. Inf. The wedding will take place in August.

Miss Elizabeth H. Trenholm, of Jacksonville, Fla., a niece of Mrs. Francis I. du Pont, of Wilmington, Del., was married at the du Pont residence, Delaware avenue and Clayton street, Wilmington, Del., July 12, to Capt. Arthur Stokes, of the United States Marine Corps. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William H. Laird, and was a quiet affair on account of the recent death of a relative of the bridegroom in the war in Europe.

The marriage of Miss Mabelle Gertrude Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Peck, and Ensign George Simeon Arvin, U.S.N., took place July 5, 1915, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Washington, D.C. Only the immediate members of the family witnessed the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. R. C. Stetson. The bride wore a traveling suit of midnight blue silk, with a smart black and white hat. Mr. and Mrs. Arvin left immediately after the ceremony for a trip to Atlantic City and Old Point Comfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Rich, of New York city, announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Severance, to Capt. Stuart C. Godfrey, Corps of Engrs.

Lieut. Renato Tittoni, U.S.M.C., announces the engagement of his sister, Vittoria Maria, to Ensign John Laurence Ribhdaffer, U.S.N., Class 1910, U.S.N.A. No date has been set for the wedding.

Col. I. W. Littell, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Littell announce the engagement of their daughter, Julia Adrienne Littell, to Lieut. Alexander M. Patch, jr., 18th Inf. The wedding will probably take place in the early fall.

Lieut. George Washington Krapf, 26th Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Marjorie Crane Paddock, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William L. Paddock, of Dalton, Mass., were married at the country place of the bride's parents, Lenox, Mass., July 15, 1915. The Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson, of Boston, performed the ceremony. Lieut. Rudolph G. Whitten, 30th U.S. Inf., was the best man. Miss Jean Henry, of Pittsfield, was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marguerite Maguire and Miss Marjorie Davis, of Dalton. The Misses Helen and May Johnson, of Boston, were flower girls.

PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Guilmet are spending the summer at the Linwood Hotel, Bayshore, Long Island.

Dr. and Mrs. R. D. McCaskey, of Lancaster, Pa., have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey at Fort H. G. Wright for two weeks.

Mrs. John Biddle Porter, widow of Colonel Porter, U.S.A., and her daughters will remain at their cottage at Bar Harbor, Me., until autumn.

Prof. and Mrs. Stimson Brown and the latter's little daughter, Bryson Pettit, are at the Breakers, Ocean City, Md., for a stay of several months.

Mrs. Seaman, wife of Captain Seaman, C.A.C., Fort Monroe, is a guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. La Forge, at Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

The Washington Post for July 11 publishes a picture of Mrs. John Lund, wife of Captain Lund, U.S.A., of the Ordnance Department, Washington.

Mrs. Pickett, widow of Gen. George E. Pickett, of Confederate fame, was one of the distinguished visitors at Greenville, N.C., during the past week.

Ensign Lyman Hoops, U.S.N., a graduate of the Class of 1915, U.S.N.A., has been spending his month's leave with his parents at their home in Middletown, Conn.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thurston Hughes, U.S.A., are spending the summer near Cable, Wis., at Camp Cavalier. They will go on a motoring trip during part of August.

A picture of Mrs. Henry C. Jewett appears in the Washington Post for July 11. Capt. and Mrs. Jewett left Washington, D.C., last spring, for Captain Jewett's new post, Portland, Ore.

A daughter, Virginia, was born to Gertrude Mercer, wife of Capt. Frank Wheaton Rowell, 16th U.S. Inf., at their residence, 1320 West Forty-seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal., July 3, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. William W. White have been the guests of Senator and Mrs. John W. Weeks at their estate, "Prospect Mountain," in Lancaster, N.H. Senator Weeks and his guests motored to the Waumbek, at Jefferson, N.H., for luncheon on July 8.

Mr. Frederick Hall, for four years organist and choir-master at Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pa., has published a song entitled "Cheese It! We Should Worry!! In the Good Old U.S.A." It is intended as a substitute for "Tipperary," and is said to have made a hit at several navy yards. The idea of the song is to perpetuate the need of an adequate Army and Navy before the people.

Col. and Mrs. George Ruhlen, who have been most pleasantly located at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D.C., for more than three years, left there July 6. They have been house guests of Gen. and Miss Wilcox, California avenue, for the past week. They will visit Capt. and Mrs. Carroll Power at their country home, Brightside Farm, near Laurel, before going to Atlantic City and Fort H. G. Wright. Col. and Mrs. Ruhlen expect to go to Tacoma, Wash., in September, and locate there permanently.

An interesting song service was held at Braddock Heights, near Frederick, Md., July 11, in the auditorium, the address being given by Chaplain J. J. Kane, U.S.N., retired, who ranks as rear admiral. The hymns were supported by a military band orchestra of the Maryland National Guard. The opening and closing address were by the Rev. George Williamson Smith, D.D., LL.D., late chaplain, U.S.N., and acting professor of mathematics at the Naval Academy, and now president emeritus of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn. Both Chaplain Kane and Dr. Smith are first class companions of the New York Commandery, Military Order Loyal Legion. Braddock Heights is on a summit of one of the Blue Ridge Mountains in Western Maryland, 1,200 feet above sea level, and is in close proximity to South Mountain and Antietam battlefields and in clear view of Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Eugene D. Dimmick are registered at Craig Hall, Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Harry George and Miss Elizabeth George have arrived at Hawthorne Inn, East Gloucester, Mass.

Mr. Fred B. Gage and son, Raymond, of Fort Sam Houston, Texas, are spending the summer in Portland, Me.

Gen. D. S. Gordon, U.S.A., has left his winter home in Washington for the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, N.J.

A daughter, Mabel, was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Byron R. Coleman, Coast Art. Corps, at Fort Screven, Ga., June 23, 1915.

Major and Mrs. William Payne Jackson and their daughter, Margaret, are at Warm Springs, Va., for the month of July.

A son, Franklin Stearns, was born to Capt. and Mrs. Presley Marion Rixey, jr., U.S.M.C., at Managua, Nicaragua, June 9, 1915.

Chaplain Wallace H. Watts, 9th Inf., on July 7 went on two months' leave. His address will be care of Mr. C. N. Watts, 721 Ashland avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.

Comdr. J. Edward Palmer, U.S.N., and Mrs. Palmer, after spending a most delightful week at the West Point Hotel, have left in their motor car for the Catskills.

The Misses Kimmell, daughters of Comdr. Harry Kimmell, U.S.N., have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. Lamar in Vienna, Va., where they were extensively entertained.

Capt. C. E. Hawkins, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., of the Remount Service, Kansas City, Mo., left July 9 for the East on leave for one month. His address will be 49 South Wade avenue, Washington, Pa.

Miss Edith Morgan, daughter of Col. George H. Morgan, 15th U.S. Cav., is visiting Miss Polly Pommer at her home at 256 McDonough street, Brooklyn, N.Y. Miss Morgan expects to spend the summer in the East.

Mrs. Wilbur R. Van Auker, wife of Lieutenant Van Auker, U.S.N., attached to the Texas, is occupying a cottage at Jamestown for the summer with her mother and sisters, Mrs. William W. Thompson and the Misses Thompson, of Louisville, Ky.

President Wilson on July 12 played a game of golf at Windsor, Vt., and made the best score for eighteen holes he has made since arriving at Windsor. He defeated his opponent, P.A. Surg. Cary T. Grayson, U.S.N., with a score for the round of 90.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Barclay-Andrews, of West End avenue, New York city, and Capt. and Mrs. Wallace Craigie motored from New York to Jamestown, R.I., where they are the cottage guests of Mrs. Craigie's sister, Mrs. Morris Wood, and Mr. Wood, of Greenhill Farm, Overbrook, Pa.

Mrs. Kate Woodbridge Michaelis, widow of Major O. E. Michaelis, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., and mother of Lieut. O. E. Michaelis, 16th U.S. Inf., has gone to the Kearsarge, North Conway, N.H., to spend the summer. Her youngest daughter, Mrs. Gilbert E. Fuller, of Brookline, Mass., and family are with her.

Mrs. T. S. Proxmire, of Lake Forest, Ill., wife of Dr. Proxmire, will spend the month of July with her sister, Mrs. Casper W. Cole, now stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas. Capt. and Mrs. Cole have just opened their house in the post, having recently returned from Sierra Blanca, Texas, where Captain Cole and his troop were on border duty. Mrs. Proxmire will be accompanied by her son, Theodore Proxmire, 3d.

Mrs. William Doane, wife of Captain Doane, adjutant of the 25th U.S. Infantry, is sailing on the July transport Thomas from Honolulu for Berkeley, Cal., where Mrs. Doane will place her children in school. Mrs. Doane's friends are regretting her early departure, and they have made her the motif for many luncheons and dinners. Mrs. David Stone's luncheon for her being particularly attractive.

The arrival of Gen. and Mrs. Wisser at Schofield Barracks has started a round of pleasant entertaining, much of an informal nature, that has been greatly enjoyed. On June 24 a delightful dinner of twelve covers, at which Major and Mrs. Butts, Capt. and Mrs. Mitchell, Capt. and Mrs. Doane, Capt. and Mrs. Crusan, Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous were the bidden guests. Afterward additional guests joined the dinner party, and dancing was indulged in until midnight, the ever popular 25th Infantry Band playing the dance numbers.

Invitations to a reception and sword presentation to Lieut. George M. Lowry, U.S.N., have been issued by Capt. Charles B. Gridley Garrison, No. 4, Army and Navy Union, U.S.A., on Saturday evening, 8:30 o'clock, July 17, 1915, at Marks' Hall, 914 State street, Erie, Pa. "In appreciation of his brave and distinguished services commanding the 1st Company from the U.S. battleship Florida during the occupation of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and the taking of the Custom House there by that company, April 21 and 22, 1914," says the invitation.

The Engineers' Band from the Washington Barracks played on the roof garden at the Army and Navy Club, Washington, July 10, during dinner and until about ten o'clock. Gen. George Barnett, Commandant of Marines, was dining there, as were Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Col. Eduardo Raybaud, Military Attaché of the Argentine Embassy; Gen. and Mrs. Davis S. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Robert I. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard L. Nicholson, Mrs. Louis Perrine, of Trenton, N.J.; Capt. Joseph Earle, Mrs. H. F. Rice, of Aiken, S.C.; Miss Virginia Wheeler, Mrs. W. A. Gill, Comdr. James Gilmer, Capt. and Mrs. Abraham G. Lott, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Sidney Lanier, William Bowie Clark and Capt. William T. Merry.

The officers of the 15th Cavalry held their annual reunion dinner Thursday, July 8, in the ballroom of the Paso del Norte Hotel, El Paso, Texas. This being the first time the entire regiment has been together in fifteen years, it was a memorable event. The table was decorated to represent a moonlight desert scene, with plants from the desert and dim-colored lights for the moonlight. The place cards were hand-painted, the work of Miss Floy Barnhardt, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. George C. Barnhardt, and each bore a sketch characteristic of the officer. The regimental orchestra furnished delightful music throughout the banquet. Col. George H. Morgan, commanding the regiment, presided, and his chair at the head of the table was draped with regimental flags. Each dish on the menu had an explanatory note behind it which was a reminder of the duties of the regiment in active service along the Rio Grande border and in the Philippines. Toasts and inspiring talks as well as many merry incidents were the order of the evening. Thirty-eight officers of the regiment were in attendance, and Col. Joseph Garrard, who formerly commanded the 15th Cavalry, was included among those present.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William L. Marshall returned to Washington last week from a trip to the West coast.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Harrie Webster left Richmond, Va., on July 15, to spend two weeks at Atlantic City, N.J.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Charles H. Stockton, who are on a trip to the West coast, spent last week in Seattle, Wash.

The Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard and Mrs. Eberle expect to spend the month of August at Atlantic City, N.J.

Mrs. Renato Tittoni, wife of Lieutenant Tittoni, U.S. M.C., and small son are at Port Jefferson, L.I., for a stay of several months.

Mrs. Robert H. Dunlap, wife of Major Dunlap, U.S. M.C., is the guest of Surg. and Mrs. Edgar Woods at the Naval Hospital, Washington.

Mrs. Walter B. Hubbard, of Middletown, Conn., sister of Brig. Gen. Samuel M. Mansfield, U.S.A., is spending a few weeks at Watkins Glen, N.Y.

Miss Julia Littell, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Isaac W. Littell, has joined her parents in Washington, D.C., after a series of visits in Norfolk, Va.

Surg. Gen. and Mrs. Charles F. Stokes entertained a large house party of young people at their country home in Warwick, N.Y., over the past week.

Mrs. George C. Shaw and two daughters, who are visiting in Washington, D.C., will leave shortly to join Captain Shaw at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

Lieut. Theodore S. Wilkinson, U.S.N., has joined his parents at Narragansett Pier, R.I. Ensign Arthur W. Dunn, U.S.N., was also a guest at the Pier last week.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin, widow of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., and Miss Katharine Goodwin left Washington, D.C., on July 15, for the Baltimore Inn, Cape May, N.J.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Theodore Schwan were entertained at luncheon at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Mass., on July 9, by Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John Brown Kerr.

Capt. and Mrs. Lewis Foerster, of Fort Myer, Va., are registered at the Astor, New York, N.Y. Capt. and Mrs. William H. G. Bullard were guests at the Astor last week.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Pollock are spending several days in New York, N.Y. After a visit in Ohio they will spend the remainder of the summer at Eagle's Mere, Pa.

Dr. and Mrs. Craemer, who recently spent ten days with Mrs. Craemer's parents, Major and Mrs. Bevans, at Fort H. G. Wright, have gone to their home at Fort McKinley, Me.

Lieut. Col. Wirt Robinson, professor at the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., and family opened their cottage in Tansus Row, White Sulphur Springs, W.Va., last week.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Isaac D. De Russey are guests at the Maplewood Hotel, Bethlehem, N.H. Major Gen. and Mrs. George F. Elliott, of Washington, are also recent arrivals at Bethlehem.

Miss Arrington Butt, of England, a niece of the late Major Archibald W. Butt, U.S.A., after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Larus in Richmond, Va., has left for the Massachusetts coast.

The Secretary of War, who spent the past week-end with Mrs. Garrison at Seabright, N.J., was among the guests at a dinner given by Mr. Herbert B. Harding at the Rumson Country Club on July 10.

The Misses Cameron, daughters of Lieut. Col. George H. Cameron, are spending the summer at Fishers Island, N.Y., visiting their grandmother, Mrs. J. G. Tilford, widow of Brigadier General Tilford, U.S.A.

Asst. Naval Constr. and Mrs. Herbert Howard will spend the last two weeks of July at Barnstable, Mass. Upon their return to Washington they will be at the Chevy Chase Lodge, Chevy Chase, Md., until autumn.

Mrs. Philip H. Torrey, wife of Lieutenant Torrey, U.S.M.C., and two children and her sister, Mrs. George Wade Martin, wife of Lieutenant Martin, U.S.M.C., and child are spending the season at the Monterey Inn, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa.

The Washington Post for July 11 publishes a picture of Miss Julia Hall, daughter of Mrs. Carvel Hall, and granddaughter of Chief Engr. Thom Williamson, U.S.N. The engagement of Miss Hall and Ensign Roswell H. Blair, U.S.N., was recently announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Tuckerman are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter at their country home at Edgewood, Md., last week. Mrs. Tuckerman was formerly Miss Edith Abercrombie-Miller, daughter of the late Capt. F. A. Abercrombie-Miller, U.S.N.

Miss Francis Williams, who was a member of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Legare's house party at their country place in Connecticut for over the fourth of July, has joined her sister, Mrs. William F. McCombs, at Falmouth, Me. Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams will go to Falmouth the first of August.

The Navy League on July 11 announced that it would shortly start a vigorous campaign through the West and South to arouse the people in those sections to the need of a greater Navy. Col. Robert M. Thompson, chairman of the executive committee of the league, is the prime mover in urging such a policy.

The Washington Post for July 12 publishes a picture of Miss Julia Heyl, daughter of Col. Charles H. Heyl, U.S.A., whose marriage to Mr. Joseph C. H. Colquitt, of Atlanta, Ga., will take place in Washington, D.C., in the autumn. The Heyls are spending the summer at their country home at Deer Park, Md.

Mrs. Charles Pyne, widow of Chaplain Pyne, U.S.N., who has been staying at the Bonnet Inn, Bonnet Point, R.I., left there on July 14 for Jamestown, R.I., where she will be at the Thorndike. Mrs. Frederick Pyne, wife of Paymaster Pyne, U.S.N., and three sons have already arrived at Jamestown for the season.

Mrs. Frederick May Wise, widow of Commander Wise, U.S.N., and Miss Julia O. Wise are at Berkeley Springs, W.Va. Miss Wise, who recently returned from a visit to her brother-in-law and sister, the Duke and Duchess de Richelieu, in Paris, will leave shortly for Bar Harbor, Me. Mrs. Boughton, widow of Col. D. H. Boughton, U.S.A., is a guest at Berkeley Springs for the season.

Among those dining on the roof garden of the Army and Navy Club, Washington, D.C., on July 8, were the Commandant of the Marine Corps, Major Gen. George Barnett; Brig. Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, U.S.A., Capt. William T. Merry, U.S.A., Brig. Gen. and Mrs. D. S. Gordon, Lieut. Comdr. James B. Gilmer, U.S.N., and Capt. Joseph H. Earle, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. The U.S. Engineer Band gave a delightful concert.

Gen. and Mrs. L. A. Matile are spending the summer with their daughter, Mrs. A. H. Addoms, in the Adirondacks.

A son, Crittenden Pratt, was born at the home of his grandparents, in Seattle, Wash., to Lieut. and Mrs. Theophilus Steele, U.S.A., July 8, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Thomas Earle Van Metre are now at the Franklin Arms, Brooklyn, N.Y. Mrs. Van Metre was formerly Miss Anne Gleaves, daughter of Capt. Albert Gleaves, U.S.N.

The friends of Mrs. R. E. Bakenhus, wife of Civil Engineer Bakenhus, U.S.N., in Washington and Boston, will be sorry to learn that her brother, Mr. W. F. Rogers, of the Rochambeau, was taken seriously ill at the Chevy Chase Club.

Capt. J. P. Terrell, C.A.C., adjutant of the Coast Defenses of Long Island Sound, after ten days with Capt. and Mrs. W. B. McCaskey at Fort H. G. Wright, has gone to join Mrs. Terrell at Union Springs, N.Y. They will sail Aug. 1 for the Philippines.

The officers of the U.S.S. New Jersey gave an informal dance at the Boston Navy Yard on July 13. Among those present were Mrs. Van Hook, Mrs. Stott, Mrs. Hovey-King, Miss Janet Crose, the Misses Baxter, Miss Carmichael, Miss Marvin, Miss Faunce and Miss Beason.

General Scott, Chief of Staff, U.S.A., is gratified by the acquittal on a charge of murder of Tse-Ne-Gat, the Piute Indian, who put such trust in General Scott that he returned voluntarily to submit to trial after defying a Federal marshal and posse for two weeks. General Scott has always believed in the innocence of this Indian.

The Misses Baxter gave an informal evening party at their home in the Boston Navy Yard in honor of Miss Fieberger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, of West Point, and her cousin, Miss Upson. The guests invited were Miss Crose, Miss Catharine Rush, Miss Evelyn Williams, Miss Esty and Miss Noyes, and Ensigns Canine, Ferrell, Dugger, Waller, Morgan, Burbis, Buckmaster, Dr. Borden, Lieutenants McNair and Kibbee and Assistant Naval Constructors Saunders, Ziegler and Fulton.

Gen. E. E. Wood, U.S.A., retired, of West Chester, Pa., was thrown to the street and suffered painful cuts and bruises early July 12 when an automobile in which he was riding ran into another automobile going in the same direction in Elizabeth, N.J. The negro chauffeur driving General Wood's automobile attempted to pass the other car, which was driven by N. A. Merritt, of 66 Washington avenue, Newark. Neither Merritt nor the negro was injured, but Merritt caused the negro's arrest on a charge of reckless driving. He was paroled in the custody of General Wood.

Capt. Morton G. Stockbridge, 47th N.G.N.Y., caused the arrest July 13 of Norbert Kulla, thirty-two years of age, on a charge of violating Section 239 of the Military Law of the state of New York, which makes it a penal offense for anyone not connected with the U.S. Army or Navy to wear the regulation uniform. Captain Stockbridge noticed Kulla at Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, Manhattan, dressed in the uniform of a private in the U.S. Infantry, surrounded by a large crowd. He heard Kulla talking with an accent; he thought it was German. Kulla told Captain Stockbridge he was a footman for Count Max Lyman, and was waiting for the Count to return in his carriage. Captain Stockbridge waited about half an hour for the Count, and the latter not appearing he called Traffic Policeman Kraft, who arrested Kulla. Magistrate Barlow in the Yorkville Court held Kulla in \$500 bail for further examination.

A farewell reception was given for Major John Gulick, U.S.A., at the Circulo Naval, Valparaiso, May 24 last, by Admiral Arturo E. Wilson, the Chief of the Department of Artillery and Fortifications. The reception was attended by all the principal naval officers stationed in Valparaiso and by the American Consul General. Admiral Wilson in his speech of farewell to Major Gulick referred in the highest terms to the excellent work which Major Gulick had done for the Chilean coast defense service during the past three years, and particularly requested the American Consul General to make known to his Government that the Chilean government recognized with appreciation the high character of the services rendered by Major Gulick, and that both as an officer and as a man he had won the highest respect and esteem of all the officers with whom he had come in contact. The same sentiments were expressed by other high officials of the Chilean navy. The coast artillery service in Chile is under the direction of the navy. The local press, both editorially and in their news columns, have commented very flatteringly on Major Gulick's three years of service here in Chile. Captain Gulick was recently relieved from a three years' tour of service in Chile, where he was authorized to accept a commission as major in the Chilean army by a special act of Congress.

In the Bulletin of the Class of '84, Military Academy, dated July 1, appears a tribute to Mrs. Mary C. Sibert, wife of Gen. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., who passed away at San Francisco on May 16. Only the initials "K. D. G." are attached to the eulogy, but after reading it one cannot but feel the worth of a woman who could inspire such a beautiful remembrance. The tribute says, in part: "She was a woman of beautiful and strong character, of wonderful charity and good will toward all. She leaves a place in the hearts of her friends that can never be filled and General Sibert wrote heart-brokenly that the central figure in all his plans was gone. One instinctively thinks of her, first as a devoted wife and mother, for her chief happiness lay in her husband, her children and her home. She made everyone welcome in that beautiful tropical home in her sweet, simple, gracious way, her own friends, the friends of her husband and children. No one was neglected; the young bachelors living in quarters were never forgotten, and I feel sure that for them the home influence was kept alive by her kindness in many cases where otherwise it would have been forgotten. Although her chief concern was for her family, her home and her friends, her interests and activities were not confined there, for to the church and to all charity she gave freely both of her goods and of herself. None were too lowly to be helped by her, and many of her friends were among those less fortunate ones. That big warm heart saw the good in everyone, and the friendship she gave surely made better all who received it. The keynote of her character I always felt to be absolute truth and sincerity, which called forth truth and sincerity in return from others."

A despatch from Iowa City, Iowa, July 3, says: "The United States Army or penitentiary?" is the proposition Judge R. P. Howell put up to George Halligan, of Peoria, Ill., a self-confessed highwayman. The prisoner chose the "patriotic" alternative. When this highway gentleman presents himself to a recruiting office he will

find himself under the necessity of accepting the other less desirable alternative. But what is to be thought of the judge who regards our Army as a reform school for criminals?

The resignation of Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., took effect July 14, and Major Samuel Hof will be promoted. The resignation of Major William A. Phillips also became effective July 14. The detail to fill the vacancy to the Ordnance Department caused by his resignation will not be filled until the annual examination of officers for detail to the Department.

Dr. Thomas Addis, of Lane Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., alleged examining physician for British recruiting agents, was arrested July 9 and gave bond on two indictments charging hiring and retaining recruits and conspiring to do so. Blair and Murdock, the firm at whose office recruiting headquarters for the British army were alleged to have been maintained, also were indicted.

TRANSPORT SAILINGS.

The transport Thomas arrived at San Francisco July 13 with thirty-five officers, including Colonel Howell, 1st Inf.; Captains Harris, Ord. Dept., Parker, 4th Cav., Mortimer, F.A., Packer, Ruttencutter, Knight, 1st, Martin, Malone, 2d, Longan, 25th, Miller, 28th Inf.; Lieutenants Coleman, Ord. Dept., Migdalski, 10th Cav., Blakely, F.A., Neal, Maxwell, 1st, Dunn, 3d, Peyton, 4th, Marr, 5th Field Art., Whitley, Samuelson, Inf., Pridgen, Sears, 1st, Cook, 2d, Weaver, 22d Inf.; Veterinarian Willoughby, F.A.; Captain Schlansler, Med. Corps. Hospital Corps—Sergeants 1st Class Dickson, Sykes, Sergeants Both, Kelly, six privates, duty; Sergeant Gershberg, eight privates, discharged; one private, sick; one private, furloughed. Army Nurse Corps—Miss Emma Woods, leave. Casuals, 225; sick, 53; general prisoners, 64.

The transport Logan sailed from Manila July 15 with the following military passengers: For Nagasaki—1st Lieut. Julius C. Le Hardy, M.R.C. For San Francisco—Capt. Harrison Hall, C.A.; Capt. Joseph S. Hardin, Q.M.C.; Capt. Hugh K. Taylor, 23d Co., C.A.C.; Major Allen Smith, jr., P.S.; Capt. Frank R. Curtis, Inf.; Capt. William S. Wood, 2d F.A.; Capt. Robert L. Moseley, P.S.; Capt. George M. Shelton, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Frank Sperbeck, P.S.; 1st Lieut. Joseph Russ, P.S.; 1st Lieut. James H. Reynolds, jr., P.S.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Davis, jr., Ord. Dept.; 2d Lieut. Edwin M. Watson, 28th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John T. Rhett, 24th Inf.

PASSENGER LIST, U.S.A.T. SHERMAN.

Following is the first-class passenger list of the U.S. A.T. Sherman, sailing from San Francisco for Manila, P.I., July 6, 1915:

For Honolulu—Hon. Lincoln Dixon, M.C., wife and two daughters; Major V. A. Caldwell, 25th Inf., and wife; Capt. C. G. Hall, 4th Cav., wife, daughter and son; Capt. H. M. Fales, 1st Inf., and son. Cadet, U.S. M.A.; Lieut. V. W. Boller, 2d Inf.; Capt. W. G. Fleischauer, 25th Inf.; Lieut. Fred W. Pitts, 19th Inf., and wife; Lieut. T. L. Crystal, 2d Inf., wife and child; Lieut. J. B. Corby, 25th Inf.; Lieut. P. R. Manchester, 27th Inf.; Lieut. A. K. B. Lyman, C.E.; Lieut. George R. Callender, Med. Corps, and wife; Lieut. S. W. Scofield, 4th Cav.; Lieut. A. K. C. Palmer, 1st F.A.; Lieut. Charles S. Little, 2d Inf.; Lieut. H. C. Vanderveer, 3d F.A., and wife; 2d Lieut. W. E. Dorman, 4th Cav.; Ens. Arthur S. Walton, Navy; R. F. Clayton, clerk, headquarters, and wife; George E. Lamb, elec. engr., Q.M.C., and wife; W. G. Breckons, forage-master, Q.M.C.; James B. Haynes, vetn.; Edward H. Wisser, son of Brigadier General Wisser; B. W. Atkinson, jr., son of Lieutenant Colonel Atkinson, 2d Inf.; Mrs. G. A. Taylor, wife of captain, C.A.C.; Mrs. Joseph F. Janda and son, family of Lieutenant, 1st Inf.

For Manila—Capt. T. A. Pearce, 29th Inf., wife and two sons; Capt. R. J. Burt, 27th Inf., wife and two children; Capt. Frank B. Edwards, C.A.C.; wife and daughter; Capt. Archie W. Barry, P.S.; Capt. E. H. De Armond, 5th F.A., wife and four children; Capt. Archibald F. Commiskey, Cav., A.D.C. to Governor General, P.I.; Capt. Paul D. Bunker, C.A.C., wife and three children; Capt. B. H. L. Williams, C.A.C., wife and two children; Lieut. R. E. Fisher, 14th Cav., wife and three children; P.A. Surg. Frank T. Foxwell, Navy, and wife; Lieut. E. C. Wright, P.S., and wife; Lieut. Leonard C. Sparks, 4th F.A., wife and mother; Lieut. E. P. King, jr., 6th F.A.; Lieuts. Paul K. Johnson and Hayes A. Kroner, 6th Inf.; Lieut. John H. Harrison, 17th Inf., and sister; Lieut. W. H. Gill, 21st Inf., and wife; Lieut. Donald R. McMillen, 12th Inf.; Lieut. Howard C. Davidson, 22d Inf.; Vetn. J. W. Gould, 11th Cav., and wife; Mary H. Du Bose, chief nurse, Navy; Miss Victoria Anderson, Army Nurse Corps; Mrs. Joseph Anstead and child, family of lieutenant, P.S.; Mrs. Carl Gumborg-Andersen, wife of major, Marine Corps; Thomas M. Kenney, clerk, Q.M.C., and wife; George Cammack, clerk, Q.M.C., wife and three children; Harry E. Parker, clerk, Q.M.C., and wife; Freeman Harris, civil engr., Q.M.C., wife and two children; Theodore F. Walter, clothing inspector, Q.M.C., and wife; Miss Ruth Wilcox, fiancée of Lieut. L. M. Wheeler, 8th Inf.; Miss Elizabeth Hugo, fiancée of clerk, Q.M.C., W. H. Sims; Mrs. W. R. Ramsey, son and brother, family of clerk, Q.M.C.; Miss Leonore Fitzsimmons, daughter of Dr. A. P. Fitzsimmons, M.R.C., and member Municipal Board, Manila, P.I.; Miss Dolores del Rosario and Miss Ciprino Subejano, family of Judge Rosario, Court of First Instance, P.I.; George Logan, secretary, Phil. Commission; E. H. Lemley, packmaster, Q.M.C., and wife; Elmer S. Green, insular employee; P. C. Miller, instructor in saddlery, Ord. Dept., wife and child; Pedro Aguado, secretary to Resident Commissioner M. Earnshaw; Miss Sara Haug, fiancée of insular employee.

For Guam—Miss Elizabeth Kissel, fiancée of Assistant Surgeon Depping, Navy.

Second class, for Honolulu—John A. Hogan, trainmaster, Q.M.C.; Regtl. Q.M. Sergt. Orestus Kincaid, 25th Inf.; F. Minor, foreman carpenter, Q.M.C.; Mrs. J. C. Bridwell, wife of assistant entomologist, Bureau of Agriculture; Mrs. Harley Weir, wife of sergeant first class, Q.M.C.; Mrs. William Lux, wife of rodman, Q.M.C. and child; Miss Bernice Cook, teacher, Hawaii Government.

Second class, for Manila—Sergts. 1st Class David J. Andrews and Abram D. Cohen, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Frank L. Hemstead, Q.M.C., wife and daughter; Sergt. 1st Class Milton A. Holmes, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Fred W. Kenny, Q.M.C.; Sergt. 1st Class J. T. Newport, Q.M.C., wife and son; Sergt. 1st Class Harry B. Richmond, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Mathew E. Logue, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. Richard L. Thomas, Q.M.C., wife and Miss

Gladys Strickland, member of family; Regtl. Coms. Sergt. Charles J. Wahl, 13th Inf., and wife; Sergt. 1st Class John Wilhart, Q.M.C.; Q.M. Sergt. J. M. Gilmore, Marine Corps; 1st Sergt. William B. Sutcliffe, 13th Inf., wife and three children; Sergt. 1st Class John A. Gustafson, S.C.; R. J. Lyons, hospital steward, Navy; Sergt. John S. Howard, U.S.A., retired; Mrs. Elsie A. Gasslein, wife of sergeant, Q.M.C., and two children.

In troops class there were for Honolulu, 63 casuals and recruits, U.S. Army; for Manila, 108 casuals and recruits, U.S. Army, and 24 enlisted men, Marine Corps; for Guam, 17 enlisted men, Marine Corps, and 3 hospital apprentices, U.S. Navy.

GERMANY CONVICTS HERSELF.

The State Department on July 15 made public a note from the German government admitting responsibility for torpedoing the American steamship Nebraskan and offering to pay damages. It is claimed that the vessel flew no flag and showed no markings, so that it was mistaken for a belligerent. The memorandum from the German government further says: "Some time after the shot the commander saw the vessel had in the meantime hoisted the American flag. As a consequence he, of course, refrained from any further attack. Since the vessel remained afloat he had no occasion to concern himself further with the boats which had been launched. It results from this without a doubt that attack on the steamer Nebraskan was not meant for the American flag, nor is it traceable to any fault on the part of the commander of the German submarine, but is to be considered an unfortunate accident. The German government expresses its regret at the occurrence to the Government of the United States of America and declares its readiness to make compensation for the damage thereby sustained by American citizens." As to this the New York Herald says:

"The importance of the German government's action in admitting responsibility for torpedoing the Nebraskan and offering to pay damages lies not in the act itself, but in Germany's admission that an American steamship was torpedoed and the lives of American citizens placed in jeopardy through a 'mistake' that could not possibly have happened had the Germans complied with the principles of law by visiting the merchant vessel.

"Dealing directly with the situation presented by the Nebraskan case, the American Government in its note of May 13 to Germany said:

"Expressions of regret and offers of reparation in case of the destruction of neutral ships sunk by mistake, while they may satisfy international obligations if no loss of life results, cannot justify or excuse a practice the natural and necessary effect of which is to subject neutral nations and neutral persons to new and immeasurable risks."

"In its note regarding the Nebraskan, Germany therefore condemns herself of pursuing an illegal warfare that threatens repetition of such 'accidents.' In the case of the Norwegian steamship Venus Germany proved that it is not only possible but practical for submarines to visit and search in accordance with the recognized practice of civilized warfare for which the United States is contending. Taken together these two episodes furnish a full and complete answer to every contention of the German government in connection with the destruction of the Lusitania."

CHANGES OF STATION.

Orders were issued on July 15 for the transfer of regiments to and from the Philippine Islands. According to the revised program the regiments returning from the Philippines and going to the islands will be temporarily stationed at San Francisco for one week to give the officers and men an opportunity to attend the Panama Exposition. The Coast Artillery troops will remain at San Francisco for five days for the same purpose. Not much more than the headquarters, officers and records of the 15th Cavalry will be sent to the Philippines. The enlisted men of the 7th and 8th Cavalry whose tour of duty in the islands has not expired will be transferred to the 15th Cavalry, and this will be more than enough to fill it up to its required strength. The following is the revised schedule for the changes of station:

The following regiments will sail from San Francisco to Manila on the dates given: 27th Infantry, now in 2d Division, Sept. 7, 1915; 15th Cavalry, now at Fort Bliss, Oct. 5, 1915; 9th Cavalry, now at Douglas, Ariz., Jan. 5, 1916.

The regiments now in the Philippines to be relieved will sail from Manila to the United States on the following dates: 24th Infantry, Sept. 15, 1915; 8th Cavalry, Aug. 15, 1915; 7th Cavalry, Nov. 15, 1915.

The order, in point of time, that regiments replace or relieve each other is as follows: The 8th Cavalry replaces the 15th Cavalry; the 27th Infantry replaces the 24th Infantry; and 7th Cavalry relieves the 9th Cavalry.

The stations in the United States of regiments ordered from the Philippines are as follows: 8th Cavalry to Fort Bliss, Texas; 24th Infantry to temporary station at San Francisco, Cal.; 7th Cavalry to temporary station at Presidio, San Francisco, and before departure of the 9th Cavalry to take temporary station at Douglas, Ariz.

Best and Company, of New York city, the well known dry goods firm, announce that employees who are members of the National Guard or Naval Militia shall, when called out in the service of their organization for maneuvers or otherwise, be entitled to full pay and without loss of vacation.

The issue of The Nation for July 8, 1915, is a semi-centennial number containing a history of the paper and its contributors by Gustav Pollak, articles commemorating the completion of The Nation's half century by Lord Bryce, Henry James, A. V. Dicey, C. C. Nott, W. C. Brownell, Henry Holt, B. L. Gildersleeve and by Arthur G. Sedgwick, whose death by his own hand is just reported. William Roscoe Thayer furnishes an article on historical writing, and George Haven Putnam one on "Fifty Years of Books." It is a brilliant number and gives promise of another half century of useful existence. We feel a certain sense of responsibility for The Nation, for we remember that when Edwin L. Godkin ventured upon its publication he told us that he was encouraged to do so because of the success of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, which preceded The Nation by nearly two years. The JOURNAL was a pioneer of the comparatively high priced publications depending upon the support of a

special class and making no attempt to secure popular favor. More fortunate than *The Nation*, it has been a prosperous publication from the first number to the last, while *The Nation*, as its present proprietor, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, tells us, has passed through two phases of what was virtual bankruptcy, until it found a secure foundation in its ownership by the *Evening Post*. Under its original editor, that brilliant Irishman, Goggin, *The Nation* started upon its career as a representative of cynical independence in journalism, a sarcastic wit supplying the place of humor by which other sheets sought to enliven their pages. It was a paper that could win respect, but never affection.

APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy in 1916 have been appointed during the past week:

Arkansas—David J. Finn, alternate, Little Rock.
Louisiana—Ulric Fomby, Homer; Doswell Gullatt, alternate, Shreveport.
Rhode Island—Albert W. Johnson, Providence; James O. Watts, alternate, Narragansett; Allen P. Chase, alternate, Warwick.
Virginia—George B. Conrad, Winchester.

The resignations of Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney and Major William A. Phillips, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., it was officially announced on July 13, were accepted. They have been offered private employment as ordnance experts with American powder and munition companies. Secretary Garrison decided to accept both of these resignations, on the theory that the safety of the country may depend on the adequate development of private gun and ammunition factories, the establishment of which should be encouraged rather than retarded. Mr. Garrison said that the matter of developing more powder and munition factories may mean the difference between safety and disaster for the country. Lieutenant Colonel Horney and Major Phillips are both expert in the designing and installation of machinery for the manufacture of ammunition, and Lieutenant Colonel Horney is an expert in the manufacture of military powder and high explosives. Colonel Horney has been in charge of the Picatinny Arsenal, near Dover, N.J. He is a graduate of the U.S. M.A., class of 1891, when he was promoted in the Army second lieutenant, 7th Infantry. He was appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department 1894. He was born in Illinois Sept. 18, 1866. Major Phillips has been in charge of the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds. He was born in Texas April 16, 1866, and is a graduate of the U.S.M.A., class of 1889, and was assigned to the 22d Infantry. He subsequently served in the 2d, 10th and 24th Infantry, was detailed as a captain in the Ordnance Department in 1906, and as major in 1909. He was assigned to the 5th Infantry in 1914, and was again detailed in the Ordnance Department in 1915. Colonel Horney has accepted a position with the Aetna Explosives Company of Pennsylvania, which has established a new plant for the manufacture of dynamite and other high explosives at Emporium, Pa., and which is going to embark on the manufacture of smokeless powder and high explosives on a very large scale. It is understood that Major Phillips is going with another company, which will be engaged in the manufacture of arms and ammunition on a large scale.

"The six divisions of the British army that went out at the very outset of the war have been followed by others, and yet others, and unless I am mistaken we have twenty-two or twenty-three divisions (approximately 440,000 to 460,000 men) at this moment in the European theater." Lord Lansdowne made this statement in moving the second reading of the National Registration bill in the House of Lords. He added that all the time Lord Kitchener had been recruiting his armies and the stream of men had been flowing in a volume which was a matter of surprise to most people. The stream of equipment did not flow so satisfactorily, but prodigious efforts had been made to remedy the errors, and he was glad to think that those efforts had been attended with a considerable degree of success. Lord Murray of Elibank, writing to a Paris paper, says: "It is beyond doubt that the British armies will reach and if necessary pass the three millions authorized by Parliament, in addition to the regular army." He maintains that the English are now devoting all their resources to the supply question, but reminds the critics that England must "keep in her factories a part of her population, not only to make munitions, but to produce and export goods which permit her to bring supplies from all parts of the world. It would be disastrous for England, as for her allies, if she failed in this respect."

The Judge Advocate General is of the opinion that Lieut. J. P. Barry, 2d Cav., who was restored to the active list from the retired list by an act of Congress, should be carried as an additional officer both in his present grade and in any grade to which he may hereafter be promoted. In the case referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury, of Capt. H. S. Herrick, C.E., pertaining to a heat and light account for the period of Sept. 11 to Dec. 31, 1914, while stationed at West Point, Ky., payment is not authorized on the voucher in its present form, because the officer's certificate as to the conditions under which heat and light were furnished does not appear to be in accordance with the facts. If the voucher is made to show actual conditions under which heat and light were furnished in this case payment is authorized.

To investigate and report upon the motor ambulance best adapted for military service a board of officers of the Medical Corps, U.S.A., has been appointed, to consist of Major Allie W. Williams, Capt. Percy L. Jones, Capt. Arthur C. Christie. This board will meet from time to time at the call of the president thereof at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C. Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., and Capts. Fox Conner and William Bryden, of the Field Artillery, will inspect at Enid, Okla., July 26, the action of motor tractors.

Mr. Philip R. Thayer, president of the Northern and Southern Steamship Company, and Messrs. Joseph Bley,

R. H. Swayne and J. S. Hoyt, shipping brokers, were arrested at San Francisco, Cal., July 9, on indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury charging violation of American neutrality in connection with the transfer of supplies to German warships in the South Pacific by the steamship *Sacramento*, owned by the Northern and Southern Steamship Company. The firms of C. D. Bunker and Company, of which Mr. Bley is a member; Swayne and Hoyt and the Northern and Southern Steamship Company have been indicted on charges of making a false manifest and of obtaining clearance fraudulently.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, July 12, 1915.

Nearly all the officers and ladies of the 2d Division were present at the Division Hall Friday evening to welcome the officers from troops at Galveston, their wives and friends, at a large ball. The hall had undergone a transformation under the supervision of Captain Johnson, 26th Inf. By the lavish use of Spanish moss and flags of all nations the barn-like roof structure was almost entirely concealed, while from the roof down the center of the hall were hung dozens of the national colors. The large pillars were draped with national and regimental colors; with each stand of colors was a plaque bearing the crest of that particular organization. A large divan, covered with Mexican rugs, extended through the center of the hall. This was broken at the center to admit a bubbling fountain covered with moss and filled with pond lilies. The walls were decorated with crossed rifles and crossed sabers, while the entrance to the hall and also to the dance floor were flanked by guns from the 4th Mountain Artillery. The receiving line consisted of the Commanding Officer of the 2d Division and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell and Gen. and Mrs. George Bell, 5th Brigade. Music was furnished by bands from the 4th and 23d Infantry. Among those from the 27th Infantry present were Major Carnahan, Lieut. Col. Mrs. and Miss Muir, Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Matile, Lieut. and Mrs. Carithers and their house guest, Miss West, Captains Seigle and Robertson and Lieutenants Davenport, Stevens, Davies, McKinney, Schmidt and Lampert. A pleasing event of the evening was a vocal solo by Colonel Wright, 23d Inf.

Supper guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Carithers, before the division dance Friday, were Miss West and Lieutenant Davenport. Colonel Barth has been confined to his quarters the past week, but hopes to be fully recovered in a few days. An election of officers for the regimental mess resulted in the naming of Major Carnahan and Captain Seigle as members of the house committee and Lieutenant Stevens as secretary-treasurer. Captain Robertson was elected regimental representative on the entertainment committee of the Division Hall.

The 4th Artillery was victorious over the 27th Infantry at baseball on Friday by the score of 13 to 8. On Wednesday afternoon the 26th Infantry polo team defeated the second team of the 4th Artillery, while the 23d Infantry team was successful in its game with the 6th Cavalry. On Sunday a large and excited crowd turned out to witness the final games of the present series. The first game, for the championship on a no-handicap basis, was filled with fast, clean playing, which kept everyone on edge. The 6th Cavalry came out victors over the team of the 4th Artillery by 3½ to 1. After that game the teams from the 23d and 26th Infantry met to decide the handicap championship. The 23d team did their best, but were unable to overcome the eight-point handicap given the 26th team. The final score was 9½ to 5½, in favor of the 26th Infantry.

Mrs. Booth, wife of Captain Booth, aid to Gen. J. Franklin Bell, accompanied by her daughter, Gladys, left Sunday to spend the summer at Fort Sheridan, Ill.

GALVESTON.

Galveston, Texas, July 13, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Samuel Noyes left for California to spend the summer. A large crowd of friends were at the Union station Saturday evening to bid Capt. and Mrs. John M. Willis a "bon voyage" on their departure for California, en route to the Philippines. They have a host of friends here.

Capt. John F. Chenoweth, 4th Inf., and Mrs. Chenoweth gave a dinner party on Friday at Hotel Galvez in honor of Major Gen. and Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, of Texas City, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. George B. Bell, jr., of Camp Crockett. The guests included Col. and Mesdames Kennedy and Finlay, Major and Mrs. Switzer, Major Frederick D. Evans, Major Wolf, Capt. and Mrs. Booth, Capt. James Furlow and Capt. Campbell Babcock.

TOBYHANNA CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Tobyhanna, Pa., June 13, 1915.

Batteries A, B and C, of the Massachusetts Militia, on Sunday morning competed for "The Knox Trophy," a shield, won last year by Battery C, commanded by Captain Howe. The trophy is given for pitching tents, harnessing, unharnessing, driving and for taking up an artillery position, each of which was to be completed within a limited time. The trophy is to be competed for each year by the Massachusetts batteries. Which battery is to receive the trophy has not yet been decided, on account of the accident which occurred during the harnessing exhibition, when one of the guns drawn by six horses dashed away over a stone wall and made for stables. All escaped injury except the driver of the swing horse, who received several bruises and a sprained ankle when thrown.

Lieut. Raymond E. Scott, M.C., is the guest of Dr. Richard Slee, M.R.C., of Swiftwater. Lieutenant Scott is a member of this year's class of the Army Medical School and was awarded the Sternberg medal presented each year by Dr. Slee for best term standing in bacteriology and serum therapy. Lieutenant Scott has been detailed to receive a course of instruction in serum work at the Slee Laboratories.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. W. H. Smith, M.C., and small daughter are at the Chichester House. Dr. C. C. Hillman left Saturday for Takoma Park, D.C., to pack, prior to departure for the Philippines in September. Capt. and Mrs. C. N. Jones have as guests Mrs. Jones and Miss H. Jones, mother and sister of Captain Jones. Major and Mrs. Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M.C., are guests of their daughter, Mrs. W. H. Smith.

There is a captive balloon here for observation of Artillery fire. Evening lectures are given in the Y.M.C.A. building by Captain Marlborough Churchill, Capt. Robert Davis, Dr. G. E. Griffin, Lieuts. Harry Pfeil, F. W. Honeycutt and E. St. J. Greble.

A dance was given at "Squaw Camp" on Saturday. Gen. G. P. Scriven returned from Washington, D.C., Monday. Mrs. C. N. Jones will leave shortly for Washington, D.C., and Atlantic City. Dr. and Mrs. G. C. Hillman had as guest last week Mrs. Hillman's uncle, Mr. Wood, of St. Louis. Miss Sylvia Wilder and Miss Cornelia Wilder, daughters of Col. Wilber E. Wilder, of Fort Myer, arrived Sunday and are guests of Mrs. E. St. J. Greble.

Lieut. and Mrs. E. P. Parker returned after a visit to friends in Stodderville and Philadelphia. Col. C. T. Menoher, Dr. and Mrs. C. W. McMillan made a trip last week by automobile to Sterling. Dr. G. E. Griffin has erected in Sherman Field a steeplechase course, which is being enjoyed by a number of the officers.

Capt. D. W. Hand left yesterday for New York to inspect militia. The Army radio tractor from here has been ordered to Mount Gretna, Pa., camp for instruction of the Pennsylvania Militia. The North Carolina field hospital and ambulance company entrained this afternoon.

Col. C. T. Menoher, commandant here, has had electric lights

installed in all the tents and buildings and also on all roads to and from the camp. A number of girls from "The Girls' Camp," Mount Pocono, were guests of Mr. Smith, of the Y.M.C.A., last Thursday.

The most enthusiastic riders in camp are Mrs. Marlborough Churchill, Mrs. C. N. Jones, Miss Mildred Greble, Miss Ruth Anderson, Miss Scriven, Miss K. Scriven, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Philip L. Thurber.

A large crowd was gathered Sunday afternoon by an exciting baseball game between Battery F, 3d Field Artillery, and Battery A, Massachusetts Militia. Battery A carried off the laurels. There also was a polo game between officers of the 3d Field Artillery.

The three Massachusetts batteries left early this morning for a three days' march to Sterling, carrying their own field equipment and accompanied by their own field hospital and ambulance company. The militia expect to return Thursday morning and will entrain in the afternoon. The next militia to arrive will be the Connecticut and District of Columbia. On Monday evening there was an interesting lecture on "South Africa," accompanied by moving pictures and stereopticon views of wild animal life. The lecture was given by Sergeant Caldwell, of the Massachusetts Militia.

THE ARMY.

CHANGES IN ARMY REGULATIONS.

Changes 29, June 25, 1915, War Dept., makes changes in Pars. 958, 1053, 1405, 1407 and 1506, Army Regulations.

S.O., JULY 15, 1915, WAR DEPT.

First Lieut. John Greely, S.C., at Tobyhanna, to return to proper station, Washington.

Leave one month, on Aug. 23, granted 2d Lieut. Harold F. Loomis, C.A.C.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ernest G. Cullum, 4th Cav., is extended one month, exceptional reasons, will sail from San Francisco Oct. 5, and upon arrival at Honolulu join regiment.

BULLETIN 24, JUNE 25, 1915, WAR DEPT.

I.—Upon the report of the Chief of Staff, based upon the report of the board of officers appointed for the purpose of making the annual inspection of the military departments of educational institutions at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, the following named institutions, arranged alphabetically, are announced as the distinguished colleges and the honor schools, respectively:

Distinguished Colleges.

University of California, Berkeley, Cal.; Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.; University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.; University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.; St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.; The Citadel, Charleston, S.C.; Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Texas; University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.; Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.; University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Honor Schools.

Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind.; Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo.; Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky.; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. Mex.; New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N.Y.; St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis.; St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y.; Shattuck School, Fairbault, Minn.; College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minn.; Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo.; Western Military Academy, Alton, Ill.

II.—The following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The commanding officer of a regiment in a tactical brigade or division is regarded under the provisions of Par. 126, Army Regulations, to be in the position of a commanding officer competent to determine the disposition of an apprehended or surrendered deserter, and accordingly has authority to remove a charge of desertion against such enlisted man under the provisions of Par. 131, Army Regulations.

III.—Section 2, Par. I, Bulletin 16, War D., 1915, pertaining to the convening of boards under the provisions of Par. 148½, Army Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

2. Boards are convened pursuant to this paragraph in the Mobile Army by post or regimental commanders and in the Coast Artillery by coast defense or fort commanders. In exceptional cases where the post, regimental, coast defense or fort commander is also the company or detachment commander, the board will be convened by the next higher authority.

IV.—Par. 6, Cir. 88, War D., 1908, is amended to read as follows:

Issue of ice to organizations of Philippine Scouts.—Ice will not be issued to organizations of the Philippine Scouts under Sec. 10, Par. 1215, Army Regulations, except at posts where ice plants are operated by the Quartermaster Corps, and then in such quantities only as may be necessary for the preservation of perishable subsistence stores. When practicable and necessary, ice will be issued to the Quartermaster Corps for the preservation of perishable subsistence stores at stations garrisoned by Philippine Scouts, as at other stations.

G.O. 7, JULY 10, 1915, EASTERN DEPT.

Par. 120 is added to G.O. 1, these headquarters, Jan. 1, 1915, as follows:

120. In order that the greatest possible efficiency may be secured and maintained by the graduates of the Institute of Musical Art of New York city, who have been placed, or who will be placed, in charge of regimental bands, commanding officers of regiments having such graduates as chief musicians will submit a report twice a year relative to the work of these men and their bands, for transmission to the Director of the Institute of Musical Art. The Institute is desirous that the War Department shall get from its graduates the best possible service, thereby contributing to the efficiency of Army bands and at the same time maintaining the standards which the Institute requires of those who have been trained under its guidance. Such reports from commanding officers will include the following questions, to be answered by the chief musician, together with such other comments as the commanding officer may care to make:

1. Hours of daily rehearsal.
2. Method of instruction in developing component parts of an arrangement.
3. Is the band tuned with great care daily and what time is devoted to scale and chord practice?
4. Is individual instruction given to bandmen? How many hours each week are devoted to that purpose?
5. Are serious efforts made to carry out the system of ear-training and vocal drill such as pursued in the student class at the Governors Island branch of the Institute of Musical Art and, by so doing, further the purpose for which it is devised?
6. Are systematic instructions in the rudiments of music and correlated subjects given to the bandmen in order to develop a higher degree of musical intelligence than has hitherto obtained among them? How many classes are held weekly?
7. Are you devoting time to continuance of the study of advanced musical subjects in order to keep abreast with progress in your profession?

The reports called for above will be rendered directly to The Adjutant General of the Army on Jan. 1 and July 1 of each year.—*Authority War Department, July 8, 1915.* (G.O. 7, E.D., July 10, 1915.)

By command of Major General Wood:

EDWIN F. GLENN, Col., General Staff, Chief of Staff.

BULLETIN 40, JULY 1, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

Bulletin 36, Western Dept., 1915, is amended to read as follows:

On and after July 1, 1915, the offices of Headquarters Western Department will be located at No. 216 Pine street, San Francisco, Cal., except the office of the department ordnance officer, which will remain at Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

By command of Major General Murray:

JAMES B. ERWIN, Department Adjutant.

BULLETIN 43, JULY 6, 1915, WESTERN DEPT.

The following communication is published for the information of all concerned; the rules relating to the transfer of non-commissioned officers to and from foreign service are published in Par. I of G.O. 36, War D., 1915:

War Department, The Adjutant General's Office.

Washington, June 21, 1915.

From: The Adjutant General of the Army.
To: The Commanding General, Western Department, San Francisco, Cal.
Subject: Service at Vera Cruz, Mexico.

In connection with the provisions of the general order now being printed relative to the transfer of non-commissioned officers to and from foreign service, you are informed that, in computing foreign service, credit is to be given for service at Vera Cruz, Mexico, with the United States Expeditionary Forces.

By order of the Secretary of War:

H. P. McCAIN, The Adjutant General.

By command of Major General Murray:

JAMES B. ERWIN, Department Adjutant.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. H. P. McCAIN, THE A.G.

Leave two months, Sept. 3, 1915, to Major Adrian S. Fleming, A.G. (July 8, War D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. E. A. GARLINGTON, I.G.

Major Ralph H. Van Deman, I.G., is relieved from detail in Inspector General's Department, July 7, (July 7, War D.)
So much of Par. 25, S.O. 81, April 7, 1915, War D., as relates to Major William H. Simons, I.G., is revoked. (July 7, War D.)

Major John S. Winn, I.G., will perform the duties of inspector, Port of Embarkation, Galveston, Texas, until such time as an officer of the Inspector General's Department shall be permanently assigned to that duty. (July 10, War D.)

QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. B. ALESHIRE, Q.M.G.

Leave eighteen days, about July 3, 1915, to Lieut. Col. Amos W. Kimball, Q.M.C. (July 2, 2d Div.)
Capt. William H. Winters, Q.M.C., from duty at Regan Barracks, Albany, to Manila for duty. (May 18, P.D.)

Capt. Edward A. Sturges, Q.M.C., upon completion of his duty at the joint camp of instruction to be held at Mt. Gretna, Pa., July 24-31, 1915, will return to station. (July 12, E.D.)
Leave two months, about July 15, to Capt. Edmond R. Tompkins, Q.M.C. (June 30, 2d Div.)

Leave from July 20 to Aug. 1, 1915, inclusive, is granted Capt. Charles W. Van Way, Q.M.C. He will sail on the transport to leave San Francisco about Aug. 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (July 14, War D.)

The retirement of Major Joseph T. Davidson, Q.M.C., from active service on July 14, 1915, is announced, and he will proceed to his home. (July 14, War D.)

Leave two months, upon his relief from duty in the Q.M. Corps, to Capt. Francis W. Griffin, Q.M.C. (July 14, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. John McElroy, Q.M.C. (appointed June 2, 1915, from first sergeant, Co. B, 30th Inf.), now at Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Walter Barfield, Q.M.C. (appointed July 1, 1915, from Q.M. sergeant, Co. H, 24th Inf.), now in the Philippine Department, will be assigned to duty by the commanding general of that department. Sergeant Barfield will be sent on the transport scheduled to leave Manila Oct. 15, 1915, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 9, War D.)

Q.M. Sergt. Peter Eitelberg, Q.M.C., is placed upon the retired list at Fort Mitchell, Mont., and will repair to his home. (July 12, War D.)

Sergt. Alexander P. Bowman, Q.M.C., San Francisco, to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

So much of Par. 18, S.O. 134, War D., June 10, 1915, as relates to Q.M. Sergt. Robert H. Le Blanc, Q.M.C., is revoked. (July 13, War D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. W. C. GORGAS, S.G.

Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., upon the completion of the examination of Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., for promotion, will proceed to Texas City, Texas, for temporary duty as surgeon, 2d Division, relieving Lieut. Col. William B. Banister, M.C., who will return to proper station. (July 9, War D.)

Major Powell C. Fauntleroy, M.C., will report to Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., president of the examining board at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for examination for promotion. (July 8, War D.)

Capt. James L. Robinson, M.C., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Leave three months, to apply for an extension of one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Thomas L. Fehrenbaugh, M.C. (July 10, War D.)

Capt. Larry B. McFee and Leartus J. Owen, M.C., from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and to sail about Sept. 15 to San Francisco and report for further orders. (July 12, War D.)

Capt. Edward D. Kremers, M.C., from duty in Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and to sail about Oct. 15, 1915, to San Francisco for further orders. (July 12, War D.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 14, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Harry H. Van Kirk, M.C., Cavalry camp at San Diego, Cal. (June 30, Western D.)

Leave one month and eleven days, about July 25, to 1st Lieut. Alexander W. Williams, M.C. (July 5, 2d Div.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. William H. Arthur, M.C., Col. Guy L. Edie, M.C., and Lieut. Col. Euclid B. Frick, M.C., is appointed to meet at the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for the examination of officers of the Medical Corps for promotion. (July 8, War D.)

A board of officers of the Medical Corps to consist of Major Allan W. Williams, Capt. Percy L. Jones and Capt. Arthur C. Christie is appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, D.C., for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the motor ambulance best adapted for use in the military service. (July 12, War D.)

Major Ernest L. Ruffner, M.C., upon his arrival at Chicago, Ill., will proceed to the encampment at Dixon, Ill., from July 11-Aug. 7, thence to the encampment at Springfield, Ill., from Aug. 8-29, 1915, for duty as inspector-instructor of Field Hospital No. 2 and all sanitary detachments of the Militia of Illinois present thereat. (June 30, C.D.)

Capt. Harry G. Ford, M.C., to the Presidio of San Francisco for temporary duty with Field Hospital and Ambulance Company No. 2 at that post until Sept. 6, 1915. (July 3, Western D.)

Capt. Lee R. Dunbar, M.C., Fort Leavenworth, is detailed for duty as surgeon of the camp for troops of the Regular Army at Ludington, Mich., from July 5-Aug. 8, 1915. (June 18, C.D.)

Capt. James C. Magee, M.C., is detailed as a member of the board of officers of the Medical Corps, appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kas., for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps of the Army, vice Major William R. Eastman, M.C., relieved. (July 13, War D.)

First Lieut. John B. Anderson, M.C., from duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to join 27th Infantry, en route to San Francisco, and proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 7, 1915, to the Philippines for duty. (July 13, War D.)

Each of the following officers of the Medical Corps is relieved from duty with the 2d Division and from further station at the post specified after his name, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will report at proper time to C.O., 27th Infantry, for duty with that organization, en route to San Francisco, Cal., and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco about Sept. 7, 1915, to the Philippine Islands for duty: First Lieut. Cole-ridge L. Beaven, Fort Washington, Md.; Walter P. Davenport, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; William G. Guthrie, Fort Riley, Kas.; E. Frederick Thode, Fort Porter, N.Y.; Wilson C. von Kessler, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; Lanphar W. Webb, jr., Madison Barracks, N.Y.; Robert H. Wilds, Fort McPherson, Ga.; and Alexander W. Williams, Washington Barracks, D.C.; Capt.

Robert M. Hardaway, Texas City, Texas, and Capt. Harley J. Hallett, Fort Crook, Neb. (July 13, War D.)

Capt. Lauren S. Eckels, M.C., from duty at Fort Grant, Canal Zone, to San Francisco, Cal., thence by the first available transport to Hawaii for duty. (July 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Norman T. Kirk, M.C., from duty with the 2d Division, and will proceed via New Orleans, La., to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, for duty. (July 14, War D.)

MEDICAL RESERVE CORPS.

Leave two months, effective about July 20, to 1st Lieut. John M. Hewitt, M.R.C. (July 7, E.D.)

First Lieut. William F. Rice, M.R.C., to active duty at Walter Reed General Hospital, D.C. (July 12, War D.)

First Lieut. John W. Turner, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Riley. (July 12, War D.)

First Lieut. James A. Robertson, M.R.C., to active duty at Fort Thomas, Ky. (July 14, War D.)

DENTAL SURGEONS.

Leave one month, about Aug. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. John R. Ames, D.S. (July 7, E.D.)

Acting Dental Surg. Donald W. Forbes from temporary duty at the Letterman General Hospital, the Presidio of San Francisco, to Madison Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

HOSPITAL CORPS.

Sergt. 1st Class Robert A. Dickson, H.C., Fort William McKinley, Rizal, from duty in Philippine Department to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (May 18, P.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Herman J. Weber, H.C., having reported, is assigned to duty in office of the attending surgeon at these headquarters. (June 11, C.D.)

Sergt. 1st Class Francis W. Wickett, H.C., Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Presidio of Monterey, Cal., to relieve Sergt. 1st Class Christopher Hermann, H.C., who will be sent to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Sergts. George A. Pippy and Barry A. Racunas, H.C., Tientsin, China, about July 15, 1915, to Fort McDowell, Cal., for duty. (May 18, P.D.)

Sergt. James F. Griffin, H.C., Dispensary, Fort Santiago, Manila, to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (May 28, P.D.)

Sergt. John H. Strauch, jr., H.C., upon his arrival at these headquarters to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., for duty at that post. (July 1, Western D.)

Sergt. Frank A. Dagitt, H.C., West Point, N.Y., to Manila on the transport to leave Aug. 5, 1915, for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Sergt. Richard Queen, H.C., Fort Kamehameha, H.T., will be sent on transport leaving about Oct. 5, 1915, to Fort McDowell, Cal. (July 9, War D.)

Sergt. George H. Reynolds, H.C., now at Fort Strong, Mass., is assigned to duty at that post. (July 14, War D.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

BRIG. GEN. D. C. KINGMAN, C.E.

Lieut. Col. Charles H. McKinstry, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, vice Col. Solomon W. Roessler, retired. (July 10, War D.)

Capt. Harold C. Fiske, C.E., will report in person to Col. William M. Black, C.E., president of the examining board at the Army Building, New York city, for examination for promotion. (July 10, War D.)

Leave two months, about July 20, 1915, to 1st Lieut. John C. Gotwals, C.E. (July 2, 2d Div.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

BRIG. GEN. W. CROZIER, C.O.

Capt. Charles T. Richardson, O.D., to Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., and take station for duty. (July 7, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to Capt. Charles T. Harris, jr., O.D. (July 13, War D.)

Capt. Raphael R. Nix, O.D., will report to the Governor of the Panama Canal for duty pertaining to the installation and test of the armament in the Canal Zone, and for duty as armament officer, Panama Canal District. (July 9, War D.)

The resignation by Major William A. Phillips, O.D. (Infantry), of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect July 14, 1915. (July 14, War D.)

The resignation by Lieut. Col. Odus C. Horney, O.D., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect July 14, 1915. (July 14, War D.)

Ord. Sergt. Charles Blitch, Fort Apache, Ariz., will be sent to Fort Grant, Canal Zone, for duty. (July 9, War D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. G. P. SCRIVEN, C.S.O.

Leave one month, about July 12, 1915, to Brig. Gen. George P. Scriven, C.S.O. (July 8, War D.)

Major Edgar Russel from duty in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take the transport about Sept. 7, 1915, for Hawaii for duty as signal officer, Hawaiian Department. (July 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 38, S.O. 129, June 4, 1915, War D., as relates to Major Edgar Russel and Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C., is revoked. (July 7, War D.)

Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C., from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed from Honolulu about Aug. 1, 1915, to San Francisco, thence to Washington for duty. (July 7, War D.)

Capt. Frank E. Hopkins, S.C., from duty in the Hawaiian Department, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed from Honolulu about Aug. 1, 1915, to San Francisco, Cal., thence to Texas City, Texas, to assume command of Field Company D, Signal Corps. (July 12, War D.)

Capt. Herbert L. Evans, S.C., to Galveston, Texas, for duty in charge of the Signal Corps depot at that place. (July 12, War D.)

Capt. Hollis Le R. Muller, aviation officer, S.C. (first lieutenant, Coast Artillery Corps), from detail in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, July 9, and will report in person to the C.O. Coast Defenses of San Francisco, for assignment to a company. (July 9, War D.)

First Lieut. Byron Q. Jones, S.C., Signal Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (July 1, Western D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas S. Bowen, aviation officer, S.C., is extended one month. (July 10, War D.)

Major Carl F. Hartmann, S.C., having reported July 6, is announced as department signal officer from that date. (July 9, E.D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival at San Francisco, Cal., to Capt. George S. Gibbs, S.C. (July 13, War D.)

Master Signal Electr. Stephen E. Karigan will be placed upon the retired list, July 31, 1915, at the headquarters of the Western Department, San Francisco, Cal., and will repair to his home. (July 13, War D.)

First Class Sergt. Clarence Sawyer, S.C., Fort Wood, N.Y., will be sent to Honolulu on the transport to leave Sept. 6, 1915, for duty in the Hawaiian Department. (July 9, War D.)

First Class Sergts. Harry W. Mustin, Leonard Romesburg and Harry F. Miller, S.C., the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to the Camp of Instruction for Regular Troops, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for temporary duty until Aug. 8, 1915. (July 12, War D.)

CAVALRY.

3D CAVALRY.—COL. A. P. BLOCKSON.

Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 3d Cav., will proceed on Aug. 23, 1915, to Fort Leavenworth, Disciplinary Barracks, for duty. (July 9, War D.)

5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. E. WILDER.

COL. W. J. NICHOLSON, ATTACHED.

Leave one month and ten days, about July 6, 1915, to Capt. Oscar A. McGee, 5th Cav., Fort Sheridan, Ill. (July 2, C.D.)

First Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, 5th Cav., is detailed for duty as Q.M. and O.O. of the camp of troops of the Regular Army to be held at Ludington, Mich., from July 5-Aug. 8. (June 15, C.D.)

Troop A, 5th Cavalry, will proceed, by marching, to Ludington, Mich., for the purpose of establishing a camp of Regular troops, to be held July 5-Aug. 8, inclusive, for instruction and demonstration of principles of tactics and field maneuvers. (June 9, C.D.)

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. GASTON.

Second Lieut. Frank K. Ross, 6th Cav., to Plattsburg Bar-

racks, N.Y., camp of instruction, for temporary duty. (July 7, War D.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. H. MURRAY.

COL. W. A. SHUNK, ATTACHED.

First Sergt. Peter Byrne, Troop G, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will repair to his home. (July 9, War D.)

Chief Musician William Rehner, band, 7th Cav., is placed upon the retired list at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, P.I., and will repair to his home. (July 14, War D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. F. GUILFOYLE.

COL. H. C. BENSON, ATTACHED.

Second Lieut. Henry W. Harms, 9th Cav., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, July 13, and is rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of first lieutenant. (July 12, War D.)

11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. LOCKETT.

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1915, to 1st Lieut. John K. Herr, 11th Cav. (July 7, E.D.)

Vetn. Lester E. Willyoung, unassigned, is assigned to the 11th Cavalry. Upon his arrival in United States and upon the expiration of any leave he will join regiment to which assigned. (July 12, War D.)

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. G. SICKEL.

Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav., from assignment to Troop D of that regiment, July 12, 1915, to Fort Robinson, Neb., for duty. (July 8, War D.)

Leave fifteen days to Capt. John W. Craig, 12th Cav. (July 14, War D.)

Leave two months, upon relief from duty at the Mounted Service School, Fort Riley, Kas., with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Richard W. Walker, 12th Cav. (June 15, C.D.)

Leave two months, upon relief from duty at the Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, to Capt. Daniel H. Gienty, 12th Cav. (June 24, C.D.)

15TH CAVALRY.—COL. G. H. MORGAN.

COL. F. O. JOHNSON, ATTACHED.

So much of Par. 30, S.O. 158, July 9, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., is revoked. (July 12, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY.

1ST FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. S. D. STURGIS.

The name of Capt. William P. Ennis, 1st Field Art., is placed upon the list of officers detached from their proper commands, Oct. 12, and the name of Capt. Charles C. Pulsis, Field Art., is removed therefrom, Oct. 11, 1915. Captain Pulsis is relieved from duty as inspector-instructor of Field Artillery, Militia, Oct. 12. (July 7, War D.)

3D FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. W. VAN DEUSEN.

Capt. Morris E. Locke, 3d Field Art., will proceed not earlier than Sept. 27, 1915, at such time as he shall become legally eligible for detached service for a period of more than three years, to Texas City, Texas, and report in person to Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp on his staff. (July 14, War D.)

4TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. L. G. BERRY.

Second Lieuts. Jacob L. Devers, 4th Field Art., and Harold E. Emer, Field Art., to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty at the Camp of Instruction for Regular Troops. (July 14, War D.)

5TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. G. ADAMS.

Col. Granger Adams, 5th Field Art., and Capt. Fox Conner and William Bryden, Field Art., will proceed to Enid, Okla., about July 26, 1915, for the purpose of observing and inspecting the action of motor tractors, and upon the completion of this duty will return to their proper station. (July 13, War D.)

Capt. George R. Greene, 5th Field Art., is detailed as inspector-instructor, Militia of Minnesota, at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed Oct. 1 to St. Paul, Minn., and take station for duty. (July 7, War D.)

Par. 1, S.O. 148, June 26, 1915, War D., relating to Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., is revoked. (July 9, War D.)

Capt. Daniel W. Hand, 5th Field Art., to Van Cortlandt Park, N.Y., July 10, 1915, for the purpose of instructing a battery of Field Artillery of the Militia encamped at that place July 10 and 11, 1915. He will then proceed to Fishkill Plains, N.Y., on July 15, 1915, and give such instruction to the Militia of New York in camp at that place as may be requested. Upon the termination of the encampment at Fishkill Plains he will return to Tobyhanna, Pa., for duty. (July 9, War D.)

Sergt. Louis Rippe, Battery B, 5th Field Art., from further duty with Militia of Michigan to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty. (July 10, War D.)

6TH FIELD ARTILLERY.—COL. E. ST. J. GREBLE.

Capt. Clarence Deems, jr., 6th Field Art., to Sparta, Wis., for duty in connection with the Joint Camp for Field Artillery of the Regular Army and Militia, and then return to proper station. (July 9, War D.)

FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Capt. Dennis H. Currie, Field Art. (assigned to 5th Field Artillery, effective July 1, 1915), is attached to the 4th Field Artillery for duty. (June 30, 2d Div.)

Capt. Charles C. Pulsis, Field Art., is assigned to the 6th Field Artillery, Oct. 12, 1915. He will at proper time join the battery to which assigned. (July 10, War D.)

Capt. Charles G. Mortimer, Field Art., unassigned, is assigned to the 3d Field Artillery, Aug. 1, 1915. Upon the expiration of the leave granted him Captain Mortimer will join proper station. (July 10, War D.)

Leave twenty days to 1st Lieut. Louis R. Dougherty, Field Art. (July 12, War D.)

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. E. M. WEAVER, CHIEF OF COAST ART.

Major Robert E. Callan, C.A.C., from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed at proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Sept. 7 for the Philippines for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Leave one month, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Harrison Hall, C.A.C. (July 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 14, S.O. 73, March 29, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. Hugh K. Taylor, C.A.C., is amended so as to transfer Captain Taylor from the 23d to the 115th Company, about July 15, 1915. (July 10, War D.)

Capt. Clarence M. Condon, C.A.C., from assignment to the 115th Company and attached to that company, about July 15, 1915, until such time as it may be necessary for him to comply with Par. 38, S.O. 153, July 2, 1915, War D. (July 10, War D.)

So much of Par. 9, S.O. 149, June 28, 1915, War D., as relates to Capt. John G. Workizer, C.A.C., is amended so as to transfer him from the 136th to the 162d Company, about Oct. 1, 1915. (July 10, War D.)

First Lieut. Thomas J. Cecil, C.A.C., Fort Worden, Wash., to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (June 30, Western D.)

So much of Par. 28, S.O. 130, June 5, 1915, War D., as directs 1st Lieut. Edward L. Dyer, C.A.C., to report to the C.O. Coast Defenses of Portland, for assignment to a company, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Dyer to report to the C.O. Coast Defenses of San Diego, for assignment to a company. (July 10, War D.)

Leave two months

extended fifteen days. He will sail for the Philippine Islands Aug. 5, 1915, as heretofore ordered. (July 12, War D.)

Sergt. Major Charles W. Dietz, J.G., C.A.C., (appointed July 6, 1915, from corporal, 107th Company, C.A.C.), now at Fort Preble, Me., to Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., for duty. (July 7, War D.)

Master Electr. Henry Kunzmann, C.A.C., Coast Defenses of Eastern New York, to the Coast Defenses of Portland for duty. (July 10, War D.)

Par. 9, S.O. 142, War D., June 19, 1915, relating to Master Electr. Ora C. Huston, C.A.C., is revoked. (July 12, War D.)

So much of Par. 6, S.O. 88, April 16, 1915, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Lee O. Wright, C.A.C., is revoked. (July 14, War D.)

Second Lieut. Lee O. Wright, C.A.C., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. Lieutenant Wright upon expiration of leave will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal for duty. (July 14, War D.)

INFANTRY.

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. H. FRENCH.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Spencer, 2d Inf., is extended one month. (July 9, War D.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. HIRST.

The leave granted Chaplain Herbert S. Smith, 3d Inf., Madison Barracks, N.Y., is extended one month. (July 7, E.D.)

First Sergt. John R. Callahan, Co. G, 3d Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Madison Barracks, N.Y., and will repair to his home. (July 13, War D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. JONES.

Capt. George W. Stuart, 7th Inf., is detailed for duty with Militia of New Hampshire as inspector-instructor. He will proceed to Concord and take station at that place not later than Aug. 10. (July 12, War D.)

Leave one month, about June 27, 1915, pending action on his resignation, to 2d Lieut. Roger H. Williams, 7th Inf. (June 27, 2d Div.)

Sergt. Roy W. Hodges, Co. F, 7th Inf., from further duty with Militia of Florida and transferred as sergeant to Company D, 20th Infantry. He will proceed to Camp Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (July 12, War D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. J. KERNAN.

Leave two months, upon his arrival in the United States, to Capt. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf. (July 7, War D.)

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. WILSON.

Leave two months, about July 30, to 1st Lieut. Jay L. Benedict, 14th Inf., Fort William H. Seward, Alaska. (July 1, Western D.)

Second Lieut. Theophilus Steele, 14th Inf., now at Fort George Wright, Wash., to Fort Lawton, Wash., for duty. (July 2, Western D.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. F. TILLSON.

Second Lieut. Bert M. Atkinson, 15th Inf., Manila, to Regan Barracks, Albany, relieving Capt. William H. Winters, Q.M.C., as quartermaster of that post. (May 22, P.D.)

Second Lieut. Bert M. Atkinson, 15th Inf., is attached to the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps as student and will proceed to San Diego, Cal., for duty. (July 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Robert F. Tate, 15th Cav., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., captain of the Cavalry Team in the National Matches, for duty in connection with the tryout for the team. (July 14, War D.)

So much of Par. 4, S.O. 95, April 24, 1915, War D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Chester P. Barnett, 15th Cav., is revoked. (July 14, War D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. OMAR BUNDY.

COL. EDWIN A. ROOT, ATTACHED.

First Lieut. Richard R. Pickering, 16th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Militia of Mississippi as inspector-instructor, and will proceed to Jackson, Miss., and take station Aug. 1. (July 14, War D.)

First Lieut. Charles F. Thompson, 16th Inf., will proceed to West Point, N.Y., on Sept. 1, 1915, for temporary duty. (July 13, War D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. F. WALTZ.

Leave three months, about July 20, to Capt. Charles S. Frank, 19th Inf. (July 2, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. William G. Murchison, 19th Inf., is detailed as inspector-instructor of Militia of Oklahoma, and will proceed to Oklahoma City and take station for duty. (July 12, War D.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. C. HALE.

Second Lieut. Rollo C. Ditto, 20th Inf., will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., Army and Navy General Hospital, for treatment. (July 14, War D.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. S. YOUNG.

Sick leave two months and fifteen days to 1st Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, 21st Inf., now a patient in the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco. (July 2, Western D.)

Leave two months, about July 25, to 2d Lieut. George M. Parker, jr., 21st Inf., Vancouver Barracks, Wash. (July 3, Western D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. C. M. TRUITT.

Capt. Vincent M. Elmore, 22d Inf., is detailed for general recruiting service at Grand Rapids, Mich. (July 8, War D.)

Capt. A. La Rue Christie, 22d Inf., from further treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., to join his regiment. (July 8, War D.)

Leave one month and twenty-two days, upon his relief from treatment at the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., is granted Capt. A. La Rue Christie, 22d Inf. (July 9, War D.)

Second Lieut. Walter R. Weaver, 22d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Marion Institute, Marion, Ala., Sept. 1, 1915. (July 12, War D.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. W. K. WRIGHT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf., is further extended one month. (July 2, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, to Capt. Harry F. Dalton, 23d Inf. (July 5, 2d Div.)

Leave two months, about July 14, to 1st Lieut. Ben F. Ristine, 23d Inf. (July 2, 2d Div.)

First Lieut. William J. Fitzmaurice, 23d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., Sept. 1, 1915. (July 10, War D.)

Second Lieut. Ira A. Rader, 23d Inf., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, July 14, 1915, and is rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of first lieutenant. (July 12, War D.)

Second Lieut. Harry Gantz, 23d Inf., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, July 15, and is rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of first lieutenant. (July 12, War D.)

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. W. PENROSE.

Second Lieut. John T. Rhett, 24th Inf., now at Vigan, Ilocos Sur, from duty with the military survey of Luzon, at the proper time, to Manila. (May 28, P.D.)

25TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. W. V. KENNON.

Major Ernest B. Gose, 25th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department, July 8, vice Major Ralph H. Van Deman, I.G., relieved, July 7, 1915. Major Gose will report in person to the commanding general, Hawaiian Department, for duty as inspector. (July 7, War D.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. L. BULLARD.

Leave two months, about Aug. 1, 1915, to Chaplain Jeremiah A. Lenehan, 26th Inf. (July 27, 2d Div.)

Leave three months, about July 10, 1915, to 1st Lieut. Alfred C. Arnold, 26th Inf. (July 27, 2d Div.)

28TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. H. PLUMMER.

First Lieut. Jacob W. S. Wuest, 28th Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., Sept. 1, 1915. (July 10, War D.)

First Sergt. Ole G. L. Johnson, Co. I, 28th Inf., is placed upon the retired list at Galveston, Texas, and will repair to his home. (July 12, War D.)

29TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. S. MALLORY.

First Sergt. William F. Ewald, Co. H, 29th Inf., is placed

upon the retired list at Camp Gaillard, Canal Zone, and will repair to his home. (July 13, War D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. B. MCCOY.

Second Lieut. Edgar S. Gorrell, 30th Inf., is detailed in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, and is rated as a junior military aviator with the rank of first lieutenant. (July 12, War D.)

Capt. John L. Bond, 30th Inf., will proceed at such time before Aug. 1, 1915, as may be requested by the Adjutant General of Vermont to Winoski, Vt., and inspect the Infantry organization of the Militia at that place. (July 14, War D.)

Company A, 30th Infantry, with an appropriate sanitary detachment and the proper quota of enlisted men of the Q.M. Corps, will proceed at the proper time by boat to Burlington, Vt., and thence by marching to the Vermont state reservation near Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., timing the departure from its station, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., so as to arrive at the Vermont state reservation not later than July 31, 1915, and will camp at that place with the 1st Infantry, Militia of Vermont, Aug. 2-11, 1915. Upon conclusion of the camp the company will return to Plattsburg Barracks by marching to Burlington, and thence by boat. (July 8, E.D.)

Leave two months, effective about July 28, to Capt. Courtland Nixon, 30th Inf. (July 9, E.D.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. W. P. BURNHAM.

The leave granted Capt. William S. Woodruff, P.R.R. of Inf., is extended one month. (July 8, E.D.)

INFANTRY, UNASSIGNED OR DETACHED.

Major Ralph H. Van Deman, Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps, July 8, and will repair to Washington and report in person to the Chief of Staff for duty. (July 7, War D.)

So much of Par. 32, S.O. 146, June 24, 1915, War D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., Inf., is revoked. (July 8, War D.)

First Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, Inf., from duty with the Militia of Mississippi, Aug. 6, 1915. (July 14, War D.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Leave, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. Roy P. Stoneburn, P.S., for three months, to leave Manila about Aug. 15, 1915. (May 26, P.D.)

Leave to visit the United States to 1st Lieut. Frank Sperbeck, P.S., for three months, from July 15. (May 26, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: First Lieut. Seth L. Weld from the 2d Battalion, unassigned, to the 8th Company, and 1st Lieut. John O. Lackey from the 8th Company to the 2d Battalion, unassigned. (May 27, P.D.)

The following transfers of officers, Philippine Scouts, are ordered: First Lieut. Robert A. Gillmore from the 51st Company to the 21st Company, and 1st Lieut. John S. Young from the 21st Company to the 51st Company. (May 28, P.D.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Leave—seven days, about July 19, 1915, to Col. Edwin P. Andrus, retired, recruiting officer. (July 12, War D.)

Major John T. Nance, retired, with his consent is detailed as senior instructor, Camp of Instruction for Regular Troops, the Presidio of San Francisco, for duty. (July 9, War D.)

Sergt. Charles Grazer, retired, now a patient at Manila, will be sent June 15 to the Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, for treatment. (May 21, P.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Wait C. Johnson, 26th Inf., 1st Lieut. Converse R. Lewis, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Ralph Royce, 26th Inf., is appointed to meet to test certain bayonet fencing equipment for Infantry and report upon the comparative merits of wooden muskets and wooden sticks for musketry fencing instruction. The equipment for test will be obtained from the ordnance officer, 26th Infantry. (July 2, 2d Div.)

The following officers will proceed with the least practicable delay to Fort Sheridan, Ill., and report to Capt. Charles A. Romeyn, 2d Cav., captain, Army Cavalry Team, for duty in connection with the tryout for the team: Capt. George A. Purington, 2d Cav., Capt. Ben Lear, jr., 15th Cav., 1st Lieut. William C. F. Nicholson, 9th Cav., 1st Lieut. John A. Pearson, 11th Cav., 1st Lieut. Stewart O. Eiting, 11th Cav., 2d Lieut. Kenna, 11th Cav., 2d Cav., and 2d Lieut. John B. Johnson, 3d Cav. (July 9, War D.)

ORDERS REVOKED.

So much of Par. 40, S.O. 153, July 2, 1915, War D., as relates to the following officers is revoked: First Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 6th Inf., Matthew H. Thomlinson, 6th Inf., Homer H. Slaughter, 14th Inf., Walter S. Drysdale, 20th Inf., and Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf. (July 9, War D.)

NATIONAL MATCHES.

The following officers will proceed with the least practicable delay to Texas City, Texas, and report in person to the commanding general, 2d Division, and to 1st Lieut. John F. Clapham, 19th Inf., captain of the Infantry Team in the National Matches, for duty in connection with the tryout for the team: First Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, 20th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Courtney H. Hodges, 6th Inf. (July 14, War D.)

NATIONAL MATCHES OFFICIALS.

The following designations of officials for the National Matches, 1915, are announced: For adjutant, Capt. William H. Clouston, jr., 13th Cav.; for assistant to the adjutant, 1st Lieut. William E. Persons, 11th Inf.; for ordnance officer, Major Edward M. Shinkle, Ord. Dept.; for signal officer, 2d Lieut. William B. Sullivan, U.S.M.C.; for assistant executive officer from the Organized Militia, Lieut. Col. John J. Dooley, Ord. Dept., National Guard, state of Maine; for statistician, Capt. Caleb R. Layton, 2d Inf., National Guard of Florida; for assistant to the quartermaster, Major George H. Weller, Q.M.C., National Guard of Florida. (July 7, War D.)

FIELD BAKERIES.

One unit of Bakery Company No. 1 will be sent by rail to the Joint Camp of Instruction for Cavalry at Mt. Gretna, Pa., by the C.O., Washington Barracks, D.C., to arrive there not later than July 22, 1915, for duty under the camp Q.M., and upon completion of this duty the equipment and personnel of this unit will return to its proper station. (July 12, E.D.)

DETAILED TO MOUNTED SERVICE SCHOOL.

The following officers are detailed to take the first year course at the Mounted Service School and will report in person on Sept. 25, 1915, for duty accordingly: Second Lieut. Claud K. Rhinehardt, 1st Cav., Edwin V. Sumner, jr., 2d Cav., and John J. Waterman, 2d Cav., 1st Lieut. Alexander H. Jones, 3d Cav., Capt. Philip W. Corbusier, 3d Cav., 1st Lieut. Thomas H. Cunningham, 5th Cav., 2d Lieut. Harold Thompson, 5th Cav., 1st Lieut. James A. Mars, 6th Cav., Robert M. Campbell, 9th Cav., and Walter H. Smith, 9th Cav., 2d Lieut. John E. Lewis, 10th Cav., and Burton Y. Read, 11th Cav., 1st Lieut. Augustine W. Robins, 12th Cav., Capt. Aubrey Lippincott, 13th Cav., 1st Lieut. George B. Hunter, 13th Cav., 2d Lieut. Terry de la M. Allen, 14th Cav., 1st Lieut. Norman H. Davis, 14th Cav., and William W. Overton, 15th Cav., Capt. Casper H. Conrad, jr., 15th Cav., 2d Lieut. Bethel W. Simpson, 3d Field Art., Richard E. Anderson, 4th Field Art., Karl C. Greenwald, 5th Field Art., Carl F. McKinney, 27th Inf., Charles T. Griffith, 4th Inf., and Ira T. Wyche, 30th Inf. (July 8, War D.)

CAMPS OF INSTRUCTION.

A camp of regular troops to be participated in by a provisional squadron, 1st Cavalry, detachment of Company F, 2d Battalion of Engineers, Company K, 21st Infantry; Field Hospital No. 2; Ambulance Company No. 2, and detachment from the School for Bakers and Cooks will be held at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., from July 10-Aug. 15, 1915, inclusive, at which men between the ages of eighteen and thirty years with such physical and other qualifications as shall be required and specified by the War Department in regulations may attend, provided no expense to the United States is incurred thereby. (July 3, Western D.)

A joint camp of instruction for Troop D, 5th Cavalry, was established on the military reservation at Fort Sheridan, Ill., during July 2-11. The 1st Illinois Cavalry, with Sanitary Detachment and Troop A, Wisconsin Cavalry, Militia, were authorized to participate in this joint encampment, which was under command of Col. William J. Nicholson, Cav. Each of the following officers was detailed as inspector-instructor in camp: Major Michael M. McNamee, Cav., senior inspector-instructor and mustering officer; Capt. John E. Hemphill, Cav., with 3d Squadron, 1st Illinois Cavalry; 1st Lieut. George

Grunert, Cav., with 1st Squadron, 1st Illinois Cavalry; 1st Lieut. Charles McH. Eby, 12th Cav., with 2d Squadron, 1st Illinois Cavalry, and Troop A, Wisconsin Cavalry.

MILITIA CAMPS.

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with Militia at the state camps mentioned, and will also make the annual field inspection required:

Delaware—State Rifle Camp, New Castle, July 24-31, 1915, inclusive, Capt. Thomas C. Austin, M.C., 1st Lieut. Ursula M. Diller, Inf.

Kentucky—Owensboro, July 15-23, 1915, inclusive, 1st Lieut. Keith S. Gregory, 6th Inf., 1st Lieut. Louis Farrell, Inf., 2d Lieut. James A. Merritt, 14th Inf., 2d Lieut. Frederick E. Uhl, 18th Inf., 2d Lieut. Charles P. Hall, 20th Inf.

Maryland—Saunders Range, July 18-Aug. 7, 1915, inclusive, Capt. G. Arthur Hadsell, Inf., 1st Lieut. Edmund C. Waddill, Inf.

Massachusetts—Martha's Vineyard, July 17-24, 1915, inclusive, Lieut. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, 9th Inf., Capt. George S. Simonds, 22d Inf., 1st Lieut. Benjamin E. Grey, Inf., 2d Lieut. Parker C. Kallach, jr., 28th Inf.; Peter's Pond, Sandwich, July 18-25, 1915, inclusive, Major Herbert G. Shaw, M.C., and 1st Lieut. John R. McGinness, Inf.; West Newbury, July 25-25, 1915, inclusive, Capt. Robert M. Blanchard, M.C., Capt. E. Alexis Jeanne, 30th Inf.

Mississippi—Camp McFarland, Biloxi, July 18-25, 1915, inclusive, Major Arthur W. Morse, M.C., 1st Lieut. Benjamin F. McClellan, Inf.

New York—Fishkill Plains, July 17-Aug. 1, 1915, inclusive, Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, Inf., Major William Weigel, Inf., Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th Inf., Capt. Joseph L. Gilbreth, Inf., Capt. George H. White, Inf., 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 11th Inf., Dawson Olmstead, 3d Field Art., Harry Pfeil, Field Art., Carroll B. Hodges, Inf., Albert T. Rich, 2d Inf., Russell James, 3d Inf. (July 9, E.D.)

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with Militia of Missouri, as noted opposite their respective names: At Louisiana, Mo., July 11-18, 1915, Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, Inf., with 1st Infantry and Regimental Sanitary Detachment; at La Russell, Mo., and on the practice march to Aurora, Mo., July 11-18, 1915, Major John K. Miller, 9th Inf., with 1st Battalion, Capt. Roscoe H. Hearn, 9th Inf., with 2d Battalion, Capt. John R. Kelly, 26th Inf., with 3d Battalion, 2d Infantry; at rifle range near St. Charles, Mo., July 11-18, 1915, 1st Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, Inf., with Companies B and L, 4th Infantry; at Excelsior Springs, Mo., July 31-Aug. 7, 1915, Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., Inf., with 1st Battalion, 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Terrell, Inf., with 2d Battalion, 1st Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, Inf., with 3d Battalion, 3d Infantry; at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 5-12, 1915, Capt. Charles M. Gordon, jr., Inf., and 1st Lieut. Oscar W. Hoop, Inf., with 4th Infantry (less Companies B and L), and Regimental Sanitary Detachment. (June 15, C.D.)

First Lieut. Fred H. Turner and William C. Stoll, Inf., are assigned as inspector-instructors with the 1st Infantry and Sanitary Detachment, Militia of North Dakota, from July 9-18, 1915, at the state military reservation, near Devil's Lake, N.D. (June 15, C.D.)

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia of Indiana, as noted opposite their respective names, and will proceed at the proper time to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.: July 25-Aug. 1, 1915, 2d Infantry, with Sanitary Detachment; Company A, Signal Corps; Aug. 1-8, 1915, 1st Infantry, with Sanitary Detachment; Aug. 8-15, 1st Infantry, with Sanitary Detachment; Capt. John J. Toffey, jr., Inf., with 1st Battalion; 1st Lieut. Philip Remington, Inf., with 2d Battalion, and 1st Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf., with the 3d Battalion of each regiment mentioned; 1st Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., with Company A, Signal Corps, from July 25-28. (June 24, C.D.)

TRANSFERS.

First Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 29th Inf., is transferred to the 26th Infantry. He will proceed to Fort Jay, N.Y., for temporary duty, upon the completion of which he will join his regiment. (July 14, War D.)

The following transfers are ordered, to take effect Oct. 13, 1915: Second Lieut. Guy W. Chipman from the 4th Cavalry to the 15th Cavalry, and 2d Lieut. Chester P. Barnett from the 15th Cavalry to the 4th Cavalry. Lieutenant Barnett will proceed with the 15th Cavalry on the transport scheduled to leave San Francisco about Oct. 5, 1915, and upon arrival at Honolulu, H.T., will join 4th Cavalry; Lieutenant Chipman will join the 15th Cavalry upon its arrival at Honolulu en route to Manila, P.I. (July 14, War D.)

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Outgoing Schedule to Jan. 1, 1916.

Transports.	Leave about	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive Guam	Arrive Manila	Lay days at about
Sherman	July 5	July 13	July 26	Aug. 2	13
Thomas	Aug. 5	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	Sept. 2	13
Logan	Sept. 5	Sept. 13	Sept. 26	Oct. 4	11
Sherman	Oct. 5	Oct. 13	Oct. 26	Nov. 2	13
Thomas	Nov. 5	Nov. 13	Nov. 26	Dec. 2	13
Logan	Dec. 5	Dec. 13	Dec. 27	Jan. 2-16	13

Incoming Schedule to Jan. 15, 1916.

Transports.	Leave about	Arrive Nagasaki	Arrive Honolulu	Arrive S.F.	Lay days at about
Thomas	June 15	June 20	July 4	July 13	23
Logan	July 15	July 20	Aug. 4	Aug. 12	23
Sherman	Aug. 15	Aug. 20	Sept. 4	Sept. 12	24
Thomas	Sept. 15	Sept. 20	Oct. 4	Oct. 12	23
Logan	Oct. 15	Oct. 20	Nov. 4	Nov. 12	23
Sherman	Nov. 15	Nov. 20	Dec. 4	Dec. 13	23
Thomas	Dec. 15	Dec. 20	Jan. 4-16	Jan. 12-16	24

ARMY TRANSPORTS.

BUFORD—At Galveston, Texas.

CROOK—At San Francisco, Cal.

DIX—Sailed from San Francisco for Manila via Honolulu July 13.

KILPATRICK—At Galveston, Texas.

At Morse Dry Dock Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.

LISCUM—At Manila.

LOGAN—Sailed for San Francisco via Nagasaki and Honolulu July 15.

McCLELLAN—At Galveston, Texas.

MEADE—At Newport News, Va.

MERRITT—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco, Cal.

SHERMAN—Left San Francisco, Cal., July 6 for Manila, P.I.

SUMNER—At New York.

THOMAS—Left Manila, P.I., June 15 for San Francisco, Cal.; left Nagasaki June 20; left Honolulu July 5; arrived San Francisco July 13.

WARREN—At Manila.

CABLE BOATS.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle, Wash.

JOSEPH HENRY—At New York.

MINE PLANTERS.

COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—1st Lieut. Thomas O. Cook, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment of 147th Co., C.A.C. At San Francisco, Cal.

MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. Hanning F. Colley, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 150th Co., C.A.C. At Fort Worden, Wash.

GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—At Fort Mills, Manila, P.I.

1st Lieut. John R. Ellis, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL HENRY KNOX—At Fort Mills, P.I. 1st Lieut. Peter H. Ottosen, C.A.C., commanding.

GENERAL ROYAL T. FRANK—1st Lieut. Oscar C. Warner, commanding. Detachment 133d Co., C.A.C. At Fort Totten, N.Y.

GENERAL SAMUEL M. Mills—1st Lieut. Chester R. Snow, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 58th and 169th Cos. At C.A.C. At Fort H. G. Wright.

GENERAL J. M. SCHOFIELD—1st Lieut. George M. Peck, C.A.C., commanding. At Fort Strong, Mass.

GENERAL EDWARD O. C. ORD—1st Lieut. Edward N. Woodbury, C.A.C., commanding. Detachment 132d Co.,

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A contract for a 750-ton submarine for the Spanish navy was closed July 12 by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation, of Quincy, Mass. The submarine, it is said, will have a speed of eighteen knots on the surface, and eleven knots submerged. She will correspond to the M type of submarines now building for the United States Navy.

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association is to offset the "widespread tendency toward ignoring and finally effacing the distinction between fundamental law deliberately adopted by the people for the protection of their inherent rights on the one hand and mere statutory legislation on the other, thus tending to substitute the caprice of the moment for the solid guarantees of a long tested basis of government." Many radical proposals, it is said, now only await opportunity to be written into the Constitution, which, after serving as the effective guarantee of our liberties for 125 years, is now exposed to ill considered alteration. Among those named on the general committee are such representative men as Alexander Graham Bell, Gen. Francis Vinton Greene, Hon. Alton B. Parker, Gen. Horace Porter, ex-President Taft, Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton and others. In a letter on the good that the association can do Hon. Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War, writes: "The people of the United States have enjoyed constitutional freedom a long time without any conscious effort to maintain it, and many of us have forgotten, many of us have never learned, that it does not come and remain of itself. The principles of our Constitutions have passed without question so long that many of us have forgotten the reasons which underlie them and the necessity for maintaining them. Now the principles are questioned. The assumptions of individual rights which underlie our system of government are denied, and it is very important that the people of the country should address themselves to the study of their Constitutions and the reasons for them. That ought to be done before changes are made which would be very difficult to reverse, and which would result in giving us an entirely different kind of government."

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1915.

OUR ISSUE WITH GERMANY.

The German reply to the American note of June 10 regarding German submarine warfare appears on page 1453. As it speaks for itself, it is not necessary that we should seek to interpret it for the benefit of our intelligent readers. It is precisely such an answer to the communication of our State Department as might have been expected. We have been unable to understand the optimistic outgivings from Washington leading to the expectation that Germany would be so overcome by the rhetoric of our Department of State, and so responsive to its appeals to noble sentiments, as to humbly apologize for her fault and promise amendment. It does not seem to be understood in this country that Germany is fighting for her life and that she will yield no point to her advantage, except under compulsion in some form.

The issue between this country and Germany is clear. We insist that she shall be governed, in her treatment of merchant vessels that may have citizens of America as passengers or crew, by the long recognized rule of humanity which makes it incumbent upon a vessel of war to first determine the character of a suspected vessel and insure the safety of all upon a captured vessel before sinking it. Confederate cruisers during our Civil War did an enormous amount of damage to American merchant ships, but in no single instance did they destroy the life of an American citizen. When the war was over we were able to secure from England, which was proved to be participes criminis in this matter, partial repayment for our pecuniary losses and so close the account. If in the present instance it can be shown that Great Britain is subjecting us to material loss by a violation of international law, as Germany charges, we have our remedy, but nothing can compensate for the murder of American citizens traveling upon the high seas.

It is unfortunate for Germany if she thinks herself under compulsion to conduct a war of reprisal against England which jeopardizes American lives, but we cannot consent even to discuss the question of her right to do so, so far as we are concerned. We have nothing to do with the quarrel of Germany with Great Britain, however vital to her may be the issues concerned in it. So much of her reply as seeks to involve us in this quarrel is altogether apart from the issue between Germany and the United States, and is an attempt to avoid or confuse that issue. The sole question is whether Germany will or will not so conduct her warfare on the sea that the lives of American citizens traversing the great highway of nations may be safe from her assaults. On this point there should be, and we do not doubt that there will be, no compromise or yielding. When this point is settled we may be able to co-operate with Germany in establishing rules for the conduct of war upon the seas, which will go even beyond the old rules of humanity, to further conserve the rights of non-belligerents whatever their relations to nations at war. We hope to see the time when all merchant vessels in time of war will be free to come and go without molestation, so long as they do not venture into belligerent waters.

There is one obvious fact that should be controlling under present circumstances. It is not certain that events are pushing the United States into war with the most militarily efficient country in the world. It is not certain that this country is going to war for several years. But it is certain that, during the last nine months, this country has been moving in the direction of war, and that its speed of motion has been increasing gradually during that time. Therefore, it is certain that, unless some change takes place in our direction of motion, unless the speed be reduced to zero, the United States will find itself engaged in war at a time not far distant.

Nobody in the world is a prophet. All any man can do is to predict the probable future from the certain past. Judging by this means, we may safely say that:

1. War in the near future, while perhaps not altogether probable, is certainly highly possible.

2. This state of possible war in the near future will continue for a long time; that is, until after the present war has ceased, treaties signed and ratified, and equilibrium restored.

3. During this period of war possibility war may happen almost any day or week or month.

4. During this period prudence demands that we take every practicable step needed to assure preparedness.

It may help us to understand present conditions if we recall what is known in the history of our Civil War as the Mason and Slidell affair. Late in the year 1861 James M. Mason and John Slidell were sent by the Confederacy as commissioners to England and France. The British steamer Trent, on which they were proceeding on their mission, was stopped upon the high seas by the U.S.S. San Jacinto, Captain Wilkes, the Con-

federates seized and confined in Fort Warren, Boston. This seizure caused tremendous excitement upon both sides of the Atlantic. In the United States the action of Captain Wilkes received universal popular approval, but when England showed her teeth President Lincoln and Secretary of State Seward, who were not anxious to provoke a war with England, succeeded in finding an excuse for releasing the prisoners without seeming to yield to British threats. But yield we did, and only because England treated us to something beside soft words and logical arguments. Rhetoric would have had no effect upon our action in that case, as it will have none in the case of the present controversy with Germany.

NAVY BOARD OF CIVILIAN EXPERTS.

There is one feature about the public reception of the much heralded board of civilian experts proposed by Secretary Daniels which should be noted. If there is a need for such a board, it will be found to rest somewhere else than in a want of competent, adequate professional advice. There are suggestions now before the Secretary of the Navy, offered during the present and preceding administrations by naval officers of unquestioned ability and competence, which, if followed, would make the Navy what it ought to be. If the proposed board shall relieve the Secretary of the Navy from the necessity of calling upon the professional experts of the Service for that advice which previous Secretaries have been only too glad to receive, perhaps it will serve one of the chief purposes of its existence.

The thing for Mr. Daniels to do now is to give to naval professional opinion the support to which it is entitled from the civilian head of the Department and to seek to impress Congress with the wisdom of following that professional opinion. The Navy already has suffered too much from the injection of civilian ideas as represented by Utopian suggestions. What it needs now is a long rest from such advice. It will now take it many a year perhaps to live down the incubus saddled upon it by the predominance of the civilian idea in naval administration. The old maxim that "enough is as good as a feast" was never better illustrated than in the needs of the Navy to-day. It has had more than enough of the civilianizing of the Navy. What it demands now is a return to a navalized condition.

The Secretary should bear in mind that the Navy is a military establishment, and the introduction of any industrial system which overshadows the military side of the establishment will disorganize the Navy. To be efficient the military should dominate the Navy.

Another feature of giving too great prominence and weight to a civilian advisory committee is that too much dependence may be placed upon the matériel of the Navy. Too little attention is given to the training of the personnel of the Navy. Some years ago there was a great deal of agitation relative to the ineffectiveness of torpedoes. It was claimed that the poor showing that was made by the fleet at torpedo practice was due to defective material. An investigation developed the fact that while officers and men were mastering text-books on torpedoes very few of them were given any opportunity to handle torpedoes. As the result of the investigation the Torpedo School was established and a vast improvement in torpedo practice has been the result. The school has not only been training officers to handle torpedoes more effectively, but improvements have been made in torpedoes.

It will be a dangerous policy for the Department to give so much attention to the latest inventions and the development of matériel that it should neglect to develop a fighting force in the Navy. At this time when the papers are full of accounts and spectacular achievements of aeroplanes and submarines the work of the highly trained forces both in the army and navy of the belligerents is apt to be obscured. Some of the most daring feats of the German submarines have been done by boats of an older type. An investigation after the war is closed will probably develop the fact that the work of the submarines has not been so much on account of any startling improvements that have been made in them, but due to the high state of efficiency of their crews.

The value to national defense of the proposed Bureau of Invention and Development in the Navy Department will depend ultimately upon the support Congress will give to the proposals and plans which should be the outgrowth of the consultative activities of the civilian experts comprising such men as Thomas A. Edison, Orville Wright and others. It is not enough to appoint boards and bureaus and then expect them to perform miracles. If boards per se could do things, our Navy ought to be a paragon among navies. It has had boards in abundance, boards made up of men of the highest professional ability. What they have been able to accomplish has been comparatively little because of the apathy of Congress. Given that same apathy, similar consequences will follow the appointment of such a board as is contemplated in the much talked of plans of Secretary Daniels. As Congress has seemed often more inclined to accept civilian opinion in matters touching the Services than to listen to the best qualified officers, it may result that the schemes approved by this board will receive a more cordial reception at the hands of Congress than if the same plans had been presented by a body of purely military talent and qualification.

One of the boards of the Navy which supplies an illustration of the indifference with which Congress has received professional suggestions is the General Board,

which in 1904 was instructed to formulate a scheme for the development of the Navy that would progressively meet the needs of the growing nation. The very first year the recommendations of the board for battleships were changed by Congress, and since then it has been impossible for the Department to catch up with the building program set forth in the elaborate report of the General Board, which went into every aspect of the needs of the Service with a thoroughness that should have commended the findings to the unanimous support of Congress. If one were disposed to be pessimistic, one might take it for granted that Congress is prejudiced against professional naval opinion and prefers the conclusions of civilians. Such a view might itself be open to the charge of prejudice until one studied the attitude of Congress toward the plans of the General Board of the Navy as disclosed in our editorial of Feb. 13 last, entitled "Naval Deficiencies Revealed." We then showed that although the General Board had advocated a building program that aggregated eighty-five ships in four years, Congress had authorized the building of only thirty-one. In the decade, 1904-1914, the Board had recommended the construction of 326 ships of all types, and the response of Congress to this was a total of only 153, or a score fewer than one-half. How, then, can the professional advice given by the officers of the Navy be said to have been incapable of meeting the demands of each year, when Congress has deliberately flouted the opinion of the naval experts of the Department and has been content to follow the narrow ideas of civilian restrictionists?

There can be no question that it is a matter for grave doubt whether the introduction of so large a body of civilian thought into the direct constructive phases of the Navy will not militate the purely military aspect of the Service, which ought primarily to be the chief thing in the development of our sea defenses. The great advertising given to the Secretary's proposed board, the large reputation in the world of science enjoyed by the men who would make up this board might tend to overweight the Navy with purely civilian advice. In competition with such civilian opinion the naval officer would be at a disadvantage, as he has not the ear of the press as have the civilians, and regulations prevent his receiving that newspaper support which would be accessible to the others. The management of the Navy, like the management of the Army, must be essentially military, but such a board as is now proposed would tend to make the naval subordinate to the civilian.

LOSSES IN BATTLE IN PRESENT WAR.

The editorial in our columns of June 26, page 1287, referring to the exaggeration in the accounts of the percentages of casualties in this war has awakened wide comment, and not a few newspapers, without that knowledge of military values which is essential to the proper discussion of such a question, have doubted the correctness of our conclusions. All such critics missed the chief point of our contention. We did not say that the losses of this war would be fewer than in any other great wars; what we insisted upon was that for hours of fighting and number of men engaged, the percentages of losses would be found, when the official figures are made up after the conclusion of peace, to be smaller than in other great wars. With the millions of men on the firing lines of the different battle fronts, casualties that would seem appalling in the case of a smaller war lose somewhat of this element of awfulness when the total number of men is concerned. A simple arithmetical illustration will suffice to demonstrate this. A ten per cent. loss out of one thousand men engaged means one hundred men, but twenty men, one-fifth the number, lost out of one hundred expresses a ratio of twenty per cent. To the ordinary mind, not trained in the computation of battle casualties, the hundred-man loss would represent more deadly fighting than would the twenty-man loss, while, as a matter of fact, the latter represents a conflict two to one more sanguinary. To armies of a strength of fifty thousand each, total casualties of ten thousand each would be a very serious matter, but when two million men are engaged this loss appears almost trivial when averages are considered. To show how easy it is to misrepresent we can imagine the above unexplained assertion to be held up by certain critics as showing that "the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL holds the loss of human life is trivial." Of course, any such claim would be entirely foreign to our thought. Because one studies the losses of battle from the viewpoint of a statistician is not to say that he has lost entirely the milk of human kindness or that he is less humane than certain gentry who are overflowing with piously phrased exclamations of horror at the losses in war.

Hudson Maxim, the explosive expert, a man who for years has been a student of wars, takes the similar ground to ours. In an interview in the New York Times on July 11, Mr. Maxim said: "The slaughter which marks this war is not more than one-tenth as great for the hours of actual battle in comparison to the number of men engaged as that of our Civil War, and it is not more than one-one-hundredth as great in ratio to the number of men involved and the hours of battle as that of ancient wars. As the years have passed and human knowledge has increased, military men have introduced many methods which are comparable to the labor-saving devices of industry, and they are impressive, for they make each ounce of effort more effective, or are at least designed to do so. But if this war were being fought

out with the battleax, the broadsword, and the spear, and yet had the use of present means of transportation, if such masses of men as now are engaged were coming constantly into collision in the open, instead of fighting from intrenched positions, the proportion killed would be a hundred times as great as it is now for the hours of battle and the number of men engaged. We are horrified, now, by the great slaughter. Such slaughter as would accompany a reversion to the old conditions would almost destroy the race in the nations involved."

The public generalize. They hear that a new shell will kill at a distance of twenty miles, and they immediately jump to the conclusion that casualties must of necessity be greater, not taking into account the fact that as weapons develop greater power the tendency is to depend more and more upon such long range firing and thus to make the battles more and more impersonal. As Eric Hudson Wood said in his recently published book, Russian artillerymen had been firing for months at the Germans without having laid eyes upon a single live German except as a prisoner. Hysteria takes no account of averages and percentages, hence the value of submitting such tales as are coming now from the front to the cold analysis of mathematical computation.

It has been the universal experience thus far in war that improvement in arms results in a decrease in the percentages of losses. That careful statistician, the late Lieut. Charles A. L. Totten, U.S.A., in his book "Strategos," published statistics which conclusively demonstrate this to be the fact. Dividing the wars of the last three hundred years into five periods we have the following results: In seven battles, Leipzig to Senef, 1631 to 1674, from the introduction of firearms and the use of the ramrod and bayonet, the percentage of loss was 25.5. In the second period of twenty-two battles, Hohenfriedberg to Bautzen, 1745 to 1813, the period of the Brown Bess with the bayonet, the percentage of loss was 20.7. In the third period of rifle barrels and percussion caps, eleven battles, from Alma to Chickamauga, 1854 to 1863, the percentage was 15.5. In the fourth period, breech loaders, six battles, Königgratz to Sedan, 1866 to 1870, the average casualties were eleven per cent. In the fifth period, seven battles, from San Juan to Mukden, 1898 to 1905, the percentage of casualties was ten per cent.

In the Public Ledger of Philadelphia Horace T. Tompkins publishes a scathing article, upon the "failure of American diplomacy and how it is accounted for." In concluding his long and soundly reasoned article Mr. Tompkins says: "Our politicians from highest to lowest consume their energies in phrase construction, in vote-making speech, not in a search for truth, i.e., learning their business. They have joined in fellowship with the clergy of America and have attained matchless expertness in diseased emotionalism. We of the United States must find the means of reforming our leaders, of enlightening them so that they shall turn from the demonism that is sapping the vitality of their 'thought,' rotting the core of their masculinity, or we, like England now, must, in the judgment of time, soon face our national downfall. These leaders of thought, these preachers, politicians, journalists, college professors, etc., are writing upon the American flag the word failure." It is for us, the rank and file of men, to stay this. Men, taking them by and large, have never believed in 'peace.' Let a man be insulted with a sufficiently robust insult or let some feminine member of his household be menaced, and his condition of mind on the subject of peace will be at once demonstrated. Yet he has been taught to believe in it, by his mother, by the girl school teachers who abound singularly in the United States in place of the school-masters that are the custom in countries where boys have greater consideration shown them than with us, and by our 'leaders.' The leaders of thought in the United States have honestly believed in peace, that is they recognized themselves as honest. Like the Pharisees of old, who were very honest men, they have really absorbed the Puritan failing and held firmly to the conviction that we were holier than the warring peoples. They believed this until the Lusitania was sunk. Then it was disclosed that none of them had in truth believed in peace. All the years of their teaching, preaching and messages at once went for nothing. They instantly discovered that they had been hoaxing themselves and trying to hoax others. They reached out in a frank virile thirst for revenge. People, far and wide, in this country, have long since regarded with abundant and growing scepticism these leaders, but since the Lusitania catastrophe these questionings have grown in volume."

"I recognize the need of some military legislation during the next session of Congress," said Chairman Hay, of the House Military Committee, "and I intend to co-operate with the War Department if its recommendation meets the situation. Until the Department announces its policy I intend to refrain from the discussion of what I think we should do. If the recommendations from the War Department are feasible and appear to be the solution of the problem which is presented, I will take great pleasure in supporting them. Of course, if the Department does not formulate a policy which is practicable I intend to introduce a bill of my own. In my opinion we should do something to strengthen the Army and pass some sort of a Militia Pay bill, but I do not intend to make up my mind on these matters until I learn what the Department has to offer."

THE NAVAL ACADEMY INQUIRY.

The court of inquiry at the Naval Academy on Saturday completed the taking of testimony as to irregularities in the recent examinations, and adjourned till Tuesday, when the summing up began. Monday was set aside to allow counsel for the defendants full access to the record in the preparation for their arguments. The court completed its open hearings July 15, to meet July 16 for consideration of the evidence. Its findings and the records of the cases will be forwarded to Secretary Daniels.

Of the twenty defendants before the court, nineteen of whom have been added since the court began its sessions on June 7, Judge Advocate Watts in his closing argument on July 15 stated he did not consider that the evidence pointed to the guilt of nine. These are A. D. Struble, W. J. Nunnally, G. R. Burhen, W. J. Confer and H. H. Harrison, of the class which graduated last month; Armisted C. Rogers, George D. Price and R. J. Walker, First Class, and T. R. Denny, Third Class. The latter is the only midshipman who saw any of the original mimeographed sheets received by Mdsn. James E. Moss, who was not considered guilty by the Judge Advocate, there being a doubt in his case, the benefit of which was given him by that official.

The Judge Advocate called attention to evidence which he considered established the guilt of these seven original defendants and ten of those who have been made defendants since the beginning of the sessions of the court. The original defendants are R. McK. Nelson, last graduating class; Leonard P. Wessell, Chaplin Evans and S. A. Hamilton, last Second Class; James E. Moss, T. W. Harrison, Jr., and Donald E. Duncan, last Third Class. The midshipmen held to be culpable for having seen the same papers are Edward H. Jones and Karl Keller, Second Class; C. F. Holden and J. Henry Keefe, Third Class. The midshipmen held by him to be culpable on other grounds are Elmer B. Hough, last graduating class; James E. Waddell, Charles M. Reagle (who also saw original paper), William Hopkins, Jr., and David Glick, Second Class, and Horace R. Whittaker, Third Class.

Judge Advocate Watts adopted in his argument the view taken by the board of investigation and Superintendent Fullam, that those midshipmen who saw the mimeographed sheets and had the opportunity of examining them must have known that they were advance copies of the examinations in modern languages. The Judge Advocate placed considered weight on the testimony of Mdsn. Charles Reagle, who, that official said, had been coerced prior to his first testimony, but who decided to tell the truth, and whose second testimony was supported in some particulars. He said much of the criticism leveled by Representative Carlin at the Academy and other officers was not supported by the evidence. Commander Traut, he said, did not testify that he knew that the examination had been taken, but that the instructor had told him he suspected it, but did not believe it to be true.

THE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Three attempts to enter the Department of Modern Languages and take copies of the examinations, one of which at least was probably successful, were related by Instructor W. E. Olivet, in testimony on July 9. The department had probably been entered, Mr. Olivet said, on May 10, 14 and 18. Other instructors of the department examined were Messrs. Colton, Martel and Lacalle. None was able to give any information pointing to the actual sender of the papers to Midshipman Moss, though they testified that the papers were undoubtedly stolen from their department. Instructor Colton testified that courses and examinations were getting easier all the time and that officials had directed a lowering of the passing mark, as in other departments. Lieut. A. M. Cohen, who represented most of the midshipmen called before the board of investigation, testified that he had advised the midshipmen that they need not answer any question that incriminated them. Med. Dir. J. G. Field and A. M. D. McCormick were called in reference to testimony that restricted midshipmen had been treated harshly. Dr. McCormick said that the quarters of the midshipmen on the Reina Mercedes were large enough, sanitary in every particular and well lighted and ventilated. Ensigns C. C. Vickery and H. F. Grinn, Jr., testified that they had advance information on modern language examinations.

The court on July 10 gave additional opportunity to all defendants to add to their previous testimony. Several of them availed themselves of this in order to clear up some ambiguities. Midshipman Reagle was recalled to the stand by the Judge Advocate and made a statement concerning Mdsn. R. M. Nelson and E. H. Jones, both defendants, indicating he believed they were aware of the fact that they had seen the advance examination papers and were anxious to know whether the examinations had been changed. Later both went on the witness stand at their own request and entered emphatic denials. Ensigns J. S. Farnsworth and Ralph Kiely, classmates of Nelson, testified as to Nelson's standing from the standpoint of mentality, honor and integrity. Farnsworth confirmed statements of previous witnesses that Nelson was among the brightest men in the class and also spoke of Nelson's willingness to aid members of the lower classes. As to Nelson's moral character, both witnesses said it was very good. Ensign R. R. Adams, president of his class, was recalled and testified that he had never conversed with Nelson on the point that he asked Nelson to resign.

Midshipmen Moss, Nelson and Keefe, of the defendants, were recalled as witnesses. Moss stated that he had no complaint to make of his treatment by Commander Phelps while restricted to the Reina Mercedes, but reiterated his statement in regard to that officer's admonition of Midshipman Duncan, of which Commander Phelps had given an account differing from that of Midshipmen Moss and Duncan.

Lieut. Comdr. Chauncey Shackford denied that he had sent a fourth class man to the room occupied by the defendants to trap them into hazing him. Prof. Gaston Costet, of the Modern Languages Department, testified that there were indications of several attempts to enter the department prior to the recent examination. Prof. T. W. Johnson, of the Marine Engineering Department, was a character witness for Mdsn. W. H. Hopkins, one of the defendants, and also explained the manner of using blue prints and turbine sheets, mentioned in the proceedings. Prof. C. V. Cusachs, of the Department of Modern Languages, was recalled and denied that he had ever marked students before the recitation had been given.

In investigation of the Department of Modern Languages, from which the examination papers are believed to have been stolen, the members of the court made a

complete inspection of all surroundings, and paid particular attention to the desks and the condition of their locks.

The court placed upon the record letters between the court, U.S. Senator Blair Lee and Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, in reference to the latter's mention of Senator Lee's name in connection with the political activity in the case. In Senator Lee's final letter he stated that his interest in the matter had been only to obtain a full investigation of the whole matter, and that the facts brought out by the court had fully justified his course.

REPRESENTATIVE CARLIN CRITICISES CONDITIONS.

When the court resumed its sessions on July 13 Representative C. C. Carlin, of counsel for the defendants, who delivered the opening argument, made a sharp attack on conditions at the Naval Academy, finally declaring that "the Naval Academy is rotten from top to bottom." He assailed Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, as temperamentally unfit for his position and as trying to "befuddle" justice in the "cribbing" inquiry by raising the cry of "politics." Mr. Carlin charged prejudice, unfairness and lack of capacity against Admiral Fullam, Comdr. F. A. Traut, head of the Department of Modern Languages, Capt. Lloyd H. Chandler, acting Superintendent, Lieut. Alfred M. Cohen, who represented the accused midshipmen before the original board of investigation, and others in authority.

Mr. Carlin took special exception to the charge that the defendants had brought politics into the matter to prevent the punishment of guilty midshipmen. He declared that the head of the Academy had introduced political and other influences to prevent a fair hearing when he should have welcomed it. He asserted that a newspaper campaign had been conducted by Admiral Fullam and other officers, and that Admiral Fullam had sought to prejudice the mind of the Secretary of the Navy in advance of the action of the court. He attacked the board of inquiry that recommended the dismissal of seven midshipmen.

Mr. Carlin intimated that the civil courts will be resorted to if any of the defendant midshipmen are dismissed through the recommendation of the present court. Citing the Act of 1906, approved April 9, Mr. Carlin said that the procedure necessary for the dismissal of a midshipman had not been followed.

Against Commander Traut the criticism was made that he had conceived the idea that the midshipmen were untrustworthy, and that while he had taken precautions against the theft of examination papers outside his department, he had failed to protect the papers inside his department. Mr. Carlin expressed the belief that someone connected with the Academy, but not a midshipman, had sent the papers to a midshipman of the First Class, who mailed them to Midshipman Moss in order to cover his own tracks.

In closing Mr. Carlin announced his friendliness for the Navy, but insisted that there were elements in it that should be weeded out.

At the opening of the session on July 14 N. B. Bushnell, of Peekskill, submitted an argument in favor of Mdsn. R. McK. Nelson, of the last graduating class, and called special attention to the fact that the Government had not shown any connection between any of the defendants and the actual theft of the examination papers, and he argued that it had been shown by the testimony of more than twenty midshipmen that the character of the papers would not have been suspected under the conditions.

Representative James Hay, of Virginia, said that he had been informed by Secretary Daniels that he would base his action toward the defendant midshipmen upon the findings of the court of inquiry, and expressed his confidence in the justice of any action the court should take.

Robert Moss, of Annapolis, father of Mdsn. J. E. Moss, who received the papers through the mail, closed the case of the original defendants. He argued that all the circumstances indicated that none of the midshipmen had anything to do with the theft of the papers or had any knowledge of their character until after the examination.

George D. Price argued the cases of Mdsn. A. C. Rogers, R. L. Walker and George R. Price. He contended that the large amount of work done at the Academy, the emphasis laid on the important points near the examination time and the consequent growth of the "dope" system were responsible for the fact that a system of obtaining advance information had grown up at the Academy, so that midshipmen could readily believe that the matter which they had was legitimate "dope."

Mdsn. H. H. Harrison, W. J. Confer, A. D. Struble and R. Burhen, all members of the class which graduated last month, submitted statements, as they were not represented by counsel.

INVENTION AND DEVELOPMENT BUREAU.

Thomas A. Edison, the distinguished inventor, has sent to the Secretary of the Navy an acceptance of the Secretary's invitation to act as head of an advisory board of civilian inventors and engineers in connection with a Bureau of Invention and Development which Mr. Daniels has tentatively decided to establish in the Navy Department. Mr. Edison said that he gladly accepted the position because he believed that no time should be lost in bringing before the public the importance of encouraging and developing ideas and inventions of Americans, especially officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy. This board of civilians, he said, would look into the merits of ideas developed by young men. While not all ideas submitted might be feasible, he believed that the formation of the board would insure that they would have the benefit of expert advice and judgment. Mr. Edison also suggested a department of experimentation where ideas might be tried out. The cost of this would be only nominal. Only a few acres of land would be required, with proper buildings and a corps of efficient men able to carry out experiments under direction of those suggesting them after they have been approved.

In a letter to Mr. Edison, Secretary Daniels expressed his "admiration for the splendid and patriotic attitude you have taken in refusing to devote your great inventive genius to warlike subjects except at the call of your country. Such an attitude in these all too commercial times is one that should be an inspiration to our young men and a lesson in the pre-eminent right of one's own country to the best its citizens have, that will be of tremendous benefit to us all." It is the belief of Mr. Daniels that one of the imperative needs of the Navy is machinery and the facilities for utilizing the natural inventive genius of Americans to meet the new conditions of warfare as shown abroad. Out of this belief grew the Secretary's determination to establish a Bureau of

Invention and Development. He said the Department was continually in receipt of many practical suggestions, but the only way they can be handled now is to turn them over to various bureaus already overcrowded with routine work. "In addition," wrote the Secretary, "our naval officers, particularly those at sea, are in a position to note where improvements are needed and to devise ways in which these improvements can be made. But they have neither the time nor the special training, nor in many cases the natural inventive turn of mind needed to put these ideas into definite shape. Were there a place where they could be sent to be worked out and perfected I am sure we would get many noteworthy improvements from this source alone." Mr. Daniels then paid a high tribute to the experts in the various bureaus of the Department for the work they had already done and their contributions to the improvements in naval warfare, but at the present time there are no officers who can take time from their routine work to devote it wholly to the study of new suggestions and inventions. The Department also is lacking in facilities for work of pure experimentation, with the exception of the testing station at Annapolis, which as yet is a small affair.

While admitting that his mind was still hazy as to details, the Secretary wrote that he felt the chances of getting the public interested and back of the project would be greatly increased if at the start the proposed bureau could have the assistance of some man whose inventive genius was recognized by the entire world. Taking only the big problems that would make such consultative aid valuable, Mr. Daniels brought up the submarine, which he called that "new and terrible engine of warfare." With the practical knowledge and inventive talent of the officers of the Navy, supplemented by the work of such a bureau, he had no doubt that the United States "will be able, as in the past, to meet this new danger with new devices that will assure peace to the country by their effectiveness." Mr. Daniels said he found the germ of this new bureau in a suggestion by Mr. Edison in an interview in the Times on May 30 that the Government should maintain a great research laboratory, jointly under military, naval and civilian control. In this could be developed the continually increasing minutiae of new explosives, all the technique of military and naval progression, without any vast expense. Mr. Edison's idea, which coincides with Mr. Daniels' own line of thought, is, instead of a great standing Army and a great active Navy, to have an ample equipment of the most modern and perfect kind for defense on land and sea and skeleton organizations of highly trained military and naval officers, to be filled in with men in peaceful walks of life who have, nevertheless, the special training necessary to do their part in the country's fighting machines. The most striking of the suggestions of Mr. Edison which caught the attention of Secretary Daniels was the inventor's plan of rendering us invulnerable to attack, while at the same time preserving us from high taxation, by including the establishment of new West Points and new Naval Academies for the training of officers and a vast system of military and naval education for the rank and file. A summary of the views of Mr. Edison on defensive plans for the United States was given in our columns on June 5, page 1270, with editorial comment thereon on page 1268.

The names of other distinguished American inventors have been suggested to Secretary Daniels for appointment to the Advisory Board of Inventors, headed by Mr. Edison. Those suggested are Charles Proteus Steinmetz, of Schenectady, chief engineer of the General Electric Company; Hudson Maxim, Orville Wright, Alexander Graham Bell, Prof. R. A. Fessenden, Peter Cooper Hewitt, Nikola Tesla, Lewis Nixon, Henry Ford, Simon Lake and John Hays Hammond, Jr. It is suggested that Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske will represent the Navy on the board and assume active control of the work.

Mr. Wright has expressed his willingness to serve. In an article in the New York Tribune of July 14 Mr. Wright says: "We have but a few aeroplanes in commission. A conservative estimate of the number of machines needed by the Navy alone, based on information given by naval officers, places the figures somewhere around 1,000. Some of the best informed officers have told me that 1,300 would be required. Allowing that the Navy needs the higher figure, and by estimating the requirements of the Army at 700, the United States should have, to insure reasonable protection in time of peace, 2,000 machines. These would suffice as a guarantee of safety, in case of sudden war, while we brought our equipment up to the proportions demanded by the occasion. Two years would be required for this country to acquire the aeroplanes needed to assure protection, even in time of peace. The principal reason for this is our present inability to build the quantity and type of motors required. Planes we can turn out quickly, but the steps which have been taken toward perfecting motors are feeble, to say the least. Then, too, the problem of training men is a very serious one. There should be at least three men for each machine; and, of course, at first the dearth of machines would render the training process very slow. The small number of available officers also must be considered."

TYPHOID AND HOSPITAL GANGRENE.

While typhoid fever, which caused such heavy mortality in the Spanish-American War and in the Boer War, and hospital gangrene, which made so many victims in earlier wars, have practically been eliminated as causes of death in the present conflict, the trench warfare in France and Belgium has developed among the wounded new types of disease which have been little known in the past, it is pointed out by Dr. W. W. Keen, the noted Philadelphia surgeon, in an article in the current issue of Science, based upon the reports of European surgeons of their experiences in field and base hospitals.

Dr. Keen says that during his service in the Civil War he never saw a single case of gas gangrene, caused by gas-producing germs, which has been of frequent occurrence among the wounded in France and Belgium. The battle line in these two countries runs through land which has been under cultivation and has supported numerous domestic animals for twenty centuries. The result of this, according to many authorities quoted by Dr. Keen, is that the soil is virulently infected. More than ten types of the gas-producing germs have been discovered, although they were practically unknown before this war.

Dr. Keen quotes the published statistics of the British army up to March 4, showing that there had been in that period 606 cases of typhoid among British soldiers. Of the sufferers from typhoid 111 had been fully vaccinated, and 136 had been partially vaccinated. There were only two deaths among the 247 who had been partially or fully vaccinated. In the remaining 359 cases, which were

among those who had not been vaccinated at all, there were forty-eight deaths.

"The one reason for this splendid showing," Dr. Keen said, "is the use of the anti-typhoid vaccine."

Dr. Keen points out that, in spite of this showing, vaccination against typhoid is not compulsory in the British army, and that there are still men and women in England who agitate against making it compulsory.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The addition of the vast territory of German South Africa to Great Britain's possessions, reported on another page, is of interesting economic importance. In the five years preceding the war the diamonds exported reached a value of more than \$35,000,000, while the copper yield in 1913 amounted to \$2,000,000. Both iron and coal exist in great quantities and there are vast pasture lands. The uplands reach an average elevation of 5,000 feet. General Botha is promptly returning most of the citizen soldiers to their homes in the Union of South Africa, whence we may expect later to hear of contingents on the fields at the Dardanelles or in Flanders.

A British column operating near Lahaj, in the hinterland of Aden, has been driven back upon the fortified town by a considerable force of Turkish troops with field guns and a large number of Arabs. Aden, commanding the entrance to the Red Sea, has been fortified at a cost of millions and is known as the Gibraltar of the East.

There have been no momentous developments on the battlefields of Europe, although there has been continuous fighting in all three theaters of conflict, as described in detail below.

Politically there has been much of interest, including a conference in Calais of the chiefs of the Allies, both civil and military, at which the commanding generals of both the French and the British armies were present. It may well be supposed that at this conference explanations were made as to the mysterious delay in the long expected offensive campaign on the British front, where the concentration of nearly half a million British troops on a line not much more than thirty miles long had led to great expectations. The twenty-three divisions on this front would provide between seven and eight men to the yard. Certainly there is no other similar space on all the long battle fronts where there can have been any greater concentration of men and munitions; and there has been no other place of like extent where the enemy has been so free from attack during the past two months. Whatever may have been the condition responsible for this strange lethargy while France was hurling her armies against all the rest of the enemy's positions, we are justified in expecting that hereafter there may be a co-ordination of plans and efforts. In addition to attending the conference at Calais, Lord Kitchener spent several days at the headquarters of General French, and it is believed that these two military leaders of Britain are now in accord. Returning to London, the Minister for War made a notable appeal for more men. In the matter of the war loan, all England has rallied to the support of the government, and it is thought that the total of new money subscribed will reach \$3,000,000,000, which, added to the conversion of old loans into the new issue, will bring the aggregate amount to over \$4,500,000,000. In the eleven months ending May 31 this year the United States exports of foodstuffs to Europe amounted to \$724,000,000, as against \$443,000,000 for the same eleven months a year ago.

The submarines have sunk a number of large cargo steamships in British waters and several vessels en route to and from Archangel have been destroyed by mines.

WESTERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the consideration of this field we shall as usual carry the story of the fighting through the various sectors, beginning at the extreme north and ending in the Vosges. The adoption of this regular sequence has seemed wise in view of the fact that many readers desiring to obtain a clear mental picture of the long battle line are without maps giving in detail the terrain under consideration. Our plan is to indicate each sector by the use of names which will be found on most general maps, and, having done so, to give additional details which will be of value to close students of the campaign.

The northern sector, where both Belgian and British troops defend the lines from Ypres to the coast at Newport, has nearly relapsed into its normal condition of comparative inactivity. On the right bank of the Yser the Belgians repulsed a local attack and the British have turned back several attempts by the Germans to recapture the trenches just north of Ypres at Pilkem. Two miles to the southeast of Ypres the Germans exploded a mine which destroyed a portion of the British trenches on Hill 60.

Passing south to the Arras-Lens sector, we find the Germans here attacking with great violence the positions which the French won by such enormous sacrifices a month ago. Souchez, which had seemed just ready to fall into the hands of the French, looks now to be a more remote possibility, for the Germans have recaptured positions north of the railway station, and therefore close to the sugar refinery, and they have also retaken the cemetery to the west of the town. The French seem unable to carry forward the attack which was started directly at Lens through Angres, and the Germans seem to have pushed them back somewhat even from the positions won on this road.

Five miles to the south both sides are throwing grenades in the Labyrinth, where we had believed the Germans were entirely expelled weeks ago, and the French have lost the Cabaret Rouge, on the road between Souchez and the Labyrinth. Arras, firmly held by the French, has been steadily battered by heavy artillery, whose shells have been dropping in this town for more than 250 days. The French and German trenches here are forty yards apart.

Where the line makes its great curve toward the east through Albert and Noyon to the north bank of the Aisne there have been only artillery duels, and the French are here holding their gains at Moulin-sons-toutvent, on the sweep of the curve. Likewise there have been no developments on the turn toward the southeast from the crossing of the Aisne west of Berry-au-Bac to Binarville on the west of the Argonne.

In the next sector, which is the great curve from the Argonne around Verdun to St. Mihiel, the army of the Crown Prince has inflicted a severe defeat upon the French.

Northeast of Vienne-le-Chateau the Germans stormed the French positions on a width of nearly two miles to a depth of about half a mile and captured the hill La Fille Morte. Nearly 3,000 officers and men were made prisoners. A study of the terrain involved will readily indicate the strategy of this movement when considered

in connection with the recent assaults east of St. Mihiel. From Vienne-le-Chateau to St. Mihiel a bird would fly thirty-five miles, but less than eight miles from the Chateau we find the town of St. Mennehold, on the great highway to Verdun. The Germans at Les Eparges are only twelve miles from Verdun.

If the Crown Prince can bring together the pincers whose points are now separated as above Verdun's communications would be severed. From St. Mihiel to Pont-a-Musson there have been only artillery battles, with the exception of some infantry attacks and counter-attacks in Le Prêtre Woods without definite results. The German gains of last week east of St. Mihiel at Ailly-Apremont have been maintained. The fighting has temporarily subsided in Lorraine and the Vosges, although the French had a brilliant success in the region of Bando-Sapt, at Fontenelle, where they recaptured trenches lost last month and took over 800 prisoners.

EASTERN THEATER OF WAR.

The loss of a number of ships engaged in the transport of munitions from England to Archangel indicates a successful raid of German mine planters into these far northern waters. There has been no news of importance from Courland.

In northern Poland the Germans have captured Przasnysz, an important town which they attempted to take six months ago. There have been several small engagements along the Windau below Joltany, where several hundred Russians were captured. Near Kalwarya, south of the Niemen, the Germans took several outer trenches and held them against desperate counter-attacks. More than 2,000 prisoners and eight machine guns were captured by a German force south of Kolno.

The German successes north of Warsaw would be much more significant if the Austrians were able to push north through Krasnik to Lublin. In this sector of southern Poland the Austrian Archduke seems to have suffered a serious check when he exposed his right flank to the Russians defeated at Krasnik, but who were ready, it proved, to deal another blow, and a hard one, when so good an opportunity offered. The breakdown of this part of the attack has relieved Warsaw from the most serious threat of the recent attempt at enveloping the great fortress. In Galicia, along the Bug, Zlota Lipa and Dniester Rivers there have been minor engagements, and there seems not to be any intention at present to force a further attack toward the north through this river again.

SOUTHERN THEATER OF WAR.

In the advance toward Roverto, the fortified town south of Trent, the Italians scored a brilliant little outpost victory on the side of Monte Monticello. A detachment of the Alpini succeeded in surprising an Austrian outpost by a combination of mountaineering and fighting skill. The projected attack on Malborgeth has degenerated into a slow siege operation at long range.

The only fighting of any magnitude centers about the bridge head at Görz, on the Isonzo line, where apparently there have been severe losses in repeated unsuccessful attacks. The Austrians remain on the defensive, and the Italian line seems practically at a standstill.

AVIATION NOTES.

San Diego, Cal., July 8, 1915.

Seven new Curtiss machines arrived at the Aviation School on June 21, which, with the one already on hand for official test, will constitute the air craft of the 1st Aero Squadron. On the same day two Martin machines of the latest type were delivered to the school for test, prior to acceptance by the Signal Corps. These machines show the steady and certain progress of construction toward greater refinement in workmanship, finish and materials. The standardization of certain parts, such as the landing chassis arrangement, arrangement of motor, system of controls, disposition of seats, instruments, etc., is clearly sought in the present types of aeroplanes; a promise of general uniformity of constructional features that will inevitably bring safer, stronger, more comfortable and more efficient machines.

The present squadron of Curtiss machines is distinguished by the low rakish lines, an effect produced by staggered planes. The fuselage is long, unusually deep and narrow. The nose of the fuselage is a metal surface, enameled a pale tan drab, the body and wings being covered with a white waterproofing "dope." The machines are equipped with instrument boards. The passenger seat is a wicker basket chair. Something untied at this station heretofore will be provided in the shape of a celluloid windshield to protect the pilot's head from the blast of the propeller. The new Martin machines are distinctive by the round, graceful sweep of the wings, the long, tapering torpedo-shaped body, with a round nose radiator and a four-wheel chassis. The two small front wheels are elevated, so that they are brought into use only when a landing is made in soft ground, tending to nose the machine over. The metal hood is enameled an olive green, and all surfaces are of an olive drab color. At the present time the Curtiss type of machine is being used for service duty, the Martin type for training work. A Curtiss flying boat is used in the first stages of instruction for beginners.

With the beginning of the new fiscal year the annual appropriation of \$300,000 became available. The school has grown with such leaps and bounds during the past year that it has completely passed the formative period. There are now ten large buildings on North Island, besides numerous sheds and small structures. The large buildings consist of four hangars, with twenty-four individual booths or stalls, for land machines; two tower hangars, a machine shop, a fireproof storehouse, power house, experimental station, construction shop, barracks, officers' mess and headquarters.

During the past year the first field unit has been organized. The 1st Aero Squadron will leave this station during the latter part of July and take station at Fort Sill, where it will remain until the completion of barracks, quarters and the other necessary buildings at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. During the stay at Fort Sill the squadron will co-operate with the Field Artillery School in the development of a reliable system of "spotting" and fire control from aeroplanes. The officers constituting this squadron are Captain Foullos, Lieutenants Milling, Morrow, Chapman, Carberry, Bowen, Jones, Willis, Rader, Fitzgerald, MacDill, Gantz, Harms, Christy and Sutton.

Lieutenant Dargue has been conducting experiments with the Very Pistol to determine its usefulness in signaling from flying machines to the ground. During the past week four aviation students, Lieutenants Rader, Gantz,

Harms and Gorrell, have successfully finished their tests for junior military aviator. Lieut. Ralph C. Holliday has been relieved from duty at the school. He left this station July 1 to join his regiment, the 22d Infantry.

OUR NAVY'S MOST PRESSING NEED.

There is no paper coming to our office that shows more intelligence concerning the character and needs of our Navy than the Scientific American. Discussing the subject of "The Navy's Most Pressing Need" in its issue of July 10 this paper says:

"If a layman were to ask any of the high ranking officers of our Navy what is absolutely the most pressing need of the United States Navy to-day he would unhesitatingly reply, 'Our most urgent need is more officers and men, and particularly the former.'"

"One of the most able and enthusiastic of the officers of the Atlantic Fleet, speaking of the shortage of officers and of the fact that very young men from Annapolis, because of this shortage, are filling positions on the ships which should be filled by officers of higher rank and long experience, stated to the writer that, in this respect, the Atlantic Fleet at the present hour is fully forty per cent. below the standard of full efficiency."

"On the subject of shortage of line officers Admiral Badger testifies that on Jan. 1, 1914, we had 1,783 line officers on the active list. He stated that to officer the fleet for war and provide for the necessary shore establishments, without any provision for casualties, 2,716 line officers are required. The difference, 933, represents the present shortage of line officers. The shortage of staff officers is in proportion."

"And be it remembered in the presence of these figures that it takes ten years to make a naval officer of all round efficiency."

"So now, gentle reader, follow very closely what Admiral Badger has to say as to Administration policy: 'The number of men needed for the Navy depends very largely upon the policy which the Administration may decide upon in administering the Navy—how many ships it is proposed to maintain in commission ready for war and how many ships are to be kept in material condition in reserve, ready to be used in case of emergency. If the policy of maintaining all the ships of the Navy available for war of the first and second line is adopted, then we are short of men in the Navy now. Those ships of fighting value held in reserve should, in my opinion, have nucleus crews of such size as not only to be able to keep the ships in good material condition, but also to permit of such organization and drill, including target practice with guns and torpedoes, as will keep them thoroughly trained for immediate service in war.'"

"And yet it has recently been decided by the Administration, we understand, to reduce the strength of the Atlantic Fleet by four ships, or from twenty-one to seventeen in the line."

"The reduction will make for economy, and a showing in economy will be very popular—perhaps; but will it make for the efficiency of our first line of defense against a stroke which may fall upon us as a lightning bolt out of a summer's sky?"

AMERICANIZING NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The Boston Herald describes how 500 newly naturalized citizens celebrated their adopted nation's birthday July 5 in Faneuil Hall at Boston's first Americanization day. They listened to representatives of the city and nation who told them of the ideals of an American citizen, they sang patriotic songs and saluted the flag, and finally took the oath of a Freeman. The meeting was patriotic in every sense of the word. At the door everyone received a small American flag and was then taken to a seat by one of the English high school cadets, who acted as ushers. Each was given a program containing the names of the speakers and the words of "Hail, Columbia," "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "America."

After prayer by Rev. William Bradford Whitney, an address of welcome, a speech by Congressman Tinkham, a salute to the flag by fifty girls from the Bowdoin School and the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," Judge Morton was introduced. To the majority he needed no introduction and he was given an ovation as he arose.

Judge Morton, who is the U.S. District Judge, District of Massachusetts, set forth the obligations of American citizenship in an admirable address, in the course of which he said:

"It is the fashion of our day to talk about one's rights. Everybody is talking about his rights. Who talks or thinks about his duties and his obligations to the country and the Government on which his rights depend? And yet American citizenship is not solely nor even principally a matter of rights and privileges. It is an undertaking to do one's part unselfishly and courageously for the maintenance and improvement of this free government. The liberties we enjoy did not come of themselves. They were won by unmeasured sacrifice and devotion of the men who preceded us here. There are no over-lords to compel us to live up to our obligations. Free government rests upon the co-operation and loyalty of its citizenship. When those fail, free government is doomed."

"For nearly two generations no great sacrifice has been required of the people of this country. We have made so little sacrifice for free government that we have come to assume that our liberties were self-perpetuating and needed no defense or sacrifice. Great and powerful organizations have grown up that forbid their members to take service even in the Militia."

"Within the last year the American people have begun to realize anew that the sacrifice of one generation will not purchase free government for all who succeed, that the price of liberty cannot be paid once and for all; and that each generation must insure its own freedom by its own devotion and courage. The realization of these facts has stirred the American people profoundly."

"That is why these meetings are being held all over the country, and it explains, I believe, why the President of the United States himself left the Capitol to address such a gathering. We are talking, fellow citizens from abroad, at you, but in truth we are talking to ourselves. In telling you what the basis of our Government is, we are reminding ourselves of what we had almost forgotten: that free government concerns every citizen, that it is every man's business to see that the Government is both honestly and efficiently conducted, and to stand ready to defend the principles on which it is based by every means in his power."

"We hear a great deal about the desirability of peace. There are men who oppose war for any cause whatever. There is nothing new in this attitude. There have always been persons who did not value freedom enough to fight for it. They dragged the stones of the pyramids

into place under the lashes of their drivers; they were chained in the Athenian galleys; they have been hoisted on to auction blocks and sold the world over; they were not called "pacifists" or any such high sounding name—they were called just "slaves."

"Such men never yet won or maintained liberty and free government. The men and women who starved to death at Plymouth and refused to turn back, and the men who marched barefoot over the winter roads at Valley Forge were not of that type."

The oath of a freeman, as it appears in the records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, was administered by Judge Frank Leveron. The meeting closed with the singing of "America."

THE LESSON OF PREPAREDNESS.

While the United States has been wasting its natural resources with the recklessness of a spendthrift prodigal, Germany has been watching over her mines and forests with almost a miser's care. But above and beyond even this vigilance is the studious thought which the government has given to the preservation of the soil. In the years gone by it was not an uncommon thing for Western farmers of the United States to take up land and, after exhausting the soil with a number of crops, move along to another section of the country and repeat the process of soil depletion. Long ago the Germans recognized that the soil was the chief asset of the nation. The Americans seem hard to convince of the value of soil even to-day. The Independent truthfully says that eighty per cent. of the American farmers are "miners," taking from the land a fertility that they never replace.

The idea of nationality has run through the whole of the German administration, while in the United States the chief thought has been "locality." To that may be ascribed those evils of wasted posts and navy yards and the political jockeying associated with the improvement of our waterways. If the people in this Republic could only have been made to think nationally we would now have a properly disposed scheme of Army distribution and our navy yards would not present the spectacles of waste and inefficiency that for years Secretaries vainly strove to eliminate.

Unless the United States learns a lesson from the all-round preparedness of Germany and the backwardness of Great Britain, it will fail to profit by one of the greatest lessons, if not the greatest lesson, of the war. The new combinations that are certain to come out of this war, already foreshadowed by Japan's virtual assuming control of China, presage momentous days for this Republic before many years shall have passed, and it will be best able to meet the new responsibilities which these changes are destined to throw upon it as it approaches the German idea of preparedness in all those departments of national life which will be called upon to contribute of their best and their all in the crisis which the nation may have to face. It is not necessary to Germanize the American Republic. The principles which Germany is applying to the present war are as old as the hills. They were advocated by George Washington in his active life as a soldier, and in his administration of his high civil office he constantly sought to bring home to his compatriots the necessity of being ready. Those principles are simply the widening of fit a larger field of the old parable of the wise and the foolish virgins. They have been advocated by our leading soldiers and sailors decade after decade, but the words of warning have fallen upon deaf ears, perhaps because never before in history so sharp a contrast had been drawn between preparedness and lack of preparedness as has been drawn in this war. Now that the United States has before it concrete examples to point the way, we shall be able to give no proper excuse if the future shall ask of this generation why it was false to its trust.

OPERATIONS AT THE DARDANELLES.

There is very little news of value either from the Allies or the Turks this week covering operations in the Dardanelles. A Turkish official report of July 14 says the Allies on July 12 made determined attacks against the left and right wings of the Turkish lines, supported by warships, but they were repulsed with heavy losses. A previous report issued July 11 said: "Our Anatolian batteries, which had moved forward, successfully bombarded enemy camps at Teke Burnu, on the front near Sedd-ul-Bahr, and an infantry division which was advancing. A great fire broke out in the environs of Teke Burnu."

General Hamilton, commanding the British forces, in a despatch recounting operations of July 12, 13, 14, states that two strong Turkish lines defending the Dardanelles have been captured by the Anglo-French forces on the Gallipoli Peninsula. They were won only after a fierce battle. General Hamilton's forces, it is stated, drove back the left and center wings of the Turks for 400 yards, and then attacked the right wing, which was also hurled back. During the night, the report states, the Turks made a counter-attack on the British right and, using bombs, regained the trenches they had lost. The position was essential to the Allies, and a new attack was organized. After heavy fighting, which lasted all day, the French succeeded in carrying the Turkish trenches again, moving their line forward 200 to 400 yards and straightening the front. Four hundred and twenty-two Turkish prisoners were captured, of whom 200 were taken by the French in the first attacks.

The French official statement of the operations of July 12, 13 and 14 is practically the same as the British report, but adds that the losses of the enemy, surprised frequently in massed formation by the artillery, were extremely heavy. The warships co-operated efficaciously, shelling Achi Baba and the Asiatic coast, it is said.

Turkish reports dealing with the same operations state that all the attacks were repulsed.

The British press representative with the Allies in the Dardanelles, writing July 7 telling of operations, the modes of attack by the Turks and praising their bravery, says: "The allied men all pay tribute to the extreme gallantry and indifference to death shown by the Turkish infantry, but their methods of attack are crude and wasteful. They are lacking in the knowledge of how to carry out an assault scientifically. The Turks generally mass for an attack behind some natural barrier. Generally our artillery is informed of their massing before the attack is launched, whereupon, knowing all the ranges to a foot, we break up the mass with a torrent of shell. The Turks recently have been adding extensively to the defensive possibilities of their positions in an effort to prevent any further advance by our troops, and the Turkish soldiers have received special orders forbidding their retirement in any circumstances. Their officers

have been directed to shoot soldiers who attempt to retire."

The British and French line from the Aegean to the Dardanelles is confronted by rising ground that culminates in the center with the flat summit of Achi Baba, 800 feet high. On either side the ground falls away to the sea in ravines and dry watercourses (*deres*), which the Turks have had time to fully fortify, so that the Allies have had to storm an immensely strong fortress, the advanced works of which they now hold, and the glacis of which has to be crossed before they can move forward to the assault upon the bastion of Achi Baba and beyond to the final assault upon the Kilid Bahr Plateau. The Turks are fighting with gallantry—with desperation, indeed, because they realize that when the bastion of Achi Baba falls the occupation of the Kilid Bahr Plateau becomes a mere question of time, and that when Kilid Bahr falls the door is open to an advance on Constantinople.

DESTRUCTION OF CRUISER KOENIGSBERG.

The final destruction of the German cruiser Koenigsberg, which since October last was bottled up in the Rufji River, in German East Africa, was officially reported by the British Admiralty on July 12. The report states that river monitors, aided by the cruisers Weymouth and Pioneer, began their attack on the Koenigsberg on July 4. Air craft flying over the tropic wilderness located the quarry, and for six hours shells rained on the German craft, while her guns responded with good effect, hitting the monitors several times and killing six men and wounding six. Another concerted attack on Sunday, July 11, reduced her to a wreck. The official announcement of the action says that the Koenigsberg was in a position which rendered attack against her most difficult, only shallow draught ships being able to get sufficiently close to engage the cruiser effectively. As the Koenigsberg was surrounded by a jungle the aeroplanes experienced great difficulty in locating the fall of the shot. The German commander had mounted some of the small guns from the ship behind concealed earthworks at the mouth of the river. The Koenigsberg early in the war was engaged in destroying commerce on the trade routes along the East African coast. She shelled the British cruiser Pegasus, which was dismantled at a dock in Zanzibar waters on Sept. 19, and practically destroyed her. This action resulted in the British Admiralty ordering the cruiser Chatham to locate and sink the German. In and out of African inlets the Koenigsberg was pursued, until on Oct. 30 she retreated and hid up Rufji River, and, being of comparatively light draught, penetrated the jungle six miles from the coast. The Chatham sent a few shells after her, but was unable to get in effective range. Colliers were sunk in the channel, however, and the craft was tightly bottled up. Rumors that the Germans were at work to clear the channel and make a way for the escape of the cruiser brought about the decision to assign light draught monitors to the task of engaging her and sinking her in the river. An incorrect report from a merchant captain whose vessel had been used to blockade the channel announced the destruction of the German cruiser several months ago. She had a speed of 23.5 knots an hour, a displacement of 3,400 tons, a complement of 296 officers and men, and was armed with ten 4.1-inch, eight 3-pound guns and two 17.7-inch torpedo tubes. From Aug. 8 until Sept. 15, 1914, she captured or sank ten ships, mostly small trading craft, taking her prizes into the ports of German East Africa.

Dr. Joseph Leidy, the Philadelphia surgeon, in an offer made through the Public Ledger, has announced that he will be one of a hundred men to subscribe \$1,000 each to introduce military training in the high schools of the Quaker City. Dr. Leidy is widely known in this country and abroad for his work in surgery and science. Last month the French Red Cross delegated him to investigate America's facilities for supplying a large government order for artificial limbs for French army officers and private soldiers. Dr. Leidy served for a time as assistant surgeon, 3d Regiment, 1st Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The offer of this Philadelphia is an indication that the busy professional men of the nation are being aroused to the military needs of the Republic. In announcing his readiness to make the subscription Dr. Leidy said: "The benefits of military training are not only moral and intellectual, but physical as well. As a factor in character building the subject needs no argument." One may admire the noble public spirit that prompted Dr. Leidy's announcement without being able to be wholly free from the regret that such training must depend upon the initiative of private citizens. Public school administration ought to be imbued with enough public spirit to provide military training out of the municipal treasury just as other courses of training are supplied. No other kind of education is more necessary to the perpetuity of the Republic than that which aims to make of our young men intelligent and skilled defenders of the country. In the years to come, when possibly such training will be a regular part of each school's curriculum, an offer like that of Dr. Leidy will be looked back upon as a measure of the apathy of the general population toward the question of national defense.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

A mining and mine sweeping division of the Atlantic Fleet has been organized, consisting at present of the Baltimore and the following vessels detached from duty with the Auxiliary Division: San Francisco, Ontario, Patapasco, Patuxent and Sonoma.

The Culgoa, at the Brooklyn Yard, will leave for Newport about July 25.

The Whipple has been detached from duty with the Reserve Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet, and assigned to duty with the First Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Pacific Fleet.

The Secretary of the Treasury has awarded a silver life saving medal to Charles G. Passmore, fireman, first class, in recognition of his gallant conduct in saving a shipmate from drowning April 12, 1915. Passmore has been in the Service about five years. His home is in Houston, Texas.

There were two fires of a somewhat mysterious origin on U.S. battleships this week. The first fire was on the Alabama at Philadelphia, July 11, under the forward 13-inch gun turret. The ship's company under Lieut. W. C. McCracken, put the fire out after an hour's work. Visitors on the ship at the time were promptly sent ashore. The second fire was aboard the New Jersey at

Charlestown, Mass., July 13. She was in drydock, and it is said there was an interior explosion in the forward handling room which was followed by fire. Adjoining the handling room are the magazines, and within ten feet of where the blaze was burning, it is reported, there were many pounds of powder for the 12-inch guns. The flames, it is reported, required about one hour to extinguish them. It is possible that a lighted cigarette, carelessly thrown away, caused the fire on the Alabama. The theory of a short circuit has also been advanced.

Proposals for the purchase of the U.S.S. Portsmouth were opened by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, on July 12, and the vessel was sold to John F. Burke, of Brighton, Mass., for \$4,689. The accepted bid was \$1,207 in excess of the highest bid received on June 7, 1915, at which time all bids were rejected because the vessel had sunk at her dock during a gale on May 29, and a number of interested bidders were unable to make a proper examination of her hull. The Portsmouth is a wooden ship, and was built at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H., in 1843. Length, 155 feet; breadth, 38 feet 3 inches; mean draft, 16 feet 6 inches; displacement 1,125 tons. The appraised value of the vessel was \$3,000. She has been leaking badly for years, making about two feet of water each day, and was only kept afloat by pumping her out by tugs every other day.

Naval Constructor Stocker, U.S.N., and his assistants at the navy yard, New York, are experimenting with concrete as a backing for armor plate for battleships of the superdreadnought type. The teakwood used at present has risen to a prohibitive price since the war in Europe began. Concrete will be employed as a temporary backing for four of the plates of the battleship New York, now in drydock at the New York Navy Yard.

Two alleged spies were arrested in England July 14 and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of attempting to communicate information about the British fleet, according to an announcement made by the British Official Press Bureau.

John Olsen, chief boatswain's mate attached to the Dale, on the Asiatic Station, was drowned at Cavite, P.I., July 10. Olsen had been in the Service since 1893 and his relatives live in Lafayette, Ind.

The incomplete reports from the examinations of Navy pay clerks under the recent act of Congress show that twenty-four of them have qualified for appointment of chief pay clerk, pay clerk and acting pay clerks. Not many of the reports from the Pacific coast and Asiatic stations have been received at the Department. Those who have qualified under the law for chief pay clerks are Richard R. Bolles, Edward F. Delaney, James Gately, A. W. Barnes, Joseph Reay, Edward W. Poore, Walter D. Bollard, Frank H. Baasen and Joseph A. Rebentisch. Those who have qualified as pay clerks are Eugene K. Brookes, Herbert C. Lassiter, Clarence B. Fuller, Bert R. Peoples, Hugh F. Gallagher, Ross B. Deming, William R. Ryan, Harry W. Crider, Palmer J. McCloskey, Alexander C. Kosloski, Harry Lawson, Samuel B. Caldwell, Peter J. Penner, George W. Armstrong, Clarence W. Carlton, Thomas A. Culhene, Niles B. Olsen and Albah B. Canhan. For acting pay clerk the only qualification thus far received is Charles E. Rudolph.

The recent trips of the U.S.S. Nereus and the Proteus demonstrate clearly that a saving can be made in using naval colliers in transporting supplies from the United States to the Philippines. The estimates are based on the rates that were offered to the Navy by merchant craft and the cost of the operation of the collier. The Nereus saved the Government \$35,851.24, while the Proteus saved \$22,059.21. In both cases it was assumed that the Government's ships would pay canal tolls. The saving was due largely to the fact that both ships brought back from the islands a cargo of hemp. The rate on coal which was offered by the merchantmen average \$8.796, while the cost per ton of the Proteus was \$8.639 and on the Nereus \$8.116. Even if the ships had had no return cargo the Government would have saved money by using the colliers.

Trumpeter Henry Clarence Johnston, U.S.M.C., retired, died at the Naval Hospital at Washington on July 15. He was one of the best known musicians in the Marine Corps and for years was drummer in the Marine Corps Band.

Interesting experiments will be held at Norfolk, Va., July 20, by the Navy Department, with a view to ascertaining the possibility of making the hull of a battleship torpedoproof. A caisson armored on the side to represent a section of a battleship below the water line will be used as a target. A quantity of high explosive of the quality and contents of a torpedo, attached to the side of the caisson, will be exploded. The experiments will demonstrate, many officers believe, that there is no effective way of armoring a vessel against torpedoes. A possible improvement in water-tight compartments, it is believed by many, offers the best solution against torpedo attack.

Major Gen. George Barnett, U.S.M.C., left Washington July 10 for an inspection of the marine posts and organizations on the Pacific coast. He will visit San Diego, San Francisco, Mare Island and Bremerton, and will return to Washington via the Yellowstone Park. Before General Barnett left he arranged for the disposition of the ten midshipmen graduated from the Naval Academy this year who have been assigned to duty at the Marine Officers' School at Norfolk. With the other second lieutenants assigned to duty at the school they will be sent to Gettysburg, Pa., for field instruction, beginning July 17. This course of instruction will last six weeks.

The Austrian Embassy on July 15 announced the receipt of a despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron Burian, which said: "Contrary to reports in Italian papers that, in revenge for the sinking of the Italian cruiser Amalfi, the Italians sunk three Austro-Hungarian submarines, it has been ascertained that the Austro-Hungarian navy, during the progress of the war with Italy, has thus far sustained no losses whatever. Likewise, all reported damages by the Italian navy to submarines are wholly untrue."

The U.S.S. Wisconsin, Ohio and Missouri, of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron, arrived at Cristobal July 15 and were due to pass through the canal July 16.

Nine Turkish sailing and steam vessels, carrying supplies for Constantinople, were sunk by Russian destroyers near the Bosphorus, says an official statement from Petrograd of July 8. A Turkish submarine was driven away by the destroyers. It is not known whether the submarine was sunk or not.

According to the annual accounts of the British dockyards expenditures for last year airship "No. 16" was in the course of construction in 1914. It had been the impression that at that time Great Britain had confined its aircraft activities almost exclusively to aeroplanes, and the fact that airships had reached No. 16 was not

publicly known. Since the period covered by these figures other airships have been added to the British aviation service. The same accounts give the total cost of the combatant ships in the British navy in commission at the end of the last fiscal year at upward of £174,000,000 (\$870,000,000).

THE NAVY.

LATE SHIP MOVEMENTS.

The following are movements of vessels of the Navy later than those given of the same vessels in the complete table published elsewhere in this issue:

Caesar, arrived July 13 at Beirut, Syria.
Kentucky, arrived July 13 at New York city.
Wheeling, arrived July 14 at Tampico, Mexico.
Albany, sailed July 13 from San Francisco, Cal., for Port Angeles, Wash.
Missouri, sailed July 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Tennessee, sailed July 14 from Barcelona, Spain, for New York city, via Fayal.
Vulcan, arrived July 14 at Hampton Roads, Va.
Paducah, arrived July 14 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Kearsarge, sailed July 14 from New York city for Hampton Roads.
Jason, arrived July 14 at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.
Supply, sailed July 14 from Yokohama, Japan, for Shanghai, China.
Glacier, sailed July 14 from San Diego, Cal., for the west coast of Mexico.
Hull, Hopkins, Lawrence and Farragut, sailed July 14 from Sausalito, Cal., for San Diego, Cal.
Wilmington, sailed July 16 from Hongkong, China, for Canton, China.
Wisconsin, arrived July 14 at Cristobal, Canal Zone.
Nicholson, sailed July 15 from Newport, R.I., for Boston, Mass.
Stewart, Whipple and Preble, arrived July 14 at San Francisco, Cal.
Nicolson, arrived at Boston July 15.
Machias, arrived at Lobos Island July 15.
Ohio and Missouri, arrived at Colon July 15.
Stewart, Paul Jones, Perry, Preble and Whipple, sailed from San Francisco for Bremerton, en route to Alaskan waters, July 15.
Wisconsin, arrived at Gatun Lake July 15.
Vulcan, will leave Hampton Roads about July 21 for Olongapo, P.I., via the Panama Canal.

MARINE CORPS RIFLE SHOOTING.

U.S.M.C., Washington, June 21, 1915.

Marksmanship Qualifications, No. 20 (Series 1915).
1. The following are the results of a Marine Corps competition and an interpost competition held at San Diego, Cal:

MARINE CORPS COMPETITION, HELD JUNE 1-4, 1915.

Name.	300 yds. slow.	500 yds. slow.	600 yds. slow.	200 yds. rapid.	300 yds. rapid.	500 yds. rapid.	1,000 yds. rapid.	Totals.	Medal.
Gy. Sergt. Hagen.....	84	98	99	97	97	91	88	654	Gold
Sergt. Dow.....	92	96	95	96	92	93	88	652	"
1st Lt. Parsons.....	92	99	92	98	97	89	80	647	Silver
Sergt. Matzen.....	87	97	95	91	100	88	85	643	"
Pvt. Pleasant.....	82	94	92	89	98	95	87	637	"
Capt. Upshur.....	83	93	93	91	96	93	80	634	"
Corpl. Anderson.....	88	96	94	100	92	83	80	633	"
Corpl. Martin.....	91	97	92	98	91	83	80	632	"
Corpl. Notheis.....	88	94	91	92	95	82	90	632	Bronze
Sergt. Leive.....	88	95	90	91	95	90	80	629	"
Pvt. Jones.....	84	94	94	96	91	84	81	624	"
Pvt. Wishon.....	86	93	90	93	87	89	87	623	"
Corpl. Vance.....	86	97	90	91	85	80	84	623	"
Corpl. Johnson.....	85	96	93	90	99	76	83	622	"
Corpl. Miller.....	78	93	91	92	94	95	73	616	"

The above competition was held under the provisions pertaining to departmental competitions in the Army.

INTERPOST COMPETITION HELD JUNE 7, 1915.

Post.	600 yds. slow.	600 yds. rapid.	Skirmish.	200 yds. slow.	200 yds. rapid.	200 yds. C. P.	Total.
Mare Island.....	352	304	668	779	748	723	3574
San Diego.....	361	328	640	787	742	704	3562
San Francisco.....	346	295	622	738	708	685	3394
Puget Sound.....	283	295	569	736	698	666	3247

The above competition was held under the provisions pertaining to ship's teams competitions in the Navy.

2. Having complied with the provisions of Article 342, Small-arms Firing Manual, U.S. Army, 1913, Corpl. Charles H. Martin is hereby classified as a distinguished marksman.

GEORGE BARNETT, Major General Commandant.

ORDER 29, JULY 2, 1915, U.S.M.C.

174. Announces that the Secretary of the Navy having decided, under date of April 6, 1915, that the provision of the Naval Appropriation Act of Aug. 22, 1912 (37 Stat. 331), in regard to the extension of Navy enlistments was applicable to the Marine Corps, instructions are issued governing the same. Extracts from the order follow:

The term of enlistment of any man enlisted for a term of four years may, by his written voluntary agreement, be extended for a period of either one, two, three or four full years from the date of expiration of the then existing four-year term of enlistment. An agreement to extend an enlistment must be executed prior to expiration of original enlistment; and a man serving an extension of less than four years may, before expiration of such extension, further extend his term repeatedly by one or more full years, the aggregate of all extensions not to exceed four full years from the date of expiration of the original four-year term; but no man shall be permitted to extend, or re-extend, his term of enlistment where his retention in the service is not desirable, and at any time before an extension term begins to run the commanding officer may cancel the extension agreement should the man's conduct so warrant.

The payment of bounty under the Act of May 11, 1908, for first re-enlistments, to privates, drummers and trumpeters will be governed by the Comptroller's decision of Feb. 25, 1914 (Bureau Memoranda 156, page 2995), and will not be paid until the man has agreed to extend his enlistment for four years and has entered upon the extended term. An extension for a less number of years will not entitle him to the payment of bounty.

Men who extend their enlistments are not entitled to travel allowance until final discharge.

Marksmanship qualifications will continue for the same length of time as now authorized by Army Regulations for enlisted men of the Army, i.e., for current enlistment of four years and one year after extension, provided that during the first year of the extension the man does not fire the record qualification course.

The money value of clothing undrawn at the termination of an original four-year term of enlistment will not become payable to men who have extended their enlistments until final discharge from the service.

NAVY GAZETTE.

JULY 9.—Lieut. (J.G.) C. Q. Wright to Columbia.
Ensign R. E. Kerr to South Dakota.
Ensign E. P. Elmer to Yorktown.
Ensign R. W. Cary detached Maryland; to San Diego.
Mdsn. Ralph Kiely temporary duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
P.A. Surg. G. B. Whitmore detached New Orleans; to Wisconsin.
Asst. Surg. Henry McDonald detached Wisconsin; to New Orleans.
Mach. Walter Lau detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., Aug. 2, 1915; to Wyoming.
Carp. L. E. Prey detached St. Louis; to Milwaukee.

JULY 10.—Capt. R. C. Smith detached Director of Target Practice and Engineering Competitions, Navy Department; to Supervisor of Harbor of New York, N.Y., July 20, 1915.
Capt. A. S. Halstead detached Supervisor of Harbor of New York, N.Y., July 20, 1915; to command Utah.
Lieut. Comdr. Y. S. Williams detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Tennessee as executive officer.
Lieut. J. H. Hoover to navy yard, Washington, D.C., Aug. 2, 1915.

Lieut. Harvey Delano detached Vermont July 19, 1915; to aid on personal staff, Commander-in-Chief, Asiatic Fleet.
Lieut. G. D. Johnston detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I., July 17, 1915; to Columbia as navigator.
Lieut. Thomas Withers, jr., detached command E-1; to Baltimore.
Lieut. Hugo Frankenberger detached Baltimore; to New Hampshire.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. F. McConnell detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.; to Naval Station, Samoa, via Fortune.
Lieut. (J.G.) J. C. Latham to offices of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, for temporary duty.

Lieut. (J.G.) D. C. Laizure to navy yard, New York, N.Y.
Ensign T. W. McGuire detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to observation and treatment, Naval Hospital, Newport, R.I.

Chief Mach. Richard Jeffares to navy yard, New York, N.Y., July 19, 1915.

Chief Mach. E. G. Affleck detached Wyoming; to works Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., Newport News, Va.

Chief Carp. G. A. Lazar detached Milwaukee; to navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

JULY 12.—Lieut. Comdr. D. P. Mannix detached Brooklyn; to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. W. R. White detached Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to Army War College, Washington, D.C., Aug. 16.

Lieut. M. K. Metcalf detached command first division, Pacific Torpedo Flotilla, and Stewart; to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Aug. 2, 1915.

Lieut. W. W. Bradley detached works Midvale Steel Co.; to Stewart.

Lieut. R. A. Koch detached command Trippe; to command E-1.

Lieut. William Ancrum detached command First Division, Torpedo Flotilla, Atlantic Fleet; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Lieut. C. S. Graves detached Glacier; to treatment Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

Lieut. H. B. Kelly detached Louisiana; to Vermont.

Lieut. (J.G.) R. G. Walling detached Balch; to command Sterett.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. J. Abbett detached Charge, Navy Recruiting Station, Cincinnati, Ohio; to temporary duty St. Louis.

Lieut. (J.G.) H. M. Bemis detached Columbia; to Ozark.

Mdsn. J. H. Rockwell, M. E. Spriggs, M. J. Walker, L. R. Moore and C. L. Lein detached North Dakota; to North Carolina.

Mdsn. D. D. Dupre, R. T. Darrow, C. E. Lewis, S. H. Matteson and H. M. Meyers detached receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.; to Tennessee.

Mdsn. J. B. Kneip detached Louisiana; to Colorado.

Mdsn. J. L. McCrea detached Naval Academy; to Hancock.

JULY 13.—Capt. G. W. Kline detached command Vermont, July 10, 1915; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. (J.G.) A. E. Montgomery detached Columbia; to Tonopah.

Ensign J. L. Riheldder to Columbia.

Mdsn. H. E. Overesch detached Naval Academy; to South Carolina.

Mdsn. W. S. Hactor, G. C. Kriner and H. O'd Hunter detached Naval Academy; to Hancock.

Mdsn. R. D. Tisdale detached Naval Academy; to Virginia.

Mdsn. F. C. Hutton detached Naval Academy; to North Carolina.

Mdsn. H. D. Clarke detached Naval Academy; to Jupiter.

Surg. J. M. Brister detached Atlantic Reserve Fleet; to Naval Hospital, Boston, Mass.

Surg. H. M. Tolfree to receiving ship at Philadelphia, Pa.; to Minnesota.

Surg. R. E. Hoyt detached Minnesota; to home and wait orders.

P.A. Surg. F. H. Stibbens to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

A. Surg. F. L. Conklin detached Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.; to Milwaukee.

JULY 14.—Lieut. Comdr. Louis Shane to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. D. C. Bingham detached connection fitting out Nevada; to squadron gunnery officer and aid on staff of second in command, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. H. M. Jensen detached command H-1; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. David Lyons to duty in charge Navy Recruiting Station, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Ensign Noel Davis detached Colorado; to Atlantic Reserve Fleet, via Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Ensign T. A. M. Craven detached Wyoming; to temporary duty Naval Radio Station, Radio, Va.

Ensign H. H. Little detached Fortune; to Princeton.

Mdsn. C. C. Vickrey detached Naval Academy; to Louisiana.

Mdsn. R. R. Adams detached Naval Academy; to Michigan.

Mdsn. Ralph Kiely detached Naval Academy; to Virginia.

Mdsn. Roy de S. Horn detached Naval Academy; to Tennessee.

A. Surg. W. E. Lawhead, M.R.C., to Navy Recruiting Station, Albany, N.Y.

Chap. C. M. Charlton detached Nebraska; to Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.

Chap. L. N. Taylor detached Naval Training Station, Newport, R.I.; to 4th Regiment Marines, San Diego, Cal.

A. Chap. M. O. Alexander detached receiving ship at Norfolk, Va.; to Nebraska.

Naval Constr. W. B. Ferguson resignation accepted, to take effect July 13, 1915.

Btsn. L. H. Cutting detached command Waban; to temporary duty command Osceola.

Btsn. O. A. Martin detached Osceola; to Waban.

Mach. E. W. Dobie to temporary duty St. Louis, via Naval Academy Practice Squadron.

Pharm. Charles Schaffer appointed from July 12, 1915; to Naval Medical Supply Depot, New York, N.Y.

JULY 15.—Lieut. (J.G.) Archibald McGlasson detached St. Louis; to navy recruiting station, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lieut. (J.G.) F. D. Pryor detached command Truxtun; to command Whipple.

Ensign Z. W. Wicks detached Minnesota; to naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.

Mdsn. C. O. Kell detached Naval Academy; to North Carolina.

Mdsn. A. E. King detached Naval Academy; to Celtic.

Mdsn. Alan Barnett detached Naval Academy; to Culgoa.

Naval Constr. J. E. Otterson detached navy yard, New York, and resignation accepted, to take effect July 31, 1915.

Btsn. L. H. Cutting detached temporary duty to Utica, recruiting ship at New York, N.Y.; to temporary duty recruiting ship at Norfolk, Va.

Chief Mach. J. M. Ober detached navy yard, Boston, Mass.; to Kansas.

Chief Mach. Henry Lobitz detached Virginia; to navy yard, Boston, Mass.

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MAIN OFFICE—61 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Chief Mach. E. F. Krainek detached navy yard, New York, N.Y., Aug. 12, 1915; to Delaware.

Mach. John Gallagher detached Delaware; to navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Mach. F. C. Waugh detached Kansas; to Virginia.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

First Lieut. C. F. B. Price detached Marine Barracks, Norfolk; to Marine Corps rifle range, Winthrop.

U.S. COAST GUARD ORDERS.

JULY 9.—Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck detached duty as inspector labor and material, Newport News, and ordered home to await orders.

Capt. of Engrs. N. E. Cutchin detached duty as inspector labor and material machinery; to Boston, Mass., as fleet engineer, Eastern Division, and granted six days' leave en route.

First Lieut. John Boedeker detached duty as assistant inspector labor and material, Newport News, and ordered home to await orders.

First Lieut. J. H. Maher detached duty as assistant inspector labor and material, Newport News, and granted three months' leave.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. B. Turner detached duty as assistant inspector labor and material for machinery, Newport News, Va.; to Mohawk for temporary duty and granted fifteen days' leave en route.

First Lieut. of Engrs. H. U. Butler relieved from duty as fleet engineer, Eastern Division, upon relief to resume leave status.

COAST GUARD NOTES.

Third Lieut. of Engrs. Isaac John Van Kammen, U.S.C.G.S., attached to the cutter Manning, was stricken with appendicitis July 7 on the high seas while the Coast Guard cutter was on her way to Alaska. The Manning was ordered to make the long trip from her position, 500 miles west of Cape Flattery, the northeast corner of continental United States, to Port Townsend, Wash., to land the stricken officer for attention at the marine hospital located there. The Manning then will resume her journey to Unalaska.

The cutters Seneca and the Miami, which have been on ice patrol duty off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, arrived at Tompkinsville, N.Y., July 12. The health of officers and crew is reported to have been excellent, notwithstanding the prevalence of heavy weather off the Banks and almost continuous fog, which characterized cruising conditions. The Seneca was on patrol duty since February last and the Miami since April last. The Miami has left to take up coast guard patrol duty at Key West, Fla. The Seneca will make her headquarters at New York to destroy derelicts and remove obstructions to navigation, etc., as occasion demands. During the ice patrol season just ended the Seneca and the Miami have alternated in cruising off the Grand Banks, giving notice three times daily in regard to the presence of ice floes. The Seneca is said to have reported this season something like eight important bergs and the Miami a lesser number. Each cutter remained for some days in the ice section, then lay off in Halifax ten days, and the balance of the time was consumed in going and coming.

Coxswain J. F. Cruz, forty-one years old, of the Coast Guard cutter Algonquin, was killed July 12 in an accident aboard the ship at Arundel Cove. Lieut. H. W. Pope, executive officer at the Arundel Cove station, was badly injured. Cruz's home was in New Bedford, Mass. A rope fastened to a funnel that was being lowered slipped and struck Cruz with such force that it coiled around his body several times, lifted him into the air and then threw him violently against the side of the vessel. At the same time a piece of the rope became entwined about the body of Lieutenant Pope, but its force had been spent.

The McCullough arrived at Valdez July 9, leaving for Seward with the floating court July 10.

The Apache reports being unable to float a stranded schooner and left Chesapeake Beach July 7 for Newport News.

The officers and crew of the Winona are leaving Mobile July 13 for Baltimore.

After leaving San Juan July 12 the Itasca sailed for Colon.

The Miami sailed July 14 for Key West and the Mohawk left New London the same morning cruising eastward.

The Gresham left Marblehead July 13 for Plymouth cruising.

The Tuscarora was due to leave Black Lake July 14 for St. Joseph, via South Haven.

The Acushnet left New Bedford July 10 to investigate a menace to navigation between Cross Rip and Nantucket.

The Apache, towing the Ossipee for depot, left Newport News July 10.

VESSELS OF THE U.S. COAST GUARD.

ACUSHNET—1st Lieut. C. Satterlee. Woods Hole, Mass.

ALGONQUIN—Capt. W. E. Jacobs. South Baltimore, Md.

ANDROSOGGIN—Capt. W. E. W. Hall. South Baltimore, Md.

APACHE—Capt. A. L. Garble. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—1st Lieut. H. E. Rideout. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. C. S. Cochran. Nome, Alaska.

CALUMET—Master's Mate A. M. Totzke. New York.

COLFAX—Stationship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DAVEY—1st Lieut. B. L. Brockway. New Orleans, La.

GOLDEN GATE—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

GRESHAM—Capt. S. B. Winram. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—1st Lieut. P. W. Lauriat. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—1st Lieut. W. A. Wiley. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Master's Mate Axel Foss. New York.

ITASCA—Capt. F. C. Billard. On practice cruise.

McCULLOUGH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. At Sausalito, Cal.

MACKINAC—1st Lieut. Eben Barker. Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MANHATTAN—1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel. New York.

MANNING—Capt. F. G. Dodge. Unalaska, Alaska.

MIAMI—1st Lieut. B. H. Camden. Key West, Fla.

MOHAWK—Capt. G. L. Carden. Station N. New York city.

MORRILL—Capt. G. C. Carmine. Detroit, Mich.

ONONDAGA—Capt. B. M. Chiswell. Norfolk, Va.

OSSIPEE—Capt. H. B. West. South Baltimore, Md.

PALAU—Capt. W. W. Joyner. Newbern, N.C.

SEMINOLE—Capt. P. H. Ueberoth. Wilmington, N.C.

SENeca—Capt. F. A. Lewis. New York, N.Y.

SNOHOMISH—1st Lieut. L. C. Covell. New Bay, Wash.

TALLAPOOSA—1st Lieut. Randolph Ridgely. South Baltimore, Md.

THETIS—Capt. J. H. Brown. Honolulu, H.T.

TUSCARORA—Capt. J

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TOBYHANNA CAMP OF INSTRUCTION.

Under the present arrangement the splendid system of instruction for Militia Field Artillery at Tobyhanna, Pa., is being conducted entirely at the expense of the Regular Army. Tobyhanna is really a school of fire for the National Guard, and the organizations on duty there have received the most practical instruction possible in their limited tour. The officers and men who have taken the course are enthusiastic in their praise of what is being done for the National Guard. The most satisfactory feature of the work is that the officers and men leave Tobyhanna with a fuller realization of the deficiencies of the National Guard and the magnitude of the task of preparing troops for actual combat. Many are making the work that they take at Tobyhanna a foundation for further improvement. As a whole the Militia Field Artillery have shown an earnest spirit and a willingness to work early and late on the course of study outlined for them, and have usually shown an appreciative spirit of their treatment by the Regular troops.

Nor has the field training of the Regular troops been neglected. Under the system of instruction at Tobyhanna the horses, guns and equipment of the 1st Battalion of the 3d Field Artillery has virtually been turned over to the Militia for four months, and the only work done by the officers and men has been as instructors and trainers of the Militia. This work has been done largely by the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, while the rest of the battalion have been engaged in road building. The enlisted men of the battalion have dubbed themselves "the stone crushers." A large stone crusher has been furnished the Regular battalion and a system of macadamized roads has been built by the troops. There is no doubt that this work is needed, as the site of the camp is one of the roughest pieces of country in the mountainous regions of Pennsylvania. It is admirably suited to training for operations in mountainous country, but even more road building will be necessary to provide for an economical handling of supplies for the troops. Already considerable work has been done by the battalion in clearing a space for drill grounds, and much more will be necessary to give the school the drill grounds that it needs. Men do not enlist to learn to build roads, however, and this is not the purpose for which the Army should be maintained. The occupation of the troops in road building is not only being condemned by the officers of the Army, but the Militia officers feel that it interferes with their work. Major John H. Sherburne, commander of the 1st Battalion, Field Artillery of Massachusetts, declares that the employment of the Regular troops to build the roads at Tobyhanna is not only an outrage against the soldiers, but is contrary to good military policy. "Every minute of the time that the officers and men are in the Army should be devoted to military training," said Major Sherburne. "It is a positive waste of money and I might say an improper diversion of public funds to use the enlisted men of the Army for such work. Soldiers should be trained to do the necessary work of establishing a temporary camp, as in war, but it is not probable that an army would spend time building macadam roads in the face of an enemy. Aside from this, men do not enlist in the Army to run stone crushers. They could secure higher wages for such employment without enlisting. It is not fair to the enlisted personnel of such an organization as the 3d Field Artillery to call on it to work on the roads."

The effect of the present system of running Tobyhanna camp is illustrated by looking over the record of Battery F of the battalion. In the battery there has been no mounted drill under the battery officers since May 1. During the Militia officers' school at Tobyhanna the battery was used for instruction purposes, but under Militia officers. The battery has ten minutes' drill of the firing battery in the park each morning before the Militia battery using its matériel goes to drill. Since its arrival the battery has furnished as a daily average fifty-five men on special duty and twenty-four men for fatigue. Some of the special duty men are on duty incidental to the routine administration of a post or organization, but many of the men are detailed as waiters and orderlies, and a large part of the fatigue work is in connection with original construction. The battery carpenter has been on special duty doing work of this kind nearly all the time since arrival at the camp and his services are urgently needed for repair work in his own organization.

Unless the efficiency of the Regular troops stationed at Tobyhanna is to be sacrificed it would be necessary for the War Department to provide it with the guns, horses and equipment of another battalion. It also should have extra men to care for the horses which would be needed at the camp if this arrangement was to be made. With twenty-four guns and the necessary extra horses a provisional regiment could be organized at Tobyhanna if battalions of Militia were sent to the camp during the different periods of instruction. With an extra allotment of guns and horses the training of the Regular battalion would not be entirely discontinued during the camp of instruction. The extra men would make it possible to keep up its training and at the same time add to the facilities for the instruction of the Militia. It would be of as much benefit to the Militia to see the Regular battalion work as to receive instructions under the present system. Then the batteries from the Regular battalion could be assigned temporarily to the Militia battalion and their places in the Regular battalion taken by the Militia batteries. Working alongside of Regular troops, the Militia is apt to catch the spirit of the Army more readily than when they take instructions alone. It

would be a valuable experience to a Militia colonel of Field Artillery either to command an entire regiment or witness its operations. Comparatively few Militia officers have ever seen an entire Field Artillery regiment in the field.

The work that has been done at Tobyhanna cannot be better shown than in the schedule of instructions for the Massachusetts battalion. It is doubtful whether a finer body of men was ever brought together in any military organization than composes the Massachusetts battalion.

The work of the Medical Department at Tobyhanna has been fully on a par with that of the Field Artillery. It has been a sort of post-graduate course of the correspondence school of the Militia for the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts. It has been conducted under Majors Henry Page, Sanford H. Wadhams and Louis T. Hess, U.S.A. An entirely new feature of medical camps has been the course given the Medical Reserve Corps. This was attended by eighty prominent physicians from states west of the Mississippi. Among the most enthusiastic members of this class were Prof. Joseph Bloodgood, of Johns Hopkins University, and Prof. Richard Harte, of the University of Pennsylvania. Both of these distinguished physicians enjoyed the work so thoroughly that with a number of others they made a request at the War Department for the privilege of attending a second course. The interest that the medical profession is taking in military affairs is illustrated by the expense and the trouble Major Raymond C. Turck, Florida Militia, took in the construction of a model field hospital for a reinforced brigade. It was one-sixth of the regulation size hospital and when set up at Tobyhanna made a very interesting exhibit and assisted the instructors in their work.

The schedule of exercises for the reserve officers indicates that the school was not arranged for pleasant vacation, but for actual work.

SEA GIRT SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.

We have received a copy of the official program of the Twenty-fifth Annual Sea Girt Inter-State Shooting Tournament, which will be held at Sea Girt, N.J., from Sept. 9 to 18, inclusive. The matches embrace those of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, the New York State Rifle Association and the Sea Girt Tournament. The shooting will be under the direction of Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey, who is the executive officer, and he will be assisted by officers from the New Jersey and New York National Guard. The usual attractive array of prizes are offered, and arrangements for caring for competitors will be on the same plans as in the past. Copies of the program, which is one of sixty-four pages, can be had by all interested by addressing The Adjutant, Sea Girt, N.J. The following is the daily schedule of matches, which, however, is subject to change in case of necessity:

Thursday, Sept. 9 (entries close Sept. 8, 8 p.m.)—Interstate Regimental, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards; New York Company Team, 200, 500 and 600 yards; Gould Individual Rapid, 200 and 300 yards rapid; Remington Expert, 1,000 yards; and Swiss, 500 yards.

Friday, Sept. 10 (entries close Sept. 9, 8 p.m.)—Cavalry Team, 200 and 500 yards; Cruikshank Trophy, 200, 500 and 600 yards; Company Team, 200 and 500 yards; 71st Regiment Trophy, 300, 500, 600, 200 yards rapid and 300 yards rapid.

Saturday, Sept. 11 (entries close Sept. 10, 8 p.m.)—Company Team (Tyro), 200 and 500 yards; Columbia Trophy, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards; Hayes, 600 yards.

Monday, Sept. 13 (entries close Sept. 12, 8 p.m.)—McAlpin Trophy, 200 and 600 yards; Rogers, 600 yards; McAlpin Trophy, 1,000 yards; Keller.

Tuesday, Sept. 14 (entries close Sept. 13, 8 p.m.)—New Jersey Two Man Team, 600 and 1,000 yards; Nevada, 600, 900 and 1,200 yards; Officers and Inspectors, 600 and 1,000 yards.

Wednesday, Sept. 15 (entries close Sept. 14, 8 p.m.)—Dryden Trophy, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards; All Comers' Expert, 600 yards; Spencer Silhouette, 1,200 yards.

Thursday, Sept. 16 (entries close Sept. 15, 8 p.m.)—Individual Rifle, 200 and 300 yards rapid, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards; New York State Rifle Association, 300, 600 and 1,000 yards and 300 yards rapid; Meaney, 500 yards; Roe, 1,000 yards.

Friday, Sept. 17 (entries close Sept. 16, 8 p.m.)—Wingate, 200 yards; Old Guard, 200 yards; Sadler, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards; Veteran Organization, 200 yards; Spencer, 1,200 yards.

Saturday, Sept. 18 (entries close Sept. 17, 8 p.m.)—Sea Girt Championship, 200, 600, 900 and 1,200 yards; Libbey, 1,100 yards.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., July 13, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Townsley had dinner Wednesday for Gen. and Mrs. Duvall and for Col. and Mrs. Fieberger, Col. and Mrs. Wilcox, Miss Cazenove Miller, Miss Townsley and Lieutenant Conklin. Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory gave a buffet supper party, followed by dancing, on Wednesday. Gen. and Mrs. Edward E. Wood, of West Chester, Pa., Miss Helen Hoopes and Mr. Paul Krauer spent the week-end at the hotel, having made the trip from West Chester by motor-car. General Wood, before his retirement a few years ago, was professor of modern languages at the Military Academy for many years.

Mrs. W. D. Smith has visiting her sister, Mrs. King, with her five little daughters. Col. and Mrs. Kreger are away on summer leave; Miss Vera Kreger is staying with Mrs. Daley. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox went away Saturday; they will spend part of their leave in Porto Rico. Mrs. Thummel and children have joined Lieutenant Thummel in Philadelphia, where he is stationed at Frankford Arsenal. Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vauthier are spending the summer in Canada.

Colonel Townsley entertained at the club on Saturday with a smoker in honor of the officers of the Massachusetts Militia who have spent the week in camp at the post; all the officers of the post were present as well as a number of visitors, among whom were General Duvall, Colonel Cameron, Commandant Palmer, U.S.N., and Major Barber. The Massachusetts Militia left Sunday afternoon by boat for home. Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory's guests at dinner on Saturday were the Misses Thompson, Colonel Smith and Lieutenant Gray. Mrs. R. C. Robinson gave a pretty picnic party on Wednesday for her guest, Miss Georgie Fuller, in the woods near Lusk Reservoir; Mrs. Arrow-smith and Mrs. Householder assisted Mrs. Robinson.

Miss Katherine Dixon, of Haverstraw, is the guest of Miss Elsie Stuart. Capt. and Mrs. Watson have visiting them Captain Watson's mother, Mrs. Charles Watson, of Tuxhannock, Pa., and his sister, Miss Eugenia Watson, of Tuxhannock, N.Y. Juddy Gregory celebrated her fifth anniversary with a pretty party on Thursday for Misses Adelaide Oldfield, Eleanor Cutler, Katherine Dawson, Mercer and Bobby Gregory, Masters Jackie and Edward Wildrick, José and Gabriel Asensio, Marshall

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DRAFTS ON LONDON AND PARIS

Carter, George F. Patten, Walter Drysdale and Jack Daley. Mrs. Walker is convalescing from her recent illness. Miss Olive Plummer is in charge of the children's playground and will be on duty there every day.

The Misses Thompson, who have been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Gregory, left for home on Monday. Chaplain Silver took the children of the post and the Boy Scouts on a delightful picnic on Tuesday, going down the river on the steamboat Commander, which was chartered for the occasion, and disembarking for lunch at the state park. The Boy Scouts, under command of Captain Godfrey, are spending a fortnight in camp at Long Pond. Lieutenant MacMurray has reported for duty, relieving Lieut. E. W. Wildrick.

Recent guests at the post were Lieut. W. R. Gruber, Camp Otis, Canal Zone; Major Henry A. Barber, retired, of Cambridge, Md.; Major Gordon G. Heiner, Fort Banks, Mass. Among those at the hotel are Capt. Lacey Hall and his mother, Mrs. Hall; Mrs. De Witt, Mrs. Steier, mother of Cadet Steier; Mrs. Williams, mother of Cadet Williams. Mrs. Williams and Cadet F. J. Williams received at the hop on July 3; Mrs. Townsley received with Cadet Maguire on Tuesday, and Mrs. R. C. Robinson with Cadet McBride on Thursday.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 14, 1915.

Comdr. William W. Phelps, U.S.N., late head of the Department of Seamanship, Naval Academy, left Annapolis Saturday for his new post of duty, War College, at Newport. His family will reside there this summer, where they have taken a cottage. At quarters on Saturday the command of the ships at general muster and firing of salutes was turned over to Comdr. James J. Raby, U.S.N., new head of the Department of Seamanship.

Mrs. E. J. King, wife of Lieutenant King, U.S.N., accompanied by her daughters, left Saturday for a two months' visit to her sister, Mrs. W. D. Smith, wife of W. D. Smith, U.S.A.

Commo. Theodor Porter, U.S.N., has returned from Fort Fairfield, Me. Commodore Porter, Mrs. Porter and her son, Mr. Galloway Cheston, opened their Thorne Hedge Cottage, Shoreby Hill, Jamestown, R.I., July 9, for the summer. Mdsn. James E. Waddell, of Illinois, one of the defendants before the Court of Inquiry, Wednesday morning received a telegram informing him of the death of his father, who was killed by a boiler explosion at his home.

PORTLAND HARBOR NOTES.

Fort McKinley, Me., July 9, 1915.

The Misses Gatchell, twin daughters of Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, of Fort Williams, are visiting relatives in Providence, R.I., for two weeks.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Col. H. L. Rogers, Q.M.C., arrived from Texas City Thursday to be the guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith, of Fort Williams. Lieut. H. K. Rutherford, recently commissioned captain in the Ordnance Department, left Fort McKinley Thursday for station at Frankford Arsenal, Pa. Miss Pearson, of Rochester, N.Y., is visiting her brother, Dr. Pearson, of Fort Williams.

Mrs. George W. Gatchell, of Fort Williams, gave a bridge party on Thursday. After cards Mrs. Vose and Mrs. Hamilton, assisted by Mrs. Miller, served tea and ices. Prizes were won by Mesdames Morse, Behr and Reeder. Mrs. Shattuck, guest of her grandson, Lieutenant Blood, at Fort Preble, returned Wednesday to her home at Concord, Mass. The 2d C.A.C. band gave a fine concert at Fort McKinley Tuesday and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Whitcomb and Mrs. French took this opportunity to serve tea to a number of friends on their respective porches. Mrs. Wilbur and children left Friday for Canada, to be guests of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Wilbur, during July. Mrs. Babcock, mother of Lieutenant Babcock, in Portland for the last few months, will spend this week as guest of Mrs. Winslow, at the Cape, before she starts on her Western trip. Capt. and Mrs. Frank C. Jewell, of Fort McKinley, gave a beautifully appointed dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Edwards, Lieutenant Seybt, Lieut. and Mrs. Grace.

The rain of Saturday a week ago did not interfere with the charming tennis tea given by Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong at Fort Williams. Mrs. Wesley Hamilton and Mrs. Rogers, of Texas City, Texas, were winners of games and received silver cups. Among the guests were Miss Armstrong, of New York, Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Mrs. Rogers, Major and Mrs. Vose, Miss Shields, Capt. and Mrs. Wesley W. K. Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam and Mrs. Butler, Capt. and Mrs. Bowen, Mr. Rogers, Capt. and Mrs. Pearson, the Misses Pearson, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Bennett, Lieut. and Mrs. Babcock, Lieuts. Francis T. Armstrong and Tookey.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker, who visited West Point during the graduating exercises, arrived at Fort McKinley Monday to be with Mrs. Walker's son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Williams, for several months. On the day of their arrival Lieut. and Mrs. Williams asked the members of the garrison to a delightful informal party to meet their guests. The band from Fort Williams played at Mrs. Whitcomb's delightful tea in honor of Mrs. H. L. Rogers, of Texas City, on Tuesday. Receiving with Mrs. Whitcomb were Mrs. Henry Todd, jr., Mrs. Grace, Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Meyer and Mrs. Edwards. Miss Rosamond Bennett and Mr. Thomas, of Boston, guests of Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, returned to their homes on Tuesday. Mrs. Rhoda Edwards and daughters, Rhoda and Lydia, spent a few days this week at York Harbor.

Miss Armstrong, of New York, is the guest of her brother and sister-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald Armstrong, of Fort Williams. Recently Mesdames Armstrong, Babcock and Hamilton played in the tennis tournament at the Country Club. Mrs. Babcock playing in the finals. Mrs. Blood, of Concord, Mass., is the guest of her son, Lieutenant Blood, at Fort Preble. Major and Mrs. Vose, of Fort Williams, motored to Boston this week to meet Mrs. Vose's sisters, the Misses Shields, of Chicago, who will be house guests of Major and Mrs. Vose several weeks. Mrs. L. E. Bennett, wife of Captain Bennett, who has been visiting relatives in Illinois for several months, returned to Fort Levee over Saturday, accompanied by Captain Bennett's mother, who will spend the summer with Capt. and Mrs. Bennett. Mrs. Whitcomb and Cadet Whitcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Rodney Smith at luncheon on Thursday.

Capt. and Mrs. Floyd Kramer, who have spent the two months since their marriage in New York and Ohio, returned to Fort McKinley on Saturday and were given a royal reception by the entire garrison. Mrs. Kramer was formerly Miss Dorothy Bevans, daughter of Major Bevans, until recently stationed at Fort McKinley.

At the beautiful red room of the Riverton Casino, Capt. and Mrs. Vose and her sister, Mrs. Edwards, tendered a farewell dinner to Col. and Mrs. Todd. When the guests, twenty-two in number, assembled, Mrs. Morse, in an original poem, offered a toast to Colonel Todd, at the close of which the orchestra played "Auld Lang Syne" and all joined in the refrain. Colonel Gatchell proposed a toast to Mrs. Todd, to which Colonel Todd replied with a speech which went to the hearts of every officer present; then expressed his appreciation of the work of their commanding officer, of the affection in which he was held by all and the universal regret of the departure of Col. and Mrs. Todd from Fort McKinley. After

dinner the guests enjoyed an informal dance at the ball room of the Casino. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Todd, jr., Col. and Mrs. Gatchell, Capt. and Mrs. Jewell, Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Robb, Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Mrs. Whitcomb, Cadet Whitcomb, Lieut. and Mrs. Grace, Lieut. and Mrs. Meyer, Capt. and Mrs. Garcia, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Edwards and Lieutenant Seybt.

In celebration of their 135th birthday the 8th Company, of Fort McKinley, gave a delightful smoker on Monday evening at their barracks. A diversity of entertainment was furnished for the men and their friends.

A thrilling game of baseball was played at Bayside Park Wednesday between Fort Preble and Fort McKinley for the championship of the district. Fort McKinley winning that title by a score of 2 to 1. The game was too close for any comfort, but afforded the 800 spectators all the excitement they could stand. Neither team scored until the seventh inning, when McKinley made one run. In the eighth inning they scored again and in the ninth the losers rallied and scored one run. Too much credit for McKinley's success cannot be given to Grant, who pitched a wonderful game. The boxes at the park were occupied by the officers and the ladies from the different posts, who took a big interest in their players.

GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, N.Y.H., July 15, 1915.

A party of young people who have gone camping at Sandy Hook for the week of July 12 included Misses Ada Birmingham, Gladys Tupper, May Donaldson and Lieut. Alexander Cronkhite; Messrs. Henry Birmingham and René Bellinger, Lieuts. A. S. Buyers and T. B. Murphy joining the party for a day or so. Mrs. V. M. Bown, of Fort Hancock, is acting as chaperone. Mrs. William M. Black and her son, Mr. Murray Black, are spending a month at Mrs. Huntington's camp at Glenside, Quebec, Canada.

Mrs. Catherine O'Brien and her daughter, from Porto Rico, are guests of Capt. M. H. Barry, Fort Jay. Mrs. Otis R. Cole, daughter of Col. Edwin F. Glenn, left Tuesday to join her husband at Kansas City.

The Golf and Tennis Association has decided to hold a tournament during the summer, with prizes for ladies' and gentlemen's games, two prizes for each. Dr. Herbert Lawson, of New York, formerly Medical Reserve Corps, has offered one of the prizes for the tournament. The date is to be announced later.

FORT HAMILTON.

Fort Hamilton, N.Y., July 14, 1915.

Mrs. Bosley entertained at bridge Wednesday in honor of her aunt, Miss Bosley. Mrs. Roberts made highest score. Mrs. Winslow, widow of Capt. Richard P. Winslow, Art. Corps, and daughter are summer guests of Capt. and Mrs. Kilbourne. Comdr. Yates Sterling, U.S.N., spent the week-end with his family at Fort Hamilton.

Friends of Miss Gelston, whose home is right outside the post and who has been identified for so long with the social life of the fort, will regret to hear of the death of her mother, Mrs. George G. Gelston, who passed away July 8, aged ninety-four.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Strong on Thursday were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. C. L. Corbin, who entertained in their honor with a reception to which all the officers and ladies from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth were invited. Assisting were Mrs. Kilbourne and Mrs. Roberts. Lieut. and Mrs. Edwards had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mesdames Beckham, Kitts, Roberts, Captain Carpenter and Lieutenant Englehart.

The formal opening of the Officers' Club at Fort Wadsworth took place Friday, when the officers and ladies from both posts were invited. The club has been fixed in the old Administration Building, on the brow of the hill overlooking the Narrows; porches have been enclosed and everything done to make the place attractive on a simple scale. Attending the opening from Fort Hamilton were Colonel White, Major Abernethy, Capt. and Mesdames Matson, Beckham, Captains Carpenter, Roberts and Lieutenant Corbin. Mrs. Dunbar, at Annapolis for the past three weeks, returned Friday to be with Mrs. Pence.

Capt. and Mrs. George O. Hubbard arrived Saturday from Fort Barrancas by automobile, bringing their cat with them. They are guests of Capt. and Mrs. Beckham until they move into quarters formerly occupied by Captain Lambdin. Mrs. Carpenter returned Saturday from Westwood, N.J. The Ladies' Card Club met Monday with Mrs. Kilbourne. Mrs. Roberts entertained at bridge Tuesday for Miss Bosley, Mrs. Bosley, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs. Feeter. Miss Bosley held high score. Captain Hubbard took a party to Hempstead in his car Tuesday, when they were looking for camp sites for Infantry maneuvers; with him were Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. White, Major Abernethy, Captain Carpenter and Capt. and Mrs. Beckham. The party lunched at the Salisbury Country Club, Garden City.

Mrs. White had a small "coffee" on the porch Wednesday morning for Mesdames Hubbard, Roberts, Feeter, Edwards, Sawyer, of Bay Ridge, and Brotherton, of Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Edwards has had visiting her this week her father, Mr. Perry, of Roanoke, Va.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 12, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond had Col. and Mrs. Rivers as dinner guests July 3. Mrs. F. G. Herman arrived July 4 from Douglas, Ariz., to join Captain Herman. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Miss Ryan and Miss Ennis were dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. White July 4 at their home in Junction City.

An interesting polo game was played on the Junction City polo field Sunday afternoon, July 4, between Fort Riley and Junction City. Fort Riley won 9 to 5.

The colored detachment of the M.S.S. gave a delicious dinner July 5 for their families and friends, an invitation also being extended to Major and Mrs. C. D. Rhodes, Mr. Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond, Major W. R. Eastman, Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant, Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift and Lieutenant Crane. The mess hall was artistically decorated and members of the detachment furnished music during the dinner.

Dr. R. H. Mills left July 5 for Georgia and Florida on a month's leave. Lieut. J. T. Kennedy also left July 5 for Georgia on leave. Capt. and Mrs. J. A. Degen gave a dinner July 6 for Col. and Mrs. Tyree R. Rivers, Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Rehkopf were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. I. P. Swift the same evening. Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Ryan, Miss Ennis and Miss Ryan on July 7 were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. R. Richmond.

Capt. John J. Ryan was relieved from the Q.M. Corps by Capt. F. G. Herman July 11. Mrs. Ryan and Miss Clarisse Ryan leave the post July 13 to join Lieut. W. O. Ryan, 9th Cav., at Hacheta, N.M., en route to California, where they will spend several months before joining Captain Ryan in Fort McIntosh, Laredo, Texas. Capt. J. J. Ryan and Miss Ennis will leave about the 15th for Philadelphia, Pa.

Margaret Richmond gave a delightful party to celebrate her sixth anniversary July 8, inviting Pula Swift, Elmer Kennedy, Jack Degen, John Lininger, Ellen D. Rehkopf, Francis Mills and Kimball Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. Swift have moved from their quarters in the Artillery post and have taken quarters 18-B in the Cavalry post. Lieut. and Mrs. Berkeley T. Merchant had dinner July 10 for Col. and Mrs. Rivers, Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown and Lieut. J. A. Crane. Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., arrived July 10 and left the next day for San Gabriel, Cal. They will make the trip in their Locomobile roadster, expecting to arrive at their destination in about six days.

A polo match was played Sunday afternoon on the North

Field between Fort Riley and Junction City, Fort Riley winning 6 to 2. After the game Col. and Mrs. Rivers were at home to the polo teams and several invited guests.

Fort Riley played Junction City in an interesting polo match July 8 on the Junction City field, losing 7½ to 5. After the game both teams, the rosters from Fort Riley and a few invited guests from Junction City were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Fegan at the opening of their beautiful new home in Junction City.

FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., July 12, 1915.

Capt. R. C. Foy and Lieut. Herman Kobbé, of Fort Riley, were recent guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, en route to the exposition. Lieut. and Mrs. Graham entertained at dinner for Mrs. Spencer, Misses Doris Wyke and Hazel Nelson, Captains Shelly, Foy and Lieutenant Kobbé. Captain Foy entertained at a dinner in Denver for Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Spencer, the Misses Doris Wyke and Rose Clarke, Captain Shelly and Lieutenant Kobbé. Mrs. McClellan gave a tea in honor of her guest, Miss Byrne, of St. Louis.

Capt. and Mrs. Hughes on July 3 gave a dinner at the Brown Palace in Denver for Mrs. Getty, Col. and Mrs. Clarke, Capt. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. and Mesdames Graham, Bernheim, Moseley and Miss Loughborough. Mr. Robert Getty, jr., gave a supper July 4 for the Misses Arabella and Rose Clarke, Doris Wyke, May Rowell, Hazel Nelson and Fay Schmidt and Mr. A. Rowell.

Mrs. Titus, of Batavia, Ohio, is visiting her son, Lieutenant Titus. Captain Hawkins arrived Monday from Texas City, to relieve Captain Wyke, who will spend a three months' leave at the post. Mr. O. Reilly, of Denver, entertained Miss Ella Byrne and Fay Schmidt at dinner at Morrison, Colo., Monday. Miss Hazel Nelson gave a tea-dance at the Officers' Club on Wednesday. Mrs. Waring entertained in honor of Miss Ella Byrne on Friday. There was a hop given at the officers' club on Saturday.

Dr. Barnes and Dr. Louis H. Taylor, of Washington, D.C., have been guests of Capt. and Mrs. Waring. Dr. and Mrs. Hall had supper Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Waring, Lieut. and Mrs. Moseley, Lieut. and Mrs. Bernheim, Dr. Barnes and Dr. Taylor. Mr. Hazard, of Littleton, gave a luncheon for Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Spencer and Captain Shelly.

PUGET SOUND.

Puget Sound Navy Yard, Wash., July 10, 1915.

Capt. Robert E. Coontz, the newly appointed commandant of the yard, and Mrs. Coontz will arrive July 20. They will be guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth during arrangement of the Commandant's quarters, which have but recently been overhauled, having been vacant for about eighteen months. Commander Blamer, ordered to the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., for a year's instruction, with Mrs. Blamer, will leave July 23 for the East.

Mrs. C. Benson Wood and little daughter, Helen, of Seattle, are guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth. Complimentary to Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Wentworth entertained at dinner Wednesday for Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus. Mrs. Wentworth entertained at bridge on Monday for Mesdames Wood, Stanley and Druley.

To welcome Mrs. J. W. Backus back from the East Mrs. A. J. Geiger entertained a number of her intimate friends at bridge on Thursday. Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw presided at the tea table. Mrs. Nelson W. Hibbs will return to the yard July 17 and will be the guest of her parents, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Wentworth, until Sept. 1. Ensign Hibbs's ship, the *Trust*, with all the first division of the Torpedo Flotilla of the Pacific Fleet, including the *Stewart*, *Pail Jones*, *Preble* and *Perry*, will leave Mare Island July 15 for a cruise of Alaskan waters, returning South again Sept. 1. Mrs. Percy V. Pennybaker, of Austin, Texas, president of the general Federation of Women's Clubs of America, was week-end guest of Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey. Miss Ruth Pennybaker and Miss Flora McClellan, of Richmond, Va., have been guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Lacey, who, in honor of their guests, gave a buffet supper Wednesday. The navy yard band played. After supper the whole party boarded the tug *Sotomya* to escort the Jennions back to their home at Keyport and returned at a late hour. The navy yard band furnished music for dancing on the tug. Comdr. and Mrs. J. R. Brady spent Sunday and Monday seeing the sights in Tacoma.

Mrs. G. B. Bradshaw gave a launch party Wednesday around the bay, visiting the Washington Veterans' Home and returning to the cruiser *Charleston*, where she served tea. The affair was in honor of Mrs. Lacey's guests, Miss Ruth Pennybaker, of Austin, Texas, and Miss McClellan, of Richmond, Va. Other guests were Mesdames Harry Johnson, West, Wentworth, Duncan, Stanley and Pond. In honor of Lieut. and Mrs. L. H. Lacey and their guests, Miss Pennybaker and Miss McClellan, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. E. B. Larimer entertained at luncheon Wednesday.

Naval Constructors Smith and Fisher, Mrs. Fisher and Naval Constr. and Mrs. Druley spent the holidays over the Fourth on a delightful trip on Hood Canal. They chartered the motorboat *Rosita* and leaving the yard on Saturday made Fort Gamble that night. Sunday they stopped at Seabeck, then on to Union City, taking an auto to Lake Cushman, in the heart of the Olympic Mountains. They stopped at Seabeck on the return trip, staying there over night and returned to the yard Tuesday morning. Lieutenant Reordan, recently on duty in the East, reported Saturday for duty, joining Mrs. Reordan and small son, who have been guests for some weeks of Mach. and Mrs. Frank R. King. Paymr. John Irwin won the golf tournament played at the yard on Monday, Lieut. H. W. Stiles coming in second.

In honor of Mrs. Pennybaker, of Austin, Texas, Mrs. L. H. Lacey entertained at a luncheon on Friday. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. N. Jensen entertained at dinner Thursday complimentary to Misses Pennybaker and McClellan and for Mrs. William Stoll, of Marshfield, Ore., Lieut. and Mrs. Stiles, Paymaster Lupton, Lieuts. J. C. Fegan and W. F. Gresham. Mrs. C. H. Fisher entertained at a large tea on Friday in honor of Mrs. Percy V. Pennybaker and Miss Pennybaker and Miss Flora McClellan. Mrs. Greer A. Duncan presided at the tea table. Mrs. John E. Pond and Mrs. W. P. Druley assisting.

Dr. and Mrs. J. W. Backus entertained at supper Thursday for Med. Dir. and Mrs. A. R. Wentworth and Mrs. C. Benson Wood, of Seattle. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Johnson had dinner Wednesday complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. West and Mr. McFarland, of Bremerton. Mrs. William T. Stoll, of Marshfield, Ore., arrived Tuesday for an extended visit at the home of her brother, Lieut. Comdr. H. N. Jensen, at Keyport.

Lieut. and Mrs. H. C. Ingle, of Fort Lawton, came over to Bremerton Monday to bring the Fort Lawton baseball team to play Bremerton. At the close of the game the score stood 8 to 2, in favor of Bremerton. Lieut. and Mrs. Ingle were guests of Mrs. E. D. Stanley while here. Little Catherine Stanley returned with them and has been spending the week at the fort. Mrs. Stanley and daughter, Dorothy, go to the fort to-day, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Ingle, and little Catherine will accompany them home.

The old wooden U.S.S. *Nipsic*, built by the U.S. Government in 1863, was burned on the beach at Lane Spit, just across the bay from Bellingham, Wash., on July 2 in order that the owners might collect the copper bolts and brass fittings and sell them as junk. In 1890 the *Nipsic* was caught in a terrific typhoon in the bay at Apia, Samoa, when several other United States vessels and two British vessels were sunk. Shortly afterward she was transferred to the navy yard at Mare Island, San Francisco. Later, when work was started on the Bremerton Navy Yard the old boat was taken there and used as a quarters boat. After the yard was completed the *Nipsic* was used as a hospital and prison ship for a short time. Eight years ago the old vessel was sold by the Government and was converted into a barge, making a number of trips to Alaska and return with ore and coal. Frank Wright, the last owner, purchased the vessel with the idea of using

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her as a warehouse for packed salmon. Wright says he paid \$7,000 for the hulk and has already taken \$15,000 worth of junk out of it. Wright expects to get about eight tons of copper bolts and about four tons of brass from the ruins, which will net him about \$5,000 more.

PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD.

Portsmouth, N.H., July 13, 1915.

Miss Adelaide Conard, daughter of Paymr. and Mrs. Charles Conard, will christen the new lighter No. 49, to be launched from the Franklin ship house in a few days. Mrs. Carlson, wife of Civil Engr. Carl A. Carlson, U.S.N., gave a bridge party and reception July 7, thirty-two being present. Mrs. James T. Buttrick, wife of Lieutenant Buttrick, U.S.N., was awarded first favor for whist. Mrs. Rice, wife of Lieut. Arthur H. Rice, has gone to Atlantic City for the summer.

Paymr. George A. Wood, U.S.N., of Medford, Mass., has been passing a few days in Kittery with Mrs. Wood, who is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Dunbar. Surg. B. L. Wright and A.A. Dental Surg. P. E. White have been attending the annual meeting of the New Hampshire dental society at the Weirs. Naval Constr. E. C. Hammer, U.S.N., acted as "father" to ten children of officers about the yard at the 101 Ranch Wild West show in Portsmouth Saturday, inviting the youngsters to enjoy the afternoon performance as his guests. Surg. Gen. William C. Braisted, chief of the Bureau of Surgery and Medicine, was at the yard a few days ago on his annual inspection. Mrs. Walter Snyder, wife of Ensign Snyder, U.S.N., has returned from La Crosse, Wis., where she has been visiting Ensign Snyder's parents, Asst. Paymr. Manning H. Philbrick, of Newport, R.I., is passing a leave at his former home in the neighboring town of Rye, and has been visiting old acquaintances at the yard, where he was formerly stationed as general storekeeper.

IN AND AROUND THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., July 13, 1915.

Miss Julia Fieberger, daughter of Colonel Fieberger, of West Point, and her cousin, Miss Upson, were dinner guests of Mrs. W. J. Baxter on Sunday. They are staying at Standish Hall, Cambridge, taking summer courses at the Sargent School. The Commandant and Mrs. Rush entertained at dinner Wednesday for Comdr. and Mrs. Lyon, Lieut. Comdrs. and Mesdames Perrill, Bulmer and Williams, Med. Dir. Wilson, of the Chelsea Naval Hospital, and Miss Kelly.

Lieutenant Kibbee, U.S.N., gave a dinner-dance on board the New Jersey on Thursday for Mrs. Faunce, Miss Faunce and Mr. Shrigley, from Lynn; Miss Catherine Rush and her house guest, Miss Graham; Mrs. Stott, the Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter, Lieutenant McNair and Ensigns Canine, Burtis, Morgan, Buckmaster, Waller, Dugger, Ferrell and Dr. Borden.

Miss Heather and Miss Margaret Baxter attended a birthday party and dance given by Miss Betty Gerrish-Smith, of Quincy, Saturday evening. The Misses Baxter were week-end guests of Miss Gerrish-Smith. Lieutenant Commander Yancey Williams and Mrs. Williams, accompanied by Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer and Miss Evelyn Williams, motored to the Vesper Country Club in New Hampshire last week.

Lieutenant Commander Perrill is spending a ten days' leave with Mrs. Perrill and their children in Brookline, Mass. Little Nancy and Dorothy Minor, children of Lieut. and Mrs. Lucian Minor, are spending a part of the summer with their aunt, Mrs. Creelman, at her bungalow at Mont Tremblant, north of Montreal, Canada. Master Knox Perrill, son of Lieutenant Commander Perrill, who was quite sick last week from ptomaine poisoning, is out again. Other members of the family were slightly affected by the poison, the origin of which was unknown.

Captain Crose, of the Rhode Island, gave a delightful dance on board this afternoon for his daughter, Miss Crose, and the other young people at the yard. Misses Heather and Margaret Baxter entertained about sixteen young people Monday evening at an informal party in honor of Miss Fieberger and Miss Upson, of West Point. Captain Crose gave a luncheon on Wednesday on board the U.S.S. Rhode Island for Miss Crose and the Misses Baxter.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lucian Minor have rented a cottage at Woodmere, N.H. Mrs. Pace, wife of Ensign Pace, has as her guest at Devon Court, Cambridge, her mother, Mrs. Field, of Calvert, Texas. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Bayard T. Bulmer have joined the "Navy motorists," having just purchased a handsome new Overland car.

Lieut. and Mrs. Lucian Minor, accompanied by their children, while out driving in their automobile last Tuesday afternoon narrowly escaped a serious accident when their car was almost run into by a car recklessly driven from the opposite direction. Prompt action of Lieutenant Minor in turning the car averted a tragedy. Little Dorothy Minor was thrown from the car and landed on her head, but fortunately sustained only a few bruises; little Nancy, the elder of the two children, who was partly "overboard," was held by one foot by her father, while Mrs. Minor applied the brake, which saved the car from running into a pole. The Minor car was not injured and only the children were bruised, neither Mr. nor Mrs. Minor being hurt. The car causing the accident lost two wheels and was otherwise damaged.

NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., July 14, 1915.

Capt. Harry R. Lay, who has been spending a week in North Carolina fishing in the sounds, has returned to the Vermont.

Comdr. and Mrs. G. L. P. Stone had tea on the Vermont Wednesday for the Misses Peachey, of Washington, guests of Admiral and Mrs. Frank E. Beatty. Chaplain Thomas L. Thompson is confined to the Naval Hospital with an infected foot. Mrs. P. B. Wood, guest of her son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. W. N. Jeffries, has returned to her home in Baltimore. Naval Constr. and Mrs. E. J. Kintner had dinner Wednesday for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Reynolds, of Germantown, Pa., and for Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William Norris, Capt. E. H. Conger and Dr. Joseph Grice. Ensign A. G. Robinson has returned to the Delaware from White Plains, N.J. Ensign P. P. Powell has returned to the Delaware from Broadnax, Va.

The wardroom officers of the Delaware had dinner Wednesday for Surg. and Mrs. G. C. Rhoades, Misses Mary Alexander and Dorothy Pickrell. Capt. H. C. Snyder, of the Marine Barracks, accompanied by Mrs. Snyder, left Friday for Gettysburg, Pa., to arrange for opening the officers' school held there every

ANNOUNCEMENT No. 9

ARMY AND NAVY COLONY AT SHIPPAN POINT ON THE SOUND

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year from the latter part of July through August. Capt. Arthur Stokes is to report there as instructor.

Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West had dinner for Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Reynolds Thursday. Present: Comdr. and Mrs. Lang, Constr. and Mrs. Kintner, Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert and Constr. Harry G. Knox. Ensign and Mrs. Richard E. Byrd, jr., have been recent guests of relatives in Winchester, Va. Ensign and Mrs. Allan W. Ashbrook returned from Washington Saturday. Lieut. Percy W. Northcott spent the week-end with friends at Virginia Beach. Mrs. James G. Simmons and Mrs. Saunders leave soon for Newport to join Lieut. and Mrs. Charles C. Ross for the summer. Ensign and Mrs. George B. Wilson left Saturday for Williamsburg, Va., to spend a few days with Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lane, jr.

Lieut. Louis E. Fagan, jr., had dinner at the country club Saturday for Misses Sallie and Ann Waller, Mrs. Walter Cutting, Misses Evelyn Harrison, Dorothy Pickrell, Lieut. and Mrs. Pedro Del Valle, Lieuts. S. L. Howard, G. C. Murchison and H. N. Manney. Lieuts. R. L. Pierce, S. L. Howard and N. A. Eastman had dinner at the club Friday for Mrs. Henry Butler, of Baltimore, Misses Lee Slinguff and Ann Groner. Among those attending the hop at the Chamberlin Saturday were Admiral and Mrs. Beatty, Miss Emily Beatty, Surg. and Mrs. Shiffert and Lieut. and Mrs. Clyde G. West.

Lieut. S. L. Howard left Sunday for Washington, to remain a few days before leaving for San Francisco for duty. Mrs. Walter E. Noa and little daughter, Irene, left Thursday for Baltimore, Buffalo and Chicago. Lieut. and Mrs. Pedro Del Valle have arrived here for station at the Marine Barracks and are guests of Med. Dir. and Mrs. George Pickrell. Paymr. S. L. Bethea has arrived at Virginia Beach to join Mrs. Bethea and family, who are spending the summer there. Lieut. and Mrs. Lyle L. Pamperin, guests of friends in the West since their wedding, will later go to Jamestown, R.I., where Lieutenant Pamperin will join the Louisiana. Misses Anne Groner and Aline Kelly will join them for the summer.

The officers of the Marine Barracks had a tea-dance Friday which made a pleasant break in the summer dullness at the barracks.

FORT PORTER.

Fort Porter, Buffalo, N.Y., July 11, 1915.

Lieut. Delos Emmons, post Q.M. since March, returns in a few days to his regiment at Plattsburg Barracks; Lieut. Robert L. Eichelberger becomes quartermaster. Miss Emmons, who is quite popular in Buffalo, will make several visits in the city instead of going to West Virginia with her parents to-morrow.

Lieut. Patrick Morrissey will return to West Point, having completed his aviation business in Buffalo for the present. Miss Nelson, a sister of Mrs. Frank M. Kennedy, left for Illinois on Thursday. Miss Mitchell is home again after a protracted visit in Pennsylvania. Lieut. and Mrs. Eichelberger are to entertain an auto party of relations from Cleveland, Ohio, for a few days. Mrs. William E. Welsh gave a bridge party last week at her apartments in Buffalo.

Mrs. Mitchell gave a luncheon Saturday in compliment of Mrs. Cameron, of Waco, Texas, who is visiting Mrs. Frank Hand in Buffalo. Earlier in the week Mrs. Mitchell invited the tennis players and some young people for a standing luncheon and an impromptu dance. Capt. and Mrs. Jackson asked a few friends for bridge on Wednesday evening.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., July 12, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Beverly W. Dunn have arrived to spend a month with their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Kimberly. Mr. Gaillard, of Philadelphia, son of Colonel Gaillard, Panama Canal Zone, spent the Fourth as guest of Gen. and Mrs. Hodges. Mrs. Proctor, of Washington, is making an extended visit with her son, Captain Proctor. Captain MacMillan's mother has also come to pass the remainder of the summer with her son.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong were guests on the post Wednesday, and in their honor Gen. and Mrs. Hodges entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Hearn, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Acher and Miss Hodges. Major and Mrs. Sarraatt gave a large supper party Thursday in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. Acher and Miss Hodges and for Capt. and Mrs. MacMillan. Capt. and Mrs. Robinson, Captain Proctor and his mother, Lieut. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. and Mrs. Osmun, Mrs. McFarland, Miss Moss, Lieutenants Matthews and Baird, Lieut. and Mrs. Lane had Capt. and Mrs. Robinson as dinner guests Friday. After the outdoor concert Friday evening the band adjourned to the club and many members of the garrison enjoyed an informal hop.

Mrs. Moore had tea Wednesday in honor of her cousin, Miss Richter. Mrs. De Witt, of Washington, who is spending the summer with her son at West Point, was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks this week. Lieutenant Avery, recently relieved duty as instructor at the Military Academy and now en route to the Philippines, spent Friday with Lieut. and Mrs. Hicks.

Lieutenant Francke has reported for temporary duty to fulfill the requirements of the "Manchu" law, and later goes to West Point as instructor. Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, Mrs. Wildrick and their two small sons are occupying quarters recently left by Capt. and Mrs. Cross. A number of officers went from here Saturday to take part in the "All-Comers Tournament" at the Great Neck Golf Club, and several of the ladies went to enjoy the dance in the evening.

Major Steele, of Fort Mott, was the guest of Captain Cooper on Saturday. General Hodges and Major Sarraatt have gone on an inspection trip to Portland, Me., this week.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

BORN.

COLEMAN.—Born at Fort Screven, Ga., June 23, 1915, to Lieut. and Mrs. Byron R. Coleman, Coast Art. Corps, a daughter, Mabel.

RIXEY.—Born at Managua, Nicaragua, June 9, 1915, to Capt. and Mrs. Presley Marion Rixey, jr., U.S.M.C., a son, Franklin Stearns.

STEELE.—Born at Seattle, Wash., July 8, 1915, a son, Crittenden Pratt Steele, to the wife of Lieut. Theophilus Steele, U.S.A.

ROWELL.—Born to Gertrude Mercer, wife of Capt. Frank Wheaton Rowell, 16th Inf., U.S.A., a daughter, Virginia, at their residence, 1320 West Forty-seventh street, Los Angeles, Cal., July 3, 1915.

MARRIED.

ARVIN—PECK.—At Washington, D.C., July 5, 1915, Ensign George Simeon Arvin, U.S.N., and Miss Mabelle Gertrude Peck.

CARY—WATT.—At San Francisco, Cal., July 6, 1915, Ensign Robert W. Cary, jr., U.S.N., and Miss Jane Watt.

JACKSON—CAMP.—At Middletown, Conn., July 11, 1915, Mr. Edward Jackson, brother of Lieut. Robert F. Jackson, U.S.A., retired, and Miss Grace Camp.

KERRICK—VOGT.—At Cape May, N.J., July 10, 1915, Lieut. Charles S. Kerrick, U.S.N., and Miss Placide Thompson Vot.

KRAPE—PADDOCK.—At Lenox, Mass., July 15, 1915, Lieut. George W. Krape, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Marjorie Crane Paddock.

STOKES—TRENHOLM.—At Wilmington, Del., July 12, 1915, Capt. Arthur Stokes, U.S.M.C., and Miss Elizabeth H. Trenholm, of Jacksonville, Fla.

WOODSON—BLAIR.—At Nashville, Tenn., May 31, 1915, Lieut. Eugene Morris Woodson, U.S.N., and Miss Mary Frances Blair.

DIED.

BROWN.—Died at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, P.I., May 9, 1915, Ord. Sergt. Ralph L. Brown.

DOUGHERTY.—Died at Oakland, Cal., July 13, 1915, Brig. Gen. William E. Dougherty, U.S.A., retired.

EASTMAN.—Died at East Falls Church, Va., July 13, 1915, A. P. Eastman, a veteran of the Civil War and father of Major William R. Eastman, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

FAIRBANKS.—Died at Petaluma, Cal., June 29, 1915, Mr. Hiram T. Fairbanks, father of the wife of Major Edwin W. Rich, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

GILLMORE.—Died at Laurel, Long Island, N.Y., July 15, 1915, Mrs. Laura M. Gillmore, widow of Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, U.S.A.

OLIVER.—Died July 12, 1915, Lucie Lull, wife of Leslie Allen Oliver and daughter of the late Capt. E. P. Lull, U.S.N., and Emma G. Lull, at her home at Sharon, Conn., in the thirty-ninth year of her age. Burial at Sharon, Conn.

RAND.—Died at Washington, D.C., July 12, 1915, Pay Dir. Stephen Rand, U.S.N., retired.

TURNER.—Died at Chicago, Ill., July 12, 1915, Col. Henry L. Turner, formerly colonel of the 1st Infantry, Illinois N.G.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

FIELD SERVICE, N.G.N.Y.

The field service of the National Guard of New York at Fishkill Plains, N.Y., in which Regular troops will also participate, begins July 17 with the 1st Reinforced Brigade on duty, the units of which were given in our last issue, page 1440. The post-office address will be "Camp Whitman, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N.Y."

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, N.G.N.Y., the camp commander, will be assisted in the administration and supply of the camp, the instruction and inspection of organizations and the conduct of maneuver problems by the following officers:

Administration and Inspection—Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted, adjutant general, Div., N. B. Thurston, chief ordnance officer, Div., Cornelius Vanderbilt, inspector general, Div., and William H. Chapin, inspector general, Div.

Supply—Col. A. F. Townsend, chief of the Q.M. Corps; Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, Q.M. Corps, N.G.N.Y.; Major William Weigel, U.S.A.; Capt. Frederick C. Ringer, T. Harry Shanton and Walter L. Bell, Q.M. Corps, N.G.N.Y.

Tactics—Lieut. Col. Abraham P. Buffington, U.S. Inf.; Major James M. Hutchinson, 71st Inf., N.Y.; Capt. William E. Welsh, 30th U.S. Inf., Joseph L. Gilbreth, U.S. Inf., George H. White, U.S. Inf., Dan W. Hand, U.S. Field Art., David H. Biddle, U.S. Cav., and Stewart L. Godfrey, U.S. Engrs.; 1st Lieut. Dawson Olmsted, 3d U.S. Field Art., Harry Pfeil, U.S. Field Art., Albert T. Rich, 3d U.S. Inf., John A. Brockman, 11th U.S. Inf., William N. Haskell, U.S. Cav., Carroll B. Hodges, U.S. Inf., and Russell James, 3d U.S. Inf.

Sanitation—Lieut. Col. William S. Terriberry, M.C., chief surgeon, Div., N.Y.; Major Sanford H. Wadham, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

Provost Guard—Major Allan L. Reagan, inspector general, Div., N.Y.

The work at Fishkill Plains is to be of a most progressive nature but conducted within common-sense limitations, demanded for unseasoned troops. This does not mean that there will be any idleness, for each unit will put in a full day's work daily, but there will be no long and exhausting marches. There will be a gradual advancement in all the important elements of field work, reaching up to battle problems at the end of the tour. Reveille will be sounded at 5:30 a.m., breakfast at 6, dinner at 12 noon, supper at 6 p.m. and taps at 10:30 p.m. The intervening time will be filled in with drills, lectures and other instruction. Each command will have its heavy tentage, so that all may sleep comfortably, eight men in a tent. Most of the meals will be cooked in camp, so that officers and men will be regularly served. There will be opportunity for individual cooking. General O'Ryan's idea is to save the troops from useless physical strain in order that they can better master progressive instruction. Brig. Gen. McCoskry Butt, N.G.N.Y., who years ago advocated field service of the same nature, has received a well deserved invitation from General O'Ryan to be present during the tour and goes on the train with the 7th Regiment.

The various commanding officers issued orders for an early assembly at the armory, to comply with the instructions of entraining or taking boat at the specified time. The mounted organizations were the earliest ordered out. Major Wright, of Squadron A, for example, issued orders that the wagon train and the Q.M. detail of two men from each troop, horses equipped with Dutch collars and traces, under command of 1st Lieut. F. W. Wurster, jr., A.Q.M., leave the armory not later than 5 a.m. and proceed to the West Shore ferry, Forty-second street and North River, to take boat for New Hamburg. Major Hallahan, Signal Corps, N.G.N.Y., will be in charge of this boat. The Squadron and Machine-gun Troop was ordered to leave by train at 6:30 a.m. from the freight yards at Sixtieth street and North River. The Machine-gun Troop and Troop D were ordered to assemble at the armory at 4 a.m. and will march to the dock. Troops A, B and C were ordered to assemble dismounted, under command of Capt. R. W. Bush, in Sixtieth street and Twelfth avenue at 5:45 a.m.

The 2d Reinforced Brigade will be on duty from July 24 to Aug. 1.

ILLINOIS.

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia of Illinois, as noted opposite their respective names: At Dixon, Ill.—July 11-18, 1915, 7th Infantry, with Regimental Sanitary Detachment; Field Hospital No. 2, July 18-25, 1915, 2d Infantry, with Regimental Sanitary Detachment; Co. A, Signal Corps, July 25-Aug. 1, 1915, 3d Infantry, with Regimental Sanitary Detachment, Aug. 1-8, 1915, 6th Infantry, with Regimental Sanitary Detachment, At Springfield, Ill.—Aug. 7-14, 1915, 8th Infantry, with Regimental Sanitary Detachment, Aug. 15-22, 1915, 4th Infantry, with Regimental Sanitary Detachment, Aug. 22-29, 1915, 5th Infantry, with Regimental Sanitary Detachment. Major Edward M. Lewis, 19th Inf., with 1st Battalion; Capt. Raymond Sheldon, 18th Inf., with 2d Battalion, and Capt. William H. Patterson, 12th Inf., with 3d Battalion, of each regiment of infantry mentioned above. Major Charles C. Billingslea, M.C., with Field Hospital No. 2, First Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., with Co. A, S.C., from July 18-24.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Announcement was made July 15 by the Aero Club of America that the states of New York and Vermont will avail themselves of the offers of aeroplanes and services of aviators during the maneuvers of the National Guard, made through the club. William S. Luckey, the New York aviator who won the around

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Manhattan flight of 1913, will participate in the maneuvers of the New York National Guard at Fishkill Plains.

A camp of instruction for cavalry officers and non-commissioned officers, Militia of Iowa, was held at West Branch, Iowa, July 13 to 16, 1915, inclusive. Capt. Harry La T. Cavenaugh, 10th Cav., and George P. Tyner, 15th Cav., were detailed as instructors.

Major George H. Kemp, 13th Coast Defense Command, N.Y., has applied to go on the reserve list after twenty-five years of service. His application has been approved and Major Kemp will not be with the 13th during its tour at Fishers Island. Capt. Robert Peebles Orr, in command of the 12th Company, will act as commander of the 3d Fire Command, vice Kemp, in addition to performing his other duties at camp. Major Kemp enlisted as a private in Co. D, 71st N.Y., in 1885, and served there as a private, corporal and sergeant until Feb. 12, 1892. On March 3 of the same year he enlisted as a private in Co. G of the 13th and was promoted second lieutenant, captain and then to major in 1899. Major Kemp served in the Spanish-American War with the 22d Regiment. At his own request Capt. Charles Werner, quartermaster of the 13th, has been placed on the retired list. He enlisted as a private in Co. H, 13th, on Oct. 4, 1878.

Non-commissioned officers of the 69th N.Y. had a very instructive tour of duty at Van Cortlandt Park on July 10 and 11. There was instruction in guard mounting, guard duty, advance and rear guards, patrolling, sending messages and a school. Capt. T. J. Moynahan was in charge of the school, assisted by Lieuts. A. E. Anderson and A. Tarpey. All three of these officers are graduates of the School of the Line. Other officers of the 69th Regiment present were Col. L. D. Conley, Major John E. Duffy, Capt. B. J. Glynn, Lieuts. F. E. Sidman, M. E. Reidy and J. P. Askin. The Army was represented by Lieut. Russell James, Inf., who expressed himself as very much pleased at the instruction tour.

A U.S. joint camp of instruction for field artillery will be established at Sparta, Wis. Michigan field artillery will be present at the above, July 18 to 27, 1915, inclusive. A U.S. joint camp of instruction for sanitary troops will be established at Sparta, Wis. Michigan sanitary troops will be present at the above, Aug. 12 to 20, 1915, inclusive. A U.S. joint camp of instruction for engineer troops will be established at Belvoir Tract, Va. Co. A, Engrs., will be present at the above, Aug. 3 to 14, 1915, inclusive. A U.S. joint camp of instruction for cavalry and a camp of instruction for infantry and signal troops will be established at the Hansen State Military Reservation Aug. 12 to 21, 1915, inclusive.

The state camp of instruction of the Washington National Guard, to be held on the Military Reservation, Cosgrove, July 18 to 31, 1915, inclusive, will be designated "Camp Louis E. Hart," in honor of the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Washington. The troops participating in the encampment will be the 2d Infantry, Troop B, Cav., Co. A, Field Signal Corps, and the Regimental Infantry, N.G.W. For this encampment the following details are announced: Commanding officer, Col. William M. Inglis, 2d Inf.; camp adjutant, Capt. J. Robb Gay, 2d Inf.; camp quartermaster, Capt. Leonard O. Meigs, 2d Inf.; camp paymaster, Capt. Reuben H. Fleet, Q.M. Corps.

A state camp of instruction for infantry and attached sanitary troops, Militia of Oregon, was held at Gearhart, Ore., from July 5 to 14. The following officers of the U.S. Army were detached for duty at this camp: Capt. Cleland McLaughlin, Inf.; 1st Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, Inf., Leonard P. Bell, M.C.C., and Torrey B. Maghee, 21st Inf., and 2d Lieut. Frank V. Schneider, 21st Inf., and Roy W. Winton, 14th Inf.

Fearing an attack would be made on the State Prison farm near Milledgeville, Ga., in an attempt to get Leo M. Frank, who is serving a life sentence there for the murder of Mary Phagan, three companies of the Georgia National Guard on July 13 were held in readiness at Macon to go to Milledgeville, twenty-six miles away.

Lieut. Col. John J. Byrne, 9th Coast Defense Command, N.G.N.Y., in orders governing the two weeks' tour of duty at Fort H. G. Wright, Fishers Island, N.Y., from Aug. 1 to Aug. 15, directs the command to assemble at the armory at 5:30 a.m. on Sunday, Aug. 1. The regiment will take a steamer from the foot of West Twenty-fourth street. The present designations of and assignment to fire commands have been abolished and the following established: First Fire Command to comprise the 13th, 14th, 16th, 19th, 20th and 21st Companies, under the command of Major Lewis M. Thiery; and the Second Fire Command, to comprise the 15th, 17th, 18th and 22d Companies, under the command of Major Mills Miller. Companies of the First Fire Command are to be assigned to Batteries Butterfield and Barlow, and the companies of the Second Fire Command are to be assigned to Batteries Marcy and Dutton. A handsome bronze trophy is to be awarded to the company receiving the highest figure of merit at service target practice, the trophy to become the property of the company winning it three times.

The following officers of the Army are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia of Michigan, as noted opposite their respective names, and will proceed at the proper time to the place indicated by the letters held during the period Aug. 12-21, 1915, inclusive: Capt. Frank L. Wells, 26th Inf., with brigadier headquarters; Capt. Lorrain T. Richardson, Inf., with 1st Infantry; Capt. Robert H. Wescott, Inf., with 3d Infantry; Capt. Robert O. Ragsdale, Inf., with 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., with Company A, Signal Corps, from Aug. 16-21 only.

The National Defense Trophy, presented to the state of Maine by the Secretary of War, was awarded to Company B, 2d Infantry, for rifle practice.

Major Michael M. McNamee, Cav., U.S.A., is assigned as inspector-instructor with Troop B, Cavalry, Militia of Missouri, during its practice march from July 18-25, inclusive, 1915.

The following officers are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia of Iowa, as noted opposite their respective names, and will proceed at the proper time to the places indicated and make the annual field inspection: July 19-28, 1915, inclusive, at Clear Lake, Iowa, 2d Infantry, with Sanitary Detachment; Aug. 9-18, 1915, inclusive, at Red Oak, Iowa, 3d Infantry, with Sanitary Detachment; Aug. 16-25, 1915, inclusive, at Iowa City, Iowa, 1st Infantry, with Sanitary Detachment, and 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry; Capt. Edgar Ride-

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nour, 16th Infantry, with 1st Battalion; 1st Lieut. Robert T. Phinney, Inf., with 2d Battalion, and 1st Lieut. Rush B. Lincoln, Inf., with 3d Battalion, of each Infantry regiment mentioned; Major M. McNamee, Cav., with 1st Squadron, 1st Cavalry.

Rifle matches for the 1st Brigade of Pennsylvania will be held at the range near Essington, under the direction of Major George Hugh Smith, Q.M. Department, acting ordnance officer, on the following dates: Company Team Match, Thursday, Sept. 9, open to teams of four men, ten shots rapid fire at 200 yards and ten slow fire at 500 yards. Second Class Regimental Match, Thursday, Sept. 16, open to teams of four men, ten shots at 300 yards rapid fire and ten at 600 yards slow fire. First Class Regimental Match, Thursday, Sept. 23, for "The 1st Brigade Trophy," teams of four men, ten shots at 200 yards rapid fire, ten at 300 yards rapid fire and ten at 600 yards slow fire. Expert Long Range Match, Saturday, Sept. 11, open to any officer or enlisted man, two sighters and seven shots for record at 800 and 1,000 yards.

Pvt. Ludwig R. von Roeder, Co. B, 7th Inf., N.G.N.Y., has been commissioned first lieutenant in the Medical Corps (7th Infantry), vice Brooks, retired, Sergt. Theodore Guerra, Co. C, having been commissioned second lieutenant by brevet for more than twenty-five years' service, has been placed upon the retired list, and also Pvt. Charles G. Halliday, Co. C.

The 13th Coast Defense Command, Col. N. B. Thurston, will leave Brooklyn Sunday, July 18, at 7 a.m. on a steamer from the foot of First street for a two weeks' tour of duty at Fishers Island, N.Y. The 8th Coast Defense Command returns home the same day.

Batteries C, D and E, of the 2d Field Artillery, N.G.N.Y., arrived home July 6 from their ten-day tour of field duty at Tobyhanna, Pa., after a profitable tour. Most of the days were clear, but there was hardly a night when rain did not fall. For two nights the men slept in shelter tents, which afforded them little protection from the rain. The other nights when it rained the men were in camp at Tobyhanna, where they had their cots to sleep on. Each battery succeeded in completing its service practice, although it was necessary to finish it in a heavy downpour of rain. Col. George A. Wingate was greatly pleased with the work of his men. Regular officers spoke highly of the three batteries.

The following officers of the U.S. Army are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia of South Dakota during the period July 6 to 17, inclusive: First Lieut. James W. Everington, Inf., with 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry, and sanitary troops; 1st Lieut. Bernard Lentz, 21st Inf., with 2d Battalion, 4th Infantry, and Separate Companies A and B; 2d Lieut. Rollo C. Dito, 20th Inf., with 3d Battalion, 4th Infantry.

A number of organizations of the Massachusetts Militia went out on annual field service last week and this week. The 2d Infantry, Colonel Hayes, started July 11 for Sciticut Neck, near New Bedford. The 5th Infantry, Colonel Cutting, will leave Boston July 18 for camp at Martha's Vineyard. The 9th Infantry, Colonel Logan, will leave Boston July 18 for Peter's Pond, five miles from Sandwich. Company A, Signal Corps, Captain Chase, left Charlestown July 16 for West Newbury for its annual camp. The Ambulance Company, Captain Keenan, leaves Boston for Sandwich, to encamp, July 16. The Coast Artillery Corps has been engaged in coast defense work at the forts in Boston Harbor. The 1st Corps of Cadets left Boston July 10 for a week's tour at different places in the northwestern part of the state. The 1st Battalion of Field Artillery left for Tobyhanna, Pa., July 6.

OHIO.

The following officers of the Army are assigned as inspector-instructors with the Militia of Ohio, as noted opposite their respective names, and will proceed at the proper time to Yellow Springs, Green county, Ohio:

From July 16-Aug. 2, 1915, Major Arthur Johnson, 22d Inf., with headquarters, 1st Infantry Brigade; Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Ray C. Hill, Inf., with 6th Infantry; Capt. Walter C. Sweeney, 21st Inf., with 3d Infantry; Capt. Robert O. Ragdale, Inf., with 7th Infantry; Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf., with 2d Infantry; 1st Lieut. James G. McIlroy, Inf., with 5th Separate Battalion.

From Aug. 9-16, 1915, Major Arthur Johnson, 22d Inf., with headquarters, 2d Infantry Brigade; Capt. Harry H. Tebbetts, 10th Inf., with 8th Infantry; Capt. Charles H. Danforth, 4th Inf., with 5th Infantry; 1st Lieut. James G. McIlroy, Inf., with 1st Infantry; 1st Lieut. Ray C. Hill, Inf., with 4th Infantry; 1st Lieut. Burt W. Phillips, 14th Inf., with Co. B, Signal Corps, from Aug. 9-14, inclusive, only.

NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey's camp of instruction for non-commissioned officers, established at Sea Girt last Monday, July 5, came to an end July 17. The camp was divided into two periods, the first period July 5 to 10, inclusive, assigned for the non-commissioned officers of the 4th, 5th and one-half of the 1st Regiments, while the second period was devoted to the 2d, 3d and balance of the 1st Regiments. Major Winfield S. Price, 3d Inf., was in command, assisted by Lieut. Col. Henry D. Styer, Capt. W. L. Reed and Lieut. Charles B. Elliott, U.S.A., inspector-instructors, detailed to the state.

The non-commissioned officers were organized into a battalion of four companies, commanded by selected officers of the Guard. After the organization of the battalion it was assembled for a talk by Major Price on discipline and what would be required by the students during the ensuing week. The schedule of instruction for the week was practical, meeting the needs of the non-commissioned officers and progressing each day in its scope. The course included the school of the soldier, squad and company in close and extended order, bayonet exercises, practice marches, patrolling, combat, entrenching, field cooking and firing problems, with every attention to detail and the exact execution of the movements incident thereto. Each exercise was preceded by talks by the instructors, which also covered camp sanitation, map reading, and generally the duties and responsibilities of non-commissioned officers.

While it is true that New Jersey has been severely criticized this year for its failure to make sufficient appropriate

tion for the encampment of the Infantry, yet the fact remains that the funds that were appropriated have been expended most wisely and in a manner that will bring the greatest results in the near future. It is admitted without question that before we can have an efficient Guard we must first have trained officers and non-commissioned officers. For the first time in the history of the state the officers and non-commissioned officers of all arms of the Service were given an opportunity this year for training in special camps of instruction, either under the direction of the War Department or under its own supervision at Sea Girt.

The Infantry is the only arm of the Service that was deprived of its encampment this year. The others, including the Cavalry, Field Artillery, Signal Corps, Field Hospital and Ambulance Companies have either participated in joint camps of instruction with the Regular troops or taken practice marches within the state. The School of Musketry, which was first inaugurated three years ago in New Jersey, is increasing in interest each year, and just closed with an attendance of fifty per cent. greater than the preceding years.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, commanding the District of Columbia Militia, sent to the War Department on July 7 his nominations for commissions in connection with the reorganization of the National Guard, which is effected through the consolidation of the 1st and 2d Infantry into the 3d Infantry. The recommendations include the following: For colonel, Lieut. Col. Glendie B. Young, 1st Inf.; for lieutenant colonel, Lieut. Col. Anton Stephan, 2d Inf.; for majors, Major Joseph F. Hodgson, 1st Inf.; Major Wallace A. McCathran, 1st Inf., and Major Alexander Summers, 2d Inf.

For captains, Capt. George F. Dudley, 2d Inf.; Major George L. Tait, 1st Inf.; Capt. Edward H. Brian, 2d Inf.; William R. McCathran, 1st Inf., Theodore P. Heap, 2d Inf., Charles L. Brockway, 1st Inf., John E. Brooks, 2d Inf., John W. Oehman, 1st Inf., Alvin D. Hathaway, 1st Inf., William H. Beckstein, 2d Inf., Lucien B. Ernest, 2d Inf., Frank Lockhead, 1st Inf., Edwin W. Fullam, 1st Inf., Tom E. Fawcett, 1st Inf., Clarence L. Adams, 2d Inf., Ralph Alderman, 2d Inf., and Herbert C. Earnshaw.

The following nominations for positions in the staff departments were made: Major Thacker V. Walker, 2d Inf., to be major, Ordnance Department, vice Wheaton, nominated for inspector general; Capt. John C. Whitaker, retired, to be major, Q.M. Corps, vice Neumeyer; Douglas S. Bliss, formerly first lieutenant, Ordnance Department, to be captain, Q.M. Corps, vice Neumeyer, jr., to be retired; Major Francis B. Wheaton, Ordnance Department, to be major, inspector general, vice Coope, nominated for adjutant general; Major Harry Coope, inspector general, to be major, adjutant general, vice Cook, retired.

Under the orders of the War Department one additional battery of field artillery and one company of coast artillery will be organized, the former to be known as Battery B, Field Art., and the latter as 1st Company, Coast Art. Corps. The designation of the existing battery of field artillery is changed to Battery A, Field Art., N.G.D.C.

IOWA.

The Adjutant General of Iowa has just issued G.O. 12 for the reorganization of the Iowa National Guard. This order reduces the infantry from four regiments to three and provides for one complete brigade of infantry, one squadron of cavalry, one battalion of field artillery, one engineer company, pioneers, one field hospital and one ambulance company. The numbers of the regiments are changed from 53d, 54th, etc., to 1st, 2d and 3d Infantry. The reorganization was worked out and perfected by the Adjutant General and the Advisory Board for the purpose of complying as nearly as possible to the War Department's requirements for the organization of the Organized Militia, and, excepting New York, is about the best balanced organization in these forces. The auxiliary arms are all organized and in good working order.

The Iowa Guard will go into camp this year as follows: 1st Infantry—Col. J. E. Bartley, at Iowa City, Aug. 16 to 25; 2d Infantry, Col. N. P. Hyatt, Clear Lake, July 19 to 28; 3d Infantry, Col. E. R. Bennett, Red Oak, Aug. 9 to 18; 1st Squadron, Cavalry, Major R. P. Howell, Iowa City, Aug. 16 to 26; Batteries A, B and C, Field Art., at Camp Robinson, Wis., in joint camp of instruction with Regular Army troops, Aug. 8 to 17; Field Hospital and Ambulance Company, at Camp Robinson, Wis., with Regular Army troops, Aug. 23 to 31.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

ADRIAN LINTHICUM.—Last heard from on U.S.S. South Dakota, at Mare Island, two years ago. Address sought by Mrs. Sadie Cross, General Delivery, Galveston, Texas.

J. N. asks: Enlisted March 8, 1911; deserted Sept. 13, 1912; enlisted fraudulently Feb. 25, 1914; was confined March 3, 1915, and charged with desertion and fraudulent enlistment; tried by a G.C.M. and May 13, 1915, was sentenced to six months' confinement and to forfeit \$10 per month for same period; released from confinement and returned to proper station Sept. 17, 1915. When does enlistment expire? Answer: When you deserted you had one year six months twenty-four days to serve. This time is to be made up, and in doing so you count from March 3, 1915. This will give you your discharge Sept. 27, 1916.

J. D. P.—Longevity pay is not payable to enlisted men; unless you mean the higher rates for successive enlistments.

E. J. R.—The Q.M.G. has not announced fall examinations. Apply through channel.

C. C. W.—A soldier who purchases discharge after only one year's service and is crippled in civil pursuit cannot expect special consideration from the Government on the strength of his military service. As to employment in an ammunition factory, it depends on the state of your disability.

U. S. M. C. asks: I have fourteen months to serve on my present enlistment. Will regulations permit me to apply for permission to extend my enlistment for one year and be transferred to Cavite, P.I., for duty. Answer: You could possibly be discharged for purpose of re-enlistment for full term. Apply through channel.

D. M. L. asks: John ——— enlisted Feb. 3, 1913, for seven years and deserted Aug. 7 of the same year. After an absence of seventy-seven days John ——— surrendered himself to military authorities, was tried for desertion and found not guilty, but guilty of A.W.O.L. only and sentenced to be confined at hard labor for four months and to forfeit \$40. He now desires to make application to be transferred to the Army Reserve upon completion of his first three years' service. I say that he is required to make good seventy-seven days to complete three years' service in order to be eligible to go on reserve; or, plainly speaking, he must serve three years and seventy-seven days from the date of his enlistment, Feb. 3, 1913, and that he cannot be furloughed to the Reserve before he has made good the time lost by this A.W.O.L. (seventy-seven days). B. says that he can be furloughed to the Reserve at the end of three years from the date of his enlistment, and that the time lost by A.W.O.L. (seventy-seven days) can be made good while serving in the Reserve; that is, he would have to be a member of the Reserve four years and seventy-seven days instead of his required four years, as stated in War Department orders, and would then be discharged per E.T.S. Who is right? Answer: He will make up in active service time A.W.O.L.

A. T. McC. asks: Can you refer me to any book, pamphlet or other publication on the subject of the Swiss system of

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military training, or in general upon the Swiss army and its preparation for war? Answer: Get Senate Document 796, 63d Congress, 3d Session.

T. E. H. asks: (1) Before enlisting in the Army I had made an application for a position in the Frankford Arsenal, and now I have received a letter from home stating that the position was open and that they had sent for me. Can I get out of the Service for convenience of the Government or would I have to purchase my discharge? (2) Many soldiers of this battery are very anxious to know if there will be any part of the 1st Field Artillery, now stationed at Schofield Barracks, H.T., transferred back to the States. Answer: (1) Apply through channel; would probably be discharged for convenience. (2) No orders.

A. B. C. asks: (1) Does a soldier have to make up the days he has been absent without leave? I contend he does not, for if he does re-enlist he would not draw continuous service pay until it was made up on next enlistment. If the soldier does intend to re-enlist, does he or is he compelled to make good time he was absent without leave? (2) Does a soldier have to make good the time he has been in the hospital marked not in line of duty, G.O. 311 Answer: (1) Yes, under Act of May 11, 1908. (2) Yes, if enlisted after April 27, 1914.

FORT ROBINSON.—Company F, 8th Inf., left U.S. for Porto Rico July 28, 1898; arrived back Dec. 1, 1898; is credited with four months' Porto Rican service, Cuban service of Company F, 8th Inf., is given as 1 year 7 months (Dec. 13, 1898-July 21, 1900).

A. T.—Regarding grade of sergeant-painter in Quartermaster Corps address the Q.M.G. For text-book covering the subject of mixing paints apply to Devos and Reynolds Co. (see ad on another page).

F. S. asks: (1) If a minor, eighteen years of age, is enlisted in the Army without the consent of his legal guardian, is he legally enlisted? (2) Can another guardian be appointed in the case of a minor whose legal guardian is not willing to consent to minor's enlistment? Answer: (1) No. (2) No.

E. V. F.—When flying a club pennant from a flag pole from which is also flown the Stars and Stripes, should the pennant be above or below the Stars and Stripes? Give reason why. Answer: The Stars and Stripes should always have the honored position on top of the flag pole. It is a proper honor to the flag as well as regulations.

J. F. C. asks: Can an enlisted man serving two years in the Philippines and one and one-half years in the Hawaiian Islands, continuous service, transfer back to the States under the new law effective Oct. 1, 1915, and does that time count as foreign tour of duty? Answer: The law does not apply to Hawaii.

F. M. J.—The President appoints the two midshipmen allowed from the District of Columbia and five each year from the United States at large. Address the Bureau of Navigation or the President regarding vacancies at large.

R. C. W. asks: If a soldier qualified as sharpshooter on his first enlistment in Cavalry and re-enlistment was made within three months in the same organization, during the first target practice the soldier qualified as expert rifleman. Is his pay as sharpshooter withheld from date of qualification until the order publishing his new qualification is issued? Or does he continue to draw pay for sharpshooter until the order is issued and then draws the back pay for expert rifleman? Answer: He draws pay for which order has been issued. Any difference due from date of new qualification will be paid on next muster.

A. Z.—You passed for promotion to grade of Q.M. sergeant, Q.M. Corps. As to prospects of early appointment, apply through channel.

E. H. P. asks: (1) I have a son on the battleship Des Moines in Egypt. Do you think there is any signs of them getting in trouble out there? (2) Would they send his body home if anything happens to him? (3) Would the United States stand expense in sending him home? Answer: (1) There is no immediate danger visible. (2) Under ordinary circumstances they would, if not immediately, at a future time, as they did the bodies from Cuba. (3) Yes.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., July 5, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. Patton, jr., and two children left June 19 for California, prior to joining their regiment; Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Reeves and Lieut. and Mrs. Everett Collins left the same day for their respective stations in Fort Oglethorpe and Fort Clark. Miss Mary Warner, of Kansas City, arrived June 19 to be house guest of Mrs. T. J. Dickson. Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry, Mrs. Barry, sr., and Mrs. Barr were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy for bridge June 19; that evening a jolly dinner was given by Major and Mrs. Aultman in honor of their house guest, Miss Martin, of St. Louis; Lieut. and Mrs. Innis P. Swift had Miss Flemming, Miss Erwin, Lieutenants Taulbee and Winfree as supper guests, while Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlin, Miss Norman, Lieut. and Mrs. Sloan Doak; Capt. W. J. Scott and Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy; Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry had dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. McGee, Kennedy, Brown, Mrs. Barry, sr., Mrs. Barr and Lieut. J. A. Crane.

Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown had bridge June 21 for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry, Mrs. Barry, sr., Mrs. Barr, Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West and Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy. Early Tuesday morning, June 22, the Republican River overflowed, taking away bridges and entirely cutting off the garrison from Junction City and Manhattan, Kas. All the lowlands near the river were flooded, the water extending on the reservation as far in as the pump house on the Republican Flats and to the lower cemetery wall on the town road. Pawnee Flats were nearly all under water. No trains were running on the Union Pacific west of Manhattan for several days. One soldier of Troop I, 13th Cavalry, and four civilians lost their lives while trying to come by boat from Junction City to the post. "The Island" remained completely under high water for several days. This was the worst flood this part of Kansas has ever experienced.

Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West gave a dinner Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry, Mrs. Barry, sr., Mrs. Barr, Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy and Lieut. and Mrs. J. K. Brown. Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. McGee and small daughter and Lieut. S. M. Williams were the first post people to escape the flood June 23, going to Manhattan on a special train as guests of the general manager. Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy entertained at bridge Wednesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk gave a "Conversation" party June 23 in honor of Miss Flemming and Miss Norman. Mrs. Barry, sr., Mrs. Barr and Jack Barr have left for their home in Nashville, Tenn. The farewell hop of the year was held in the post hall June 26 and



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dancing was enjoyed by an enthusiastic crowd. After the hop Lieut. and Mrs. Chamberlain gave a jolly supper.

Capt. R. C. Foy, Lieuts. Herman Kobbé and H. W. Baird left June 27 for California, en route to their regiments. Lieut. and Mrs. J. T. Kennedy gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Erlenkotter and Lieut. J. A. Crane June 27. Lieut. Sloan Doak gave a supper Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant were dinner guests of Major E. L. Phillips, at Carr Hall, June 29; Capt. W. J. Scott was also host at a jolly dinner at Carr Hall. Miss F. G. Turner and Mrs. Weaver left June 30 to spend the summer in the East.

Master Kimball Brown celebrated his third birthday with a delightful party Wednesday for Margaret Richmond, Pula Swift, Sister Kennedy, Elmer Kennedy, Jemmy Polk, Fitzhugh McMaster and Bob Erlenkotter. Lieut. J. C. R. Schwenck left June 30 for Virginia, to spend a leave prior to joining his regiment. Capt. C. G. Harvey left June 30 for Massachusetts, and Lieut. T. C. Loneragan left also for his home in St. Louis. Lieut. S. W. Winfree and Lieut. E. W. Taulbee gave a delightful dance in the club Wednesday evening, June 30, as a farewell to the people leaving the first of July and as a last party in the club, which closed July 1 for the summer.

Miss Hershinger and Miss Gough, house guests of Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant prior to their departure July 1. Capt. F. J. Herman, formerly 9th Cav., arrived July 1 to relieve Capt. John J. Ryan as quartermaster of Fort Riley. Captain Herman was house guest of Capt. and Mrs. Ryan before occupying quarters. Among those who left July 1 to enjoy leave before joining their regiments or returning to the post were Lieut. and Mrs. V. S. Foster, small daughter and their house guests, Miss Gough and Miss Hershinger; Lieut. and Mrs. H. D. Chamberlain and their house guest, Miss Norman; Lieut. and Mrs. W. W. West and small son, Lieut. and Mrs. H. Erlenkotter and Master Bob, Major E. L. Phillips and Master Buster, Miss Davis, house guest of Mrs. McBlain; Miss Webster, house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George; Lieut. J. T. Donnelly, Lieut. and Mrs. J. A. Barry, Lieut. A. E. Wilbourn, Lieut. H. R. Adair, Miss Erwin, Lieut. S. W. Scofield, Lieut. F. W. Stewart, Capt. W. J. Scott, Lieut. Marshall Magruder and Lieut. H. M. Kaynor. Miss Warner, house guest of Mrs. T. J. Dickson, returned to her home in Kansas City, and Miss Martin, house guest of Major and Mrs. D. E. Aultman, returned to St. Louis. Mr. Campbell, of Abilene, Kas., is the guest of his uncle, Major C. D. Rhodes.

Lieuts. V. P. Erwin and E. W. Taulbee were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Harding Polk Thursday. A polo tournament between Fort Riley and Junction City was played on the North Field July 1. Fort Riley put up two beautiful silver cups and won them by a score of 7½ to 7, six goals being given to Junction City as a handicap. After the game Lieut. and Mrs. Innis P. Swift were at home to both teams and other invited guests. Lieut. and Mrs. B. T. Merchant gave a jolly dinner July 1 for Miss Fleming and Lieuts. V. P. Erwin and Sloan Doak. Lieut. Sloan Doak left July 2 for Kansas City to join the polo team and play several tournament games, later joining his regiment. Lieuts. E. G. Taulbee and K. M. Cheney left July 2 on leave.

Captain Miller, C.E., of Fort Leavenworth, arrived July 2 to consider construction of a pontoon bridge over the Republican River. In the meantime the street railway bridge has been planked, allowing transportation to pass over it, making transportation connections between Junction City and Fort Riley possible. Mr. William Raymond, of Kansas City, arrived July 3 to be for a few days the house guest of his parents, Col. and Mrs. H. I. Raymond. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. George left July 3. Lieutenant George joins his regiment for temporary duty in Douglas, Ariz., and Mrs. George returned to her home in Topeka.

FOURTEENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Fort Clark, Texas, July 10, 1915.

A house party was given by Lieutenants Lynch, Barnitz, Heard and Hazeltine and chaperoned by Mrs. O. B. Meyer and mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, for Misses Heard and Baxter, of Sam Houston, and Misses Blesse and De Bona, of Eagle Pass. Many events were given in their honor, the first being a dinner of ten given by the bachelors at the club. Mrs. Sibley entertained with a riding party, followed by a supper. Mrs. O. B. Meyer gave a buffet supper before the hop; Miss Maida Lovell a supper after the hop; Mrs. M. C. Smith gave a delightful bridge.

The four troops (A, D, H and F) of the 14th Cavalry, in command of Major O. B. Meyer, left for Leon Springs to instruct the Militia.

Miss Annie Ostrom, of Eagle Pass, is the guest of Miss Dorothy Meyer for a week. Mrs. Sout is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Murry Rush, while Mr. Rush is in Leon Springs. Mrs. Rush entertained with a reception in honor of her mother, Misses Dorothy Meyer, Annie Ostrom and Evangeline Bateman, assisted Mrs. Rush. Lieutenant Lovell, 9th Cav., is visiting his parents, Capt. and Mrs. Lovell. Mrs. R. E. Thomas, of Leavenworth, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. O. B. Meyer.

Lieut. and Mrs. Wells and little daughters, Virginia and Betty, left for California to attend the exposition. Mrs. A. G. Fisher and children left for California for a visit. Lieutenant Fisher will join them later. Chaplain and Mrs. Bateman and daughters have gone to the exposition and will return Oct. 5. Miss Florence has been very ill with malaria. Mrs. Sibley entertained with two tables of bridge; the prizes went to Mrs. Smith.

Mrs. Williams had two tables of bridge in honor of Mrs. R. E. Thomas and Mrs. R. E. Fisher. Miss Dorothy Meyer

assisted. Mrs. Smalley entertained at bridge in honor of Mrs. R. E. Thomas. Mrs. Williams won the prize. At Mrs. Bach's bridge party Mrs. Williams won first prize. Mrs. Williams gave a dinner and movie party for her son, Robert, in honor of Miss Annie Ostrom, guest of Miss Dorothy Meyer. Mrs. Meyer gave a birthday dinner and movie party for her daughter, Dorothy, and son, Thomas, on their seventeenth anniversary. Mrs. Lovell gave a dinner and moving picture party for her son, Lieutenant Lovell. The guests included Lieutenants Lynch, Heard and Lovell, Capt. and Mrs. Lovell, Miss Maida Lovell and Mrs. Loyed. Dr. and Mrs. Peters left Friday for a two months' visit in the East. Mrs. Meyer entertained all the ladies of the garrison at bridge in honor of her mother, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, and Mrs. R. E. Fisher, who were leaving for their new station, Stotsenburg. Mrs. H. R. Smalley and son left yesterday for Boise, Idaho, via Salt Lake.

DEFENSES OF THE DELAWARE.

Fort Du Pont, Del., July 14, 1915.

Mine practice was held Wednesday by the 139th Company, under command of Capt. F. W. Clark. Spectators gathered on the parapets and along the shore to watch the event and representatives from a moving picture concern were out in a small boat to catch the entire thing for the films. Major H. L. Steele, fort commander of Mott, acted as umpire. On Wednesday the General Ord, commanded by Lieutenants Woodbury and Colladay, left these waters after a month's stay. On Saturday the pictures of the mine planters were shown at the "movies" here.

Mrs. L. S. Ryan and two children, Ella Nora and Allan, were weekend guests of Mrs. H. L. Steele at Fort Mott, swimming and golf being among the diversions. Major Steele spent a short leave in and about New York, enjoying golf with some of his fellow-enthusiasts from Fort Totten. Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Clark had dinner on Sunday for Dr. Travers, of Baltimore. Capt. C. C. Burt and his nephew, Mr. King, have just returned from a visit to Atlantic City, making the trip in Captain Burt's car.

Dr. George Kieffer, Miss Kieffer and two friends motored down from Philadelphia Sunday and were guests of Lieut. and Mrs. P. V. Kieffer. Miss Katherine Wickham, of Mott, and Lieutenant Hochwald were guests at the Salem country club on Saturday. Lieutenant Hochwald was a guest at the Starr home on Monday.

JAMESTOWN.

Jamestown, R.I., July 17, 1915.

The golf course here on Sunday was crowded with Navy officers, many playing matches with their wives, who have also taken up the game with enthusiasm. On Sunday evening Lieutenant Woodson had a small dinner on board the Virginia, his guests afterward enjoying the moving pictures.

Capt. and Mrs. George F. Cooper had a jolly party for luncheon on Monday, who remained to dance on the deck during the afternoon. Lieut. J. H. Magruder, jr., of the Wyoming, had a party from Jamestown for dinner on Friday evening. Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander M. Charlton were noticed on the Gardner House register. Mrs. Bonaffon, wife of Pay Inspector Bonaffon, U.S.N., has arrived with her family at Harmony Villa for the season. Mrs. T. W. Richards, wife of Dr. Richards, U.S.N., entertained at a bridge luncheon at the golf club on Saturday.

Capt. Emil Theiss, U.S.N., who has been on a visit to his family here, has returned to Washington. Mrs. Campbell, of Washington, is house guest of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Leavitt C. Logan. Dr. Davis, who has been with his parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. C. H. Davis, at their villa on the Dumlupinas, has returned to Baltimore.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., July 13, 1915.

Mrs. Yates on Wednesday entertained all the ladies of the garrison with four tables of bridge in honor of Mesdames Shepard and Colvin, who leave for the Philippines shortly. Prizes were awarded to Mesdames Brinton, Bown, Hawkins and Miss Fleming. In the evening Major and Mrs. Shepard gave a dance at their quarters in honor of their house guest, Lieut. C. Q. Wright, U.S.N. Lieut. and Mrs. Follett Bradley have moved from Governors Island to the quarters at the proving ground formerly occupied by Lieut. and Mrs. Ragsdale, who have been ordered to Washington, D.C. Captain Brett also left last week for Washington. Another jolly party was given by Mrs. Hawkins for Mesdames Shepard and Colvin. There were four tables of bridge; all the ladies of the post were invited and Mrs. Wagenhals, of Monmouth Beach, Mrs. Covert Goodlove, of Springfield, and Miss Scott, of West Haverstraw, N.Y. All the officers of this post and the proving ground came in for tea.

Col. and Mrs. Orin B. Mitcham, of Governors Island, were guests of Col. Tracy C. Dickson at the Brick House over Sunday. Mrs. Malcolm Young, accompanied by her small son, returned from California on Saturday. Georgie remained with her grandparents for the winter. Mrs. Booton entertained with six tables of bridge on Monday. Prizes were won by Mesdames Young, Holbrook, Colvin, Rullman, Hook and Miss Fleming. Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Wilson, mother and sister of Lieutenant Murphy, arrived Saturday from St. Louis.

The 76th Company, commanded by Captain Colvin, had its day and night service practice yesterday. Lieut. Col. T. B. Lamoreux came down from Fort Wadsworth to act as umpire.

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., July 11, 1915.

A large number of the officers and ladies went to the station on Sunday, July 4, to welcome Col. and Mrs. Root, who were house guests of Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre until Friday. Dinner parties were given on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday by Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre, thus enabling many to meet Col. and Mrs. Root at once.

On Monday we had a torrential rain storm, despite which the students' camp was very busy. Guns were distributed to the students, who stood in the pouring rain to receive them. The camp is undoubtedly the best ever established. There are 600 students enrolled, all most enthusiastic over their duties and the novelty of camp life.

Mrs. Weed gave a tennis party Tuesday at her home in Plattsburg for Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Purdon, Lieut. and Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Bubb, the Misses Ross, Captain Yates, Miss McCaffrey, Miss Stevens, Lieutenant Wyche and Dr. Hudson. Lieutenant Hunter Scott, 5th Cav., is on duty at the students' camp as an instructor. Mrs. Eastham, wife of Lieutenant Eastham, 2d Cav., on duty at the students' camp, came from Fort Ethan Allen Friday to spend a few weeks at the Tea Room. Mrs. Butler gave a bridge tea on Thursday for Mrs. Grimes, sr., and Mrs. Root. Mesdames De Loffre, Halford and Bennett won prizes and Mesdames Chamberlain and Bandholtz served. Lieutenant Corlett on Friday took a party out for a sail on the "Busy Bee." A luncheon was carried along, which was spread on the beach at Cumberland Head. Bathing was indulged in by some. In the party were Lieut. and Mrs. Kerr, Lieut. and Mrs. Purdon, Misses Lough, Rothwell, Foote and Budlong, Lieutenants Corlett, Milliken, Paschal, Barton and Wyche. Col. and Mrs. O'Neil have joined the regiment and are now occupying quarters No. 14.

At Capt. and Mrs. De Loffre's quarters on Saturday a hand-

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some luncheon was given in honor of Mrs. Root and for Mesdames O'Neil, Chamberlain, Bandholtz, Van Horn, Grimes, Howard, Mitchell, Miller, Whiting and Buttler. All over the house cut flowers in the greatest profusion were used. Mrs. Davis, wife of Capt. Robert Davis, Field Art., will arrive this week, to be house guest of Mrs. De Loffre. Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Waller and daughter Elizabeth, from Henderson, Ky., are expected to-morrow, to be house guests of Major and Mrs. H. L. Threlkeld. Mrs. Waller is Mrs. Threlkeld's sister.

Mrs. Weed is giving a dinner this evening for Mrs. Van Horn, Lieutenants Barton, Ord and Wyche. Mrs. Baer, wife of Captain Baer, 2d Cav., came from Ethan Allen to be a week-end guest of Mrs. B. Buttler. Capt. and Mrs. Van Horn's dinner guests this afternoon were Capt. and Mrs. Baer and Lieut. and Mrs. Buttler. Lieutenant Johnson, of the 30th, will arrive July 12. Mrs. Vance, Frances and Elizabeth are with him. Mr. Williams, a recent graduate of Cornell, a son of Col. Charles A. Williams, is at the Tea Room, 17 Macomb street. Colonel Williams and his wife will be in Plattsburg within ten days.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N.Y., July 12, 1915.

Company C, commanded by Capt. Frank H. Burton, left July 1 for the Ludington, Mich., students' camp. Other officers with the company were Lieutenants Walling and Herwig. The Ludington Morning News of July 4 prints a large picture of the 3d Infantry band.

Mrs. Burton and Miss La Favour attended an informal tea given by Mrs. J. A. Milne, in Oswego, Friday. Lieutenant Herwig was appointed post exchange officer for the camp exchange at Ludington, and prior to his departure made several trips to Syracuse to purchase supplies. Mrs. Galisch, of Oswego, gave the second of a series of charming luncheons at the country club on Tuesday. Attending from the post were Mesdames Normoyle and Burton and Miss La Favour. Mrs. Walling accompanied Lieutenant Walling to Ludington and is stopping at the Stearns Hotel, a few miles from the camp.

Mrs. Rees and her guest, Mrs. Callendar, and her son, Murray Rees, left for Stoney Point rifle range, to be with Captain Rees, who is there with his company for the annual target practice. They are established in the camp formerly occupied by the Wallings. Miss Emily and Master Jacob Welty, of Greensburg, Pa., are visiting at the home of their brother, Lieutenant Welty, Lieut. and Mrs. Anding and their guest, Miss Campbell, arrived last Friday and have taken quarters in No. 14. Lieutenant Anding is military instructor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and is here for temporary duty for a month and ten days. Miss Thompson, in Oswego, gave a charming tea on Saturday in honor of her visiting sister, Mrs. Knoch, of New York city. From the post were Mesdames Normoyle, Burton, Smith, Parsons and Miss La Favour.

Last Tuesday, while out riding, Mrs. Welty and her guest, Miss Emily Welty, were thrown from their horses which took fright and became unmanageable. They received slight injuries which confined them to the house for a few days. Major and Mrs. Wahl, accompanied by their daughter, Miss Gretchen Wahl, and Miss Ellen Gordon, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Gordon, of Madison Barracks, motored to the post on Thursday in Major Wahl's big Franklin touring car and while here were guests of Mrs. Normoyle and Gen. and Mrs. Borden. They

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were en route to Rochester and Niagara Falls. They will return to Madison Barracks on Wednesday and start to pack, preparatory to moving to Washington, where Major Wahl will enter the War College. Mesdames Normyle, Smith and Burton and Miss La Favour on Thursday attended a tea given by Mrs. James P. Doyle, of Oswego, in honor of her sister, Mrs. Hinchliffe.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., July 12, 1915.

Mrs. Alley entertained at bridge Thursday in honor of Miss Van Hoose, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. Prizes were won by Mesdames Baker, Lincoln, Dodson, Cox, Hall and Miss Collins. Mrs. Tignor gave a bridge party on Wednesday for Mrs. Whaley and for Mesdames Alley, Pillsbury, Dodson, Masteller, Lincoln, Williford and Miss Van Hoose. Prizes were won by Mesdames Pillsbury and Masteller.

Major Nugent, Captain Seaman and Mr. Adams were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln Saturday. Gen. and Mrs. F. S. Strong arrived July 10 and will be at Fort Monroe about two months during the target practice season. They are at the Chamberlin.

Dr. and Mrs. Tignor entertained at dinner Saturday for Col. and Mrs. Stark, Major and Mrs. Little, Mrs. Whaley, Mrs. Tracy and Captain Brigham. Mrs. Pillsbury left yesterday for Washington to spend a month with her parents, Col. and Mrs. Wood, while Dr. Pillsbury is away at maneuvers at Mount Gretna. Mrs. Haynes is spending the summer at Hurricane, New York state.

Captain Rhoades entertained at dinner Sunday at the Chamberlin for Lieut. and Mrs. Joutet and Lieut. and Mrs. Stewart. Mrs. Erwin, of Washington, spent the week-end with Mrs. Williford. Lieut. and Mrs. Dodson's dinner guests Saturday were Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Lieut. and Mrs. Williford, Miss Van Hoose and Lieutenant Ljungstedt. Mrs. Hickok's sister, Mrs. Baine, and son Jim are visiting her.

Mrs. Fenton and children left last night for Bridgeport, Conn., for the summer. Capt. and Mrs. Baker had dinner Friday for Dr. and Mrs. Tignor, Mrs. Whaley, Mrs. Bradley, Colonel Haynes and Captain Brigham. Lieut. and Mrs. Williford at the Fort Monroe mess on Friday gave an informal dance in honor of Miss Van Hoose. Mrs. Barlow entertained at bridge Friday for Mesdames Whaley, Bradley, Lincoln, Baker, Gibson, Williford and the Misses Van Hoose, Collins and Jemison, and the prize-winners, Mrs. Alley, Mrs. Tignor and Miss Hall.

Lieut. and Mrs. Maddux and Lieut. and Mrs. Moore have returned from a motor trip to New York. Capt. and Mrs. Alley, Capt. and Mrs. Crain and Miss Van Hoose were dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Williford Sunday. Mrs. Smart and children left yesterday to spend the summer in New York state.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., July 7, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Joseph H. Pendleton are up from San Diego on a week's visit, dividing their time between the quarters of Col. and Mrs. Lincoln Karmany and Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks. Col. and Mrs. Karmany gave a picnic for them Monday at Green Valley, site of Vallejo's water works; Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks and Capt. and Mrs. Arthur Owens being in the party. That night they entertained at dinner for Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Surg. and Mrs. U. S. Webb, Capt. and Mrs. A. B. Owens, Miss Mary Pegram, Miss Emalie Eleanor Owens, Miss Arnott, of San Francisco, and Lieutenant Harris, U.S.A.

Thirty guests were entertained by Mrs. Richard T. Keiran June 30 at a bridge party for Miss Marion Brooks. Prizes were won by Miss Brooks, Mrs. J. M. Ellicott, Mrs. Bertram Yorks, of Oakland, Mrs. Ralph E. Pope and Mrs. H. L. Wyman. Capt. and Mrs. Victor S. Houston had dinner aboard the St. Louis last Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Oscar F. Long, Miss Sally Long, Mrs. Ralph Lyon, Mrs. T. G. Carson. Danc'ng followed. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Reeves have taken an apartment at California street and Twentieth avenue for the summer. The Commander's ship, the Oregon, is anchored off the exposition.

Lieut. and Mrs. William R. Munroe are up from San Diego and are at the St. Francis, San Francisco. The Lieutenant is on temporary duty in connection with inspection of the submarine boats now here. Naval Constr. H. E. Gleason and Paul H. Fretz left Saturday for an automobile trip to Del Monte, returning Monday night. Mrs. T. J. J. See spent the week-end at the exposition. Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Ellicott and Miss Priscilla Ellicott have been spending a few days with friends in San Francisco. Surg. and Mrs. C. N. Fiske are enjoying a leave at San Diego.

Mrs. P. G. Lauman gave a luncheon yesterday in honor of Mrs. Joseph R. Pendleton; Paymr. and Mrs. Jonathan Brooks were dinner hosts in honor of Col. and Mrs. Pendleton last night. Lieut. Robert C. Lee was a dinner host aboard the Raleigh Saturday. Lieut. E. Loftquist, of Yerba Buena, is entertaining a house party, chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. Conger Pratt.

Senator Benjamin F. Tillman, chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, visited the yard today. His party included Senator James D. Phelan, of San Francisco, Mrs. and Miss Tillman, Colonel Irby and Lieut. and Mrs. John B. Blackburn. They were entertained at luncheon at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Bennett, the senators afterward meeting a delegation representing the commercial organizations of Vallejo, who had been invited to the yard by Captain Bennett. The senators were driven to the various points about the yard at which improvements are desired.

Capt. and Mrs. Bennett gave a dinner to-night for Col. and Mrs. Pendleton, Major and Mrs. McGill, Surg. and Mrs. Webb, Paymr. and Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. I. K. Seymour and Comdr. W. M. Stanley, the new commanding officer of the Yorktown, relieving Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. Mrs. Standley will arrive from San Diego Friday and with Commander Standley be the guest of Comdr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Kears.

The submarine H-3, which ran aground at Point Sur, below Monterey, on June 29, was docked at the yard last Friday. An examination shows that her bilge keel is bent and several plates sprung, all the damage being to the shell of the boat. The repairs will cost about \$2,500 and will keep her here until the last of July. Fuel oil barge No. 8 has been placed in commission and is to be used for handling yard freight. The Raleigh arrived here yesterday, but will have only a small amount of work done, as she is in excellent condition. The Truxtun is here, having repairs made on her condensers. With the other vessels of her division she is to sail for Alaska July 15.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

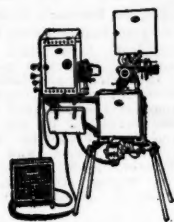
Philadelphia, Pa., July 12, 1915.

Mrs. Ivan C. Wettengel gave a tea on the Bellevue Roof on Tuesday for Mesdames W. Lee Pryor, H. H. Norton and A. B. Court. Comdr. and Mrs. Wettengel left in their new motor for Newport, R.I., where the Commander has been ordered for a course at the Naval War College. Ensign and Mrs. Henry J. Shields and small son are located for the summer at 2529 South Lambert street; Lieut. and Mrs. Deering are at the Blenheim, Seventeenth and Chestnut streets, until their departure for Gettysburg, where the U.S. marines will have a range this summer. Dr. A. H. Allen, U.S.N., Mrs. Allen and little Jack Allen, accompanied by Mrs. Pindar and Miss Margaret Simonson, motored to Asbury Park, N.J., for the Fourth of July holidays. Previous to the dance Friday night on the Connecticut the wardroom officers had dinner for Constr. and Mrs. Weverbacher, Comdr. and Mrs. Wettengel, Lieut. and Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Spillman and Lieut. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg.

Mrs. William Reynolds, of Germantown, is the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. E. G. Kintner at the Norfolk Navy

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Yard. Admiral and Mrs. Robert M. Doyle are visiting Capt. and Mrs. James Parker in Germantown. Mrs. H. H. Norton entertained at bridge Friday for Mesdames Ivan C. Wettengel, W. L. Pryor, W. F. Cochran, Cooper, G. B. Landenberger, A. B. Court and Miss Eleanor Macauley. Mrs. Gertrude Watson, guest of Mrs. Norton, has departed for Saranac Lake. Mrs. George B. Landenberger, who has been spending a month in this city at the Blenheim, left Saturday for Boston, to visit her mother, Mrs. Moody.

Mrs. W. Lee Pryor, who has been visiting her father, Admiral Knight, at Newport, R.I., returned to her home on Saturday. She will spend July in Minnesota with her two sons and the month of August at Interbrook, N.Y. Mrs. George B. Shamer and two small children will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Nichols, outside of Baltimore. Dr. and Mrs. Stalnaker have sublet Mrs. Shamer's home at 2526 S. Lambert street for the summer. Lieut. and Mrs. Weyman Beecher and Madame Beecher are occupying Naval Constructor Court's house at 2530 S. Lambert street.

Mrs. C. T. Blackburn, Villa Nova, Pa., entertained at luncheon and bridge for Mesdames Cochrane, Court and Landenberger. Comdr. and Mrs. Frank Ridgely have taken apartments for the summer at Haverford Court, Haverford, Pa. The wardroom officers of the Kansas had dinner on Friday for Mesdames Morris and Byers and Miss Penrose.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

San Diego, Cal., July 8, 1915.

During June the Army aviators at North Island made 466 flights, with the total of 174 hours and 7 minutes spent in the air.

Rear Admiral William K. Van Reypen, former surgeon general, U.S.N., accompanied by Mrs. Van Reypen and Mrs. T. Jacobson, of Washington, registered at Hotel del Coronado last week. Major Gen. Arthur Murray, U.S.A., commanding the Western Department, is here on a week's visit at Hotel del Coronado. His trip is one for inspection of Fort Rosecrans and the several Army camps at North Island, the exposition and elsewhere.

In honor of Mrs. Lee Holcomb, of Washington, Mrs. U. S. Grant recently gave a bridge luncheon, among her guests being Mesdames Alexander Sharp, Prentice B. Prentice, Stafford and McKelvy. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. John McClellan recently gave a dinner in honor of Gov. Lucius E. Pinkham, of Hawaii, and Col. Charles B. Cooper. Lieut. and Mrs. Lawrence E. Hohl, U.S.A., have been visitors at La Jolla, one of San Diego's popular suburbs.

The U.S. naval oil tanker Kanawha arrived Monday from Santa Barbara, after a trial trip which developed 14.47 knots per hour, the contract speed being only fourteen knots. The vessel was laden with 64,000 barrels of crude oil during the trial. In addition to her other equipment the Kanawha is fitted with a powerful engine, capable of towing a 30,000-ton battleship at a speed of eight to nine knots in a fairly heavy sea and at the same time supplying the latter with fuel oil at the rate of 360,000 gallons an hour through a six-inch pipe line. From here the Kanawha proceeds to Norfolk, via the canal.

Fort Rosecrans, Cal., July 9, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Davis had dinner June 15 for Gov. and Mrs. C. S. Whitman, of New York, and party. A delightful dinner was indulged in at the Café Cristobal, exposition grounds, the same week by Capt. and Mesdames Condon, Page, Kay, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Mrs. and Miss Patterson, Captain O'Neil, Captain Palmer, Miss Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake, Lieutenant Davis, U.S.N., Captain Murray and Lieutenant Brereton.

Lieut. and Mrs. Willett and their guests, Mrs. and Miss Patterson, on June 18 made a trip to Tia Juana, Mexico, and on their return were entertained at a big dinner at the Hotel del Coronado by Mrs. Platt-Stone, of Baltimore, Md. Several others of the post were at this dinner. Col. and Mrs. Davis's guests during the last week in June were Miss Phister, daughter of the late Colonel Phister, U.S.A., and her sister, Mrs. Cowan, both of Los Angeles. Capt. and Mrs. Kay arrived in their new quarters June 14. Captain Keesling, ordered to recruiting duty at Terre Haute, Ind., left here last week. Dr. Stuckey arrived June 20 for duty on this post. Col. and Mrs. Davis and their daughter, Margaret, entertained at a bowling and Welsh rabbit party June 23 in honor of their guest, Miss Phister. Lieut. and Mrs. M. B. Willett gave a dinner recently in honor of Mrs. J. E. Platt-Stone. Covers were laid for eighteen.

Captain Murray left June 22 on a month's leave before sailing for the islands for station. Mrs. John Page entertained at bridge in honor of Miss Phister and Mrs. and Miss Patterson Tuesday. Prizes were won by Miss Phister and Miss Patterson. Miss Phister left the following morning for Los Angeles.

Capt. and Mrs. Condon entertained at the Café Cristobal June 24 for Mrs. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Captain O'Neil, Capt. and Mrs. Page, Dr. Stuckey and Capt. and Mrs. Condon. They also entertained the following Thursday night. Captain O'Neil gave a theater party and supper Tuesday to see Billie Burke in "Jerry" at the Spreckles Theater. Lieut. and Mrs. Drake entertained for Mrs. and Miss Patterson June 5 with bridge and a Dutch supper for Lieut. and Mrs. Willett, Captain O'Neil, Lieut. and Mrs. Drake. Mrs. Patterson and her daughter left for San Francisco July 6.

Lieut. and Mrs. Brereton gave a dinner July 4 for Mrs. Jones, Mr. Cosgrove and Mr. Weber, of San Diego. Lieut. and Mrs. Willett's guests for dinner Sunday were Dr. Stuckey and Captain O'Neil. Col. and Mrs. Davis motored up to Los Angeles last week, taking their daughter, Miss Margaret, and Lieutenant Wright with them. Lieutenant Wright left on leave before going to his new station at West Point, while Miss Margaret Davis visited Major R. E. Raymond's daughter for a week. Col. and Mrs. Davis returning next day.

A reception was given the afternoon of July 7 to Gen. and Mrs. Murray at the Woman's Rooms, California Building, ex-

position grounds. Present from the post were Col. and Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mesdames Condon, Page, Kay, Lieut. and Mesdames Booth, Willett, Wallis, Drake, Chaplain and Mrs. Hunter and daughter Sarah. Chaplain Hunter and family have just been released from a month's quarantine. Miss Sarah Hunter has been extremely busy lately practicing for "Mistress Mary," a charity play, which was given at the Spreckles, in which the Army, Navy and San Diego and Coronado's younger set took part.

Miss Raymond is visiting Miss Margaret Davis for a week.

FORT SNELLING.

Fort Snelling, Minn., July 10, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. William J. Lutz left Friday for Fort Leavenworth. They have been visiting relatives at Lafayette, Ind., en route here from Galveston. Lieut. and Mrs. Jere Baxter will spend the summer in Milwaukee, Wis., the guests of relatives.

Lieut. and Mrs. Walter R. Weaver, formerly of this garrison but for two years on duty in China, are expected in St. Paul Monday, to be guests of Mrs. Weaver's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Virginia avenue.

Lieut. Herbert J. Lawes, 4th Inf., has arrived from Texas and is the guest of his mother, Mrs. J. H. Lawes, Marshall avenue. Mrs. William H. Hobson and small daughter, Mary Josephine, wife and daughter of Lieutenant Hobson, 9th Inf., Galveston, are guests of Mrs. Hobson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bingham, St. Paul. Miss Hobson, of Memphis, is spending a few weeks with Mr. and Mrs. Bingham.

Mrs. Raymond E. Ingalls, Vancouver Barracks, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Ingalls, St. Paul, left for Chicago Saturday to join Lieutenant Ingalls, en route to his station.

Close on the announcement that Ramsey county will build a half mile of roadway to connect the scenic highway with the Snelling speedway came the announcement, on the authority of Major J. F. Madden, Q.M., that several thousand dollars of Federal funds will be spent on the improvement of that portion of the road that leads through the fort reservation.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan, Ill., July 11, 1915.

The officers of the 1st Cavalry, I.N.G., entertained the garrison with a dancing party on Wednesday evening. The guests were received by Colonel Foreman and Mrs. Nicholson. Many guests came out from Chicago for the event.

Captain Romaine, 2d Cav., is living at the bachelor mess for a few weeks. Lieut. and Mrs. T. H. Bane, guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Converse, left Saturday for Texas City. Capt. and Mrs. Oscar A. McGee left for a short leave on Wednesday. Captain McGee enters the Army School at Leavenworth in the fall. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Captain Lewis, 13th Cav., is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Wallace B. Seales. Mrs. M. M. McNamee had an informal party on Sunday evening in honor of her guest, Miss Mae McCabe, of St. Louis.

The Middle Western polo tournament held at Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, has been well attended by post people. Lieut. Sloan Doak, 5th Cav., played on the winning Kansas City team. Mrs. Paul arrived this week, to be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Tupper. The field day of the visiting Militiamen was held on Friday afternoon and was well attended by the post people. Troop C captured seven ribbons and Troop D took five. In the officers' chargers' class Captain Schwegle was first and Lieutenant Youngs second. In the ladies' mounts Miss Nicholson was first, Mrs. Koch second, and Miss Treat third. In the jumping Major McClure took first and Lieutenant Youngs second.

Lieutenant Treat, Miss Treat and Lieutenant "Lauderdale" were guests at the Exmoor club dance on Thursday evening. Major Selah R. H. Tompkins, Lieutenants Treat and Lauderdale gave a dancing party Saturday evening in honor of Major and Mrs. Frederic H. Sargent. Many guests from town attended.

Lieut. Sloan Doak is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry D. Chamberlin during the polo games. Lieutenant Treat's dinner guests on Saturday were Mrs. McNear, of Highland Park, and Mrs. Moore and Mr. Herron, of New York.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, July 12, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Charles Wilcox and children left July 1 for Long Island, where they will spend two months. Capt. and Mrs. Kellond are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter June 28. Mrs. Dodd, wife of Colonel Dodd, entertained the Post Card Club with a porch party on Tuesday. Capt. and Mrs. Mason and Capt. and Mrs. Olin motored on Thursday to see their boys in camp at Belfontaine, Ohio.

Dr. and Mrs. Gunckel have been visiting friends in Dayton for several days. Captain Pinkston left for Fort Oglethorpe July 1. Mrs. Pinkston will go to Kansas City during his absence. Capt. and Mrs. Worriow, of Arizona, are spending several days on the post and living at the bachelors' mess. Major Rutherford and Captain Mason played in the golf tournament at the Country Club July 4, the latter winning a very handsome cup.

Captain Starbird, of Fort Sill, is visiting his father-in-law, Colonel Dodd. Col. and Mrs. Dodd entertained at dinner on Wednesday night for Capt. and Mrs. Starbird and Capt. and Mrs. Biegler. Miss Alta Macpherson, of Richmond, Ind., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Capt. and Mrs. Beery. Miss Susie Purvis, of New York, who for several weeks has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Snyder, left Thursday for Roanoke. Capt. and Mrs. George Biegler spent three days of the week in Cincinnati visiting relatives and friends.

Capt. and Mrs. Olin had dinner Thursday for Capt. and Mrs. Worriow, Capt. and Mrs. Quackenbush and Lieut. and Mrs. Meador. Mrs. Starbird and little son left Thursday

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with Captain Starbird for a trip to the coast of Maine. Lieut. and Mrs. Meador, who have been stationed here three years, left Friday for New Mexico, to remain several months. Dr. Chunn, of Washington, has reported for duty at the post. Miss Lohr, of New York, is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, who gave a theater party in her honor on Thursday.

FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, July 10, 1915.

General Devo gave a dinner party on the St. Anthony roof Saturday for Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston, Col. and Mrs. G. S. Bingham, Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray, Capt. and Mrs. Sterling P. Adams, Mrs. Lynch and Capt. Henry D. Thomason. Capt. and Mrs. Adams entertained at bridge Wednesday evening for Col. and Mrs. W. S. Scott, Col. and Mrs. William Crosby, Col. J. W. Heard, Miss Amy Heard, Miss Marguerite Heard, Major and Mrs. Walter L. Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. Harold W. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. William R. Taylor, Capt. Julius T. Conrad, Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter, Mrs. George W. Van Deusen, Mrs. John Bullis, Major John Cotter, Lieut. and Mrs. Paul C. Raborg, Lieuts. Jack W. Heard and W. R. Connelly.

Lieut. G. Taylor, recently relieved duty in office of Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D.C., spent a few days here last week en route to join his regiment in Eagle Pass. Lieut. W. R. Connelly gave an attractive party on the St. Anthony roof Monday evening for Miss Bennett, Misses Amy and Marguerite Heard, Lieutenants Lohman and Heard. Among officers registered this week are Lieut. G. A. Lynch; Lieut. Walter Moore, 9th Inf., en route Laredo to Leon Springs; Lieut. E. A. Lohman, 13th Cav., of Alpine, Texas, here for examination for the aviation section; Lieut. R. B. Barnitz, 14th Cav., from Leon Springs, and Capt. Brice P. Dique, 3d Cav., en route to Manila.

To enjoy an hour's outing in the cool of the afternoon a group of young people from the post motored around the Scenic Loop Wednesday, eating a basket supper by the roadside. In the party were Misses Olive Gray, Alice Gray, Dorothy Bingham, Grace Baxter, Lieut. and Mrs. Mayo, Major William H. Simons, Lieutenants Connelly, Kirby, Odell and Major Blanton Winship.

With the defeat of the Stowers club yesterday afternoon, 10 to 5, on the Infantry post diamond, the 3d Field Artillery concluded the campaign that has landed it as local leader, both in the Army post and in the city. The Artillery team will leave with that regiment Thursday for Sparta, Wis., to be gone until September. The Headquarters baseball team of Fort Sam Houston had another good day yesterday, disposing of two strong opponents. In the forenoon Headquarters won from Ahrens and Ott, 6 to 4, and in the afternoon defeated the Traction Company team, 12 to 4. Both games were played on the Army post diamond.

Lieut. W. R. Connelly, 17th Inf., and Lieut. J. W. Heard, 14th Cav., guests of Col. J. W. Heard, left Friday for Eagle Pass. The Wednesday morning bridge club met last week with Mrs. Jesse McI. Carter. Major and Mrs. Alonzo Gray had a veranda party at the band concert Thursday evening for Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Col. and Mrs. Van Deusen, Col. and Mrs. Bingham, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Jordan, Lee, Mrs. Lynch, Lieut. and Mrs. Henry Read, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albee B. Ayers, Misses Dorothy Bingham, Hazel Van Deusen, Gladys Van Deusen, Major Simons and Lieutenant Odell. Lieut. Herbert Odell, 3d Field Art., returned this week from Fort Riley, where he has been at school for the year.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., July 8, 1915.

A large dance and concert was given Wednesday evening by the old directors of the Douglas country club, complimentary to the club members and their friends. Present from the regiment: Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Lieut. and Mrs. Minnigerode, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Captain Peyton, Lieutenants Arnold, Patch, Landis, Smith, Case and Hunt. The 11th Infantry band played for dancing and the 9th Cavalry band played concert music. The ball given on Friday evening by the officers and ladies of the 9th Cavalry was an elaborate farewell affair, as the regiment leaves shortly for foreign service. Present from the 18th Infantry were Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Hand, Bryan, Lieuts. and Mesdames Minnigerode, Cook, Blackford, Major Martin, Captains Peyton, Morrow, Doster, Casper, Barnes, Lieutenants Hunt, Case, Bettcher, Dusenbury, Patch, Arnold, Smith and McCormick. Major Elwood W. Evans, 10th Cav., from Naco, Ariz., attended the dance; Lieut. and Mrs. J. E. Lewis came over from Fort Huachuca.

Lieut. E. B. Carey has returned from a trip to the White Mountains. Mrs. Carey and other members of the party will remain at the camp for several days. Lieut. J. H. Van Vliet defeated Lieut. A. M. Patch at the Douglas country club on Sunday in the finals for the tennis championship of Douglas. He was awarded first prize, while Lieutenant Patch, as runner up, won a dozen tennis balls. The scores were 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 10-8.

Capt. Joseph Casper, M.C., left Monday for Nogales, Ariz., on a board to examine non-commissioned officers for commissions in the Volunteers. Lieut. and Mrs. Cook have taken an apartment at the Sidway for the summer. The card club met with Mrs. Pickering on Tuesday. Mrs. Schultz won the prize. Capt. and Mrs. Gibson had dinner for Capt. and Mrs. Worriow and Capt. and Mrs. Wieser. Capt. and Mrs. Worriow left Thursday for station at Cincinnati. Colonel Hasbrouck and his sister, Mrs. Hulme, have returned from a two months' trip to the Pacific coast.

Capt. and Mrs. Theodore Schultz on Tuesday gave a bridge party for Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Colonel Hasbrouck, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Rehorth, Capt. and Mrs. Bessell, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Applewhite, Mr. and Mrs. Moody, Mrs. Hulme, Mrs. Hooper, Mr. Hotchkiss, Mrs. Packard and Miss Carson. High scores were won by Lieut. and Mrs. Cook. Lieutenant McCormick has moved to 854 Eighth street, which is occupied by Lieut. R. W. Case and R. W. Dusenbury. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan, Captain Parce, Captain Morrow and Lieutenants Case, Smith, Reinburg, Hunt, McCormick, Dusenbury and Ware motored to Bisbee Saturday to attend the dance at the Warren Country Club.

Captain Peyton was given a farewell reception on Friday at the 18th Infantry regimental mess by his many friends in

the regiment. Captain Peyton left the following day for San Francisco, to spend a two months' leave before going to West Point as tactical officer. Mrs. Rand entertained the card club on Tuesday, high score being made by Mrs. Cook. Colonel Hasbrouck and Mrs. Hulme have been guests of Col. and Mrs. Pickering for the week.

NOTES FROM ELEVENTH INFANTRY AND DOUGLAS.

Camp Douglas, Ariz., July 4, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Blackford with an automobile trip to Naco and vicinity Sunday. Chaplain Stull entertained the children of the brigade at a party Wednesday by taking about sixteen of them to the Columbia Theater movies, after which all went to Norton's Café for ice cream and then for an automobile ride before going home. The Ladies' Card Club met Tuesday with Mrs. Rand, Mrs. Cook winning high score prize. Capt. and Mrs. Van Schaick were at home Thursday evening to the officers and ladies of the regiment and other friends in honor of the Captain's birthday anniversary. The dining room of the Southern Hotel was tastefully decorated. Music was furnished by the regimental orchestra. Present: Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Mesdames Ingram, Schoefel, Gibson, Wieser, Clark, Lieuts. and Mesdames Dowell, O'Loughlin, Kern, Major Stull, Captains Castle and Powers, Lieutenants Connolly, McGrath, Cohen, Row, Doe, Pigott and Tobias.

Lieut. H. L. Walthall, at the Calumet Hospital two weeks, has returned to camp, sufficiently recovered from the bullet wound in the leg accidentally received on the pistol range. Lieut. C. E. Delaplane left Wednesday on a month's leave, to be spent at Fort Russell and vicinity. Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce Wedgwood left Thursday for Salt Lake City to visit for several weeks before joining station at Panama. On Friday evening the officers of the camp gave a pleasant informal hop at the pavilion. About twenty-five couples braved the heat and spent a very enjoyable evening.

Capt. and Mrs. Clark on Saturday had dinner in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Gibson. Capt. and Mrs. Ingram gave a dinner Sunday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Clark and Lieutenant Cohen. Mrs. Lasseigne, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Lasseigne, accompanied by their daughter, arrived Wednesday to join her husband. They have taken quarters at 530 Eleventh street. Among guests entertained at a pretty breakfast party Friday by Mrs. H. E. Kirk were Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner. After an automobile trip of over 3,000 miles Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle and daughter, Susan, returned from the coast Saturday. They visited both expositions. Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle have with them as house guest Miss Mildred Pointing, of Berkeley, Cal., who accompanied them home from the coast. Major Truman O. Murphy, adjutant, 6th Brigade, returned by train Wednesday from Yucca, near Ash Forks, with his family, their automobile having been disabled by the breaking of a rod; the Major, due to the expiration of his leave, not being able to wait for the receipt of the part from Los Angeles.

Colonel O'Connor, commanding the 2d Cavalry Brigade, and Mrs. O'Connor and their daughter, Miss Marian, entertained a number of the younger people of the Army circles on Friday evening at their home on Tenth street. Music was enjoyed during the earlier part of the evening, after which dancing followed and a buffet supper was served. The O'Connors leave shortly for San Francisco, to spend several weeks' leave. Mrs. Charles Reese Lloyd, wife of Captain Lloyd, adjutant of the 6th Field, has gone to Fort Bayard, N.M., to visit her sister, Mrs. Alexander T. Cooper.

Mrs. Schultz, wife of Captain Schultz, 9th Cav., entertained the bridge club and their husbands at an evening card party Tuesday. Present: Col. and Mrs. Pickering, Col. and Mrs. Guilfoyle, Major and Mrs. Bennett, Major and Mrs. Rand, Capt. and Mrs. Clark, Capt. and Mrs. Rehorth, Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Applewhite, Mr. and Mrs. Moody, Mr. and Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Packard, Lieut. and Mrs. Cook won the high-score prize. Capt. and Mrs. Cowin entertained Saturday for the children with a Fourth of July party. Major and Mrs. Rand have moved to 1058 E. avenue for the remainder of the summer.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY NOTES.

Douglas, Ariz., July 9, 1915.

Major and Mrs. Wilder and Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield were dinner guests of Lieutenant Cowles in camp on Friday. Lieutenant Kutz at the Gadsden on Friday gave a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Kirtland, the Misses Campbell and Murphy, Lieutenants Taylor and Brown. The party motored to the Warren country club for the dance. Captain Parce, Lieutenants Ware and Cowles were guests at the Warren country club dance Saturday. Lieut. Owen S. Albright from the Signal School at Fort Leavenworth was welcomed back to the regiment on Sunday. Mesdames Truitt, Wilder and Davis were guests of the officers' mess for breakfast on Monday. Miss Lucile Campbell was the guest of Mrs. Davis at luncheon at the Gadsden on Saturday.

The Infantry Brigade added much to the celebration of Independence Day in Douglas. In the morning there was a review of the Infantry brigade on the camp parade ground and in the evening the massed band gave a beautiful concert at the ball park. Both the review and concert were attended by several hundred people.

The officers' mess gave a pretty dinner on Monday in honor of Col. and Mrs. O'Connor and for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Miss O'Connor and Mr. Clark. Capt. and Mrs. McCammon were dinner guests of Capt. and Mrs. Cowan at the country club on Monday. Lieutenant Ware had dinner for Miss Williams, of Bisbee, at the Gadsden on Monday. Captain Vavis arrived Wednesday from Washington, to join the regiment.

The board of governors for this year elected on Wednesday for the officers' mess are Major Wilder, Captains McCammon and Parce. Lieutenant Cowles was elected secretary. Capt. and Mrs. Whitfield, Lieut. and Mrs. Davis, Dr. and Mrs. Canning, Captain Bomford, Lieutenants Albright and Brown attended the country club dance Wednesday. A dinner was given by Capt. and Mrs. McCammon on Thursday for Col. and Mrs. Truitt, Capt. and Mrs. Gibson. Captain Elmore has gone to El Paso to meet his family, en route here from the East.

Lieutenant Kutz left Tuesday for his new station at Springfield, Mass. Mrs. Whitfield was a guest at the bridge luncheon given by Mrs. Moody, of Douglas, Thursday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, July 10, 1915.

Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Davis, commanding the 6th Infantry Brigade at Douglas, Ariz., is at Cloudcroft, N.M., accompanied by his brother-in-law, Captain Hart, to spend ten days at the mountain resort before going on to his command. Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, guest of Lieutenant Overton, 15th Cav., left for his home in Washington, D.C. Miss Evalyn S. Logan has returned to her home in El Paso from a two months' visit at the Presidio of San Francisco with her sister, Mrs. Frank D. Wickham. The officers and ladies of the 15th Cavalry gave a hop at the post hall Tuesday. The regimental orchestra played. The guests were received by Col. and Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Barnhardt and Major Langhorne.

The ladies of the 20th Infantry from the camp at the garrison were entertained in the city at the Colonial tea rooms Monday after the parade by the ladies of the 16th Infantry. Capt. and Mrs. Barnhardt gave a buffet supper for twenty-four on Saturday, preceding the dance at the country club. Major and Mrs. Sample on Tuesday, after the hop, gave a buffet supper for sixty-odd guests.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander D. Surles, 15th Cav., have moved into one of the second lieutenants' bungalows at the post.

The Fourth of July parade in the city was entirely of a military nature. The three thousand troops in the district comprised the parade, which was led by the 16th Infantry, in command of Lieut. Col. Frank L. Winn; the 6th Infantry was under command of Major W. R. Sample; the 20th Infantry, Major Moore; 15th Cavalry, Col. W. O. Johnson, and detach-

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ment of Signal Corps, Lieut. W. W. Alfante. Each regiment was accompanied by its machine-gun platoon and Red Cross equipment and headed by the regimental band. On the reviewing stand in front of the city hall, with the mayor and the members of the city council, were Col. Omar Bundy, commanding the district; Col. George H. Morgan, 15th Cav., Major John L. Hines, district adjutant; Capt. George W. Moses, adjutant, 15th Cav.; Lieut. J. L. Collins, aid to General Pershing, with the president of the Chamber of Commerce and some of the members of that body. Following the parade the soldiers of the 16th Infantry entertained those who had marched in from the garrison. In the afternoon at Washington Park a number of officers and men took part in field events.

An Army baseball league has been formed in the El Paso district, comprising teams from the four regiments stationed here; games will be played five days out of the week.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Fort Crockett, Texas, July 8, 1915.

John and Stuart Harrison, guests of Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Cooper, have returned to their home in Baton Rouge. William Smith, from school at Shattuck Military Academy, is spending the summer with his parents, Major and Mrs. Harry A. Smith. Lieuts. Jacob W. Wuest, S. H. Houston and S. G. Talbott are spending the week at Camp Hughes, at Dickinson, Texas. Other officers of the 28th plan to spend some time there later.

Lieut. and Mrs. Elvid Hunt are guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Max Wainer. Lieutenant Hunt has in course of construction a cottage on the beach front, which they will occupy upon its completion. Capt. George P. Peed has opened a class in first aid and Red Cross work for the Army ladies stationed here. The class meets Tuesdays and Fridays. All the ladies of this regiment have entered and are most interested. Mrs. Van Nostrand, mother of Lieut. Percy E. Van Nostrand, has come to Galveston to make her home with her son. Lieutenant Van Nostrand and his mother will occupy a cottage on the beach front.

Miss Nan Wuest is the guest of Mrs. H. L. Wilkens, of Galveston, during the absence of her brother at Camp Hughes. Capt. N. M. Green had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Cavanaugh, Lieuts. and Mesdames Waterman and Elliott. Lieut. and Mrs. Odiorne Sampson have gone to San Antonio to spend two months with Mrs. Sampson's mother.

Lieut. and Mrs. Stanley L. James, formerly 28th Inf., sail Sept. 5 for the Philippines, to join their new regiment. Lieut. Charles C. Bankhead spent the week-end in Houston. Lieut. Edwin M. Watson arrives this week for duty with the 28th Infantry.

On the Fourth of July the most interesting game of the 5th Brigade series was played at Fort Crockett, the two leading teams, the 4th and 28th, battling for first place. The 28th came out victorious, 6 to 1. The 28th has lost but one of the nine games played.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY NOTES.

Texas City, Texas, July 5, 1915.

At the dinner-dance at the regimental pavilion on Tuesday Col. and Mrs. Barth had a table for Colonel Wright, 23d Inf., and several Galveston friends; Capt. and Mrs. Rogers entertained for Capt. and Mrs. Johnson, 26th Inf., and Captain Hawkins, Captain Fries, Lieut. and Mrs. Coates, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowers Davis, Lieut. and Mrs. Matile and Lieutenant Burt; at Captain Morrow's table were seen Lieut. and Mrs. Purcell and Capt. and Mrs. Glover, 26th Inf.; Lieutenant Price, C.E., had a table for Capt. and Mrs. Wright, Miss Casteel and Lieutenants Carruth and Sherman; Lieutenant Schmidt's guests were Col. and Mrs. Reed, Major and Mrs. Davidson, Miss Reed, Lieutenants Scott, Oldsmith, Dean and Harris and guests from Galveston; Lieut. and Mrs. T. W. Brown entertained in honor of her sisters, the Misses Lucy and Helen Berry, and for Colonel Berry, Capt. and Mrs. Stritzinger, Lieut. and Mrs. Collins, Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers, Miss West, Miss Jones, Lieutenants Morrow, Wrona, Stevens and Lampert; at Major and Mrs. Switzer's table were Col. and Mrs. Bullard, Miss Bullard, Lieutenant Bullard and Mr. Switzer; Major Carnahan's guests were Mrs. Waugh and her mother, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes, Captain Robertson and Captain Siegle; Lieut. and Mrs. Pruyn had a table for Mrs. Bell, Col. and Mrs. Muir, Miss Muir and Lieutenant McKinney; at a table presided over by Col. and Mrs. Banister, M.C., were Major and Mrs. Winn, Lieut. and Mrs. Hardaway, Lieut. and Mrs. Webb and Mr. Banister.

Mrs. Elizabeth West, of Dunkirk, N.Y., is spending her vacation with Lieut. and Mrs. F. B. Carrithers.

Captain Hawkins left Thursday for Fort Logan, Colo., on recruiting detail. Mrs. Coates and her mother entertained at bridge on Friday. Prizes were given to Mrs. Carrithers and Miss West. Major Carnahan has to go around on crutches on account of an injured ankle. Mrs. Holmes entertained at cards on Friday in honor of Miss West, house guest of Mrs. Carrithers. Miss West held high score.

At the 23d pavilion on Sunday there were 120 guests seated at the supper-table. Of this regiment Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Muir entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Waugh and Mrs. Waugh's mother, Miss Muir and Lieutenant McKinney; at Lieut. and Mrs. Coates' table were Mrs. Coates, sr., and Lieut. and Mrs. Davis; Lieut. and Mrs. Matile's guests were Capt. and Mrs. Savage and Lieut. and Mrs. Bailey, 26th Inf.; Lieut. and Mrs. Carrithers entertained in honor of their house guest, Miss West, and for Captain Robertson, Lieut. and Mrs. Holmes and Lieutenant Lampert, 27th Inf., and Lieutenant Carruth, C.E.

Mrs. Pruyn and two children left Wednesday for the North-east states, to spend the summer.

The regiment went on the target range Monday and completed the instruction practice and qualification course Friday and started record firing Saturday. It is thought they will be on the range three weeks more, completing other courses.

On Wednesday a polo game was played between teams of this regiment and the second team of the 4th Field Artillery, the former coming out victorious.

The ball game on Thursday between the team from this regiment and the Engineer team proved disastrous for us, score 7 to 5. This completed the series of the league started the first of last month. The 4th Field Artillery came out at the head of the series, losing only one game. Another series was started Friday, the first game being between the 26th Infantry and the Military Police, the latter having high score.

ISLAND OF GUAM.

Guam, M.I., May 31, 1915.

Items from the Guam News-Letter for May are the following: The ice storage room was put in full commission on Monday, May 17, and patrons can now get all the ice they desire.

The Officers' Club held its first home night on April 24 and all members voted it a most enjoyable evening. The club was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook had Lieut. and Mrs. Stover as dinner guests on May 4. Dr. and Mrs. Brown entertained Major Andersen and Lieutenant Smith at dinner recently.

Lieut. and Mrs. Pickett arrived on the April transport and were put into quarantine immediately on account of the pres-

ence of a contagious disease on board the transport. They have taken the attractive house formerly occupied by Paymr. and Mrs. Merritt, and have the best wishes of all for a pleasant tour of duty here.

Transport day, April 28, was one of the most enjoyable ones in many months. Assisted by the ladies of the colony, the Governor entertained at a delightful luncheon at the hotel for about twenty-five of the transport people. Among the transport guests were the Hon. George Edmonds, Congressman from Philadelphia, and the Hon. Fred A. Britten, Congressman from Chicago, and their wives, and it was indeed a pleasure to meet and entertain them. The Governor entertained at dinner the same evening, his guests being Hon. and Mrs. George Edmonds, Hon. and Mrs. Fred A. Britten, Major Andersen, Captain Ellis, Lieut. and Mrs. Stover and Mr. Craig, of Manila. Following the dinner dancing was enjoyed.

One of the most enjoyable events of the month was the at home given at the officers' club, May 1, by Mrs. Turrill and Mrs. Stover. About fifty people accepted the hospitality of these two ladies. The Marine Band furnished music for the occasion. Paymaster Watrous was host at a delightful beach party on May 2. His guests included Capt. and Mrs. Turrill, of Sumay; Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson, of the Supply; Lieut. and Mrs. Stover, Captain Ellis, Lieutenant Smith and Paymaster Cochran, of the Supply.

We are pleased to report that Mrs. Perkins is convalescing rapidly and will soon have regained her usual good health. Lieut. and Mrs. Henderson entertained May 6 at a beautifully appointed dinner aboard the U.S.S. Supply, their guests being Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Cook, Capt. and Mrs. Turrill, Lieut. and Mrs. Stover, Major Andersen, Paymaster Watrous, Paymaster Cochran and Dr. Calver.

The laying of the pipe for the distilled water system is practically completed, but the work on the tower has been interfered with by the pressure of other urgent work. However, every effort will be made to get this part of the work completed at an early date. The initial baseball game of the 42d Company, U.S.M.C., team versus the 41st Company resulted in a defeat for the Camp Barnett boys by a score of 6 to 3.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort McKinley, P.I., June 4, 1915.

Captain Battle has returned from leave spent in Baguio. Miss Millar, of Stotsenburg, was house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Moore for the week-end. Mrs. Reese gave a card party Thursday for Mesdames Knowlton, Elser, M. A. Elser, Christian, Baade, MacDowell, Sterrett, Magruder, Taylor, Allen, Grier and Price. Mrs. Allaire gave a bridge on Saturday for Mesdames Caldwell, Stafford, Gallagher, Parker, Knowlton, Elser, M. A. Elser and Allen. Miss Taylor gave a dinner before the hop for Lieut. and Mrs. Van Duesen, Mrs. Briscoe and Captain Hall.

Gen. and Mrs. Liggitt were guests at a dinner given by Major and Mrs. W. O. Johnson, of Manila. The party later motored out to the hop. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Dickman, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickam motored to Los Baños for dinner Sunday. On Sunday the Misses Caldwell entertained for Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Miss Millar, Lieutenants Geary, Jones and Beach. The polo game between the 8th Cavalry team and the Manila Polo Club was well attended. The 8th Cavalry won 4½ to 1, Captain Palmer, Lieutenants Cooper, Broadhurst and Jones playing.

Col. and Miss Taylor gave a dinner on Tuesday for Lieut. and Mrs. Moore, Lieut. and Mrs. Wall, Miss Millar and Lieutenant Geary were guests at a dinner given by Lieut. and Mrs. Hensley. Mrs. Falligant and Mrs. Beebe, with her two sons, have returned from Baguio. Mrs. Brabson and son, from Stotsenburg, spent several days with Dr. and Mrs. Williams. Mrs. Stodter was house guest of Mrs. Walsh for a few days. Master Alfred McMama entertained his young friends on Wednesday at a birthday party, afterward taking his guests to the movies. Miss Cross spent the week-end at Cavite.

SEVENTH CAVALRY NOTES.

Camp Stotsenburg, P.I., June 3, 1915.

Mrs. Hensley, wife of Lieut. W. N. Hensley, guest of her sister, Mrs. J. F. Barnes, returned to Fort William McKinley Saturday, accompanied by Judith and Louise Barnes, who will be her guests for a short time. Lieut. and Mrs. Munnikhuysen had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. Cusack, Capt. and Mrs. Stodter and Captain Terrell. Major and Mrs. Symmonds had Major and Mrs. Thayer, Major and Mrs. Hutton and Major and Mrs. Lindsley as guests at dinner Thursday.

Mrs. Stodter had bridge Friday for Mesdames Hartwell, Quade, Mills and Warfield. Little Helene Granger gave a pretty flower party Tuesday to celebrate her tenth birthday anniversary. Her guests were Sarah Buchan, Elizabeth Winans, Julia Hutton, Muriel Sievert, Sue Birnie, Ellen Warfield, Mary and Ada Averill, Lulah Moffet, Dixie Wadsworth, Beverly Rittenhouse, Harriet Barton, Charles Stodter, Fred and Gordon Cusack, Ted Moffet, Basil Rittenhouse, Stephen and Oliver Reynolds, John and Nathan Averill, Sam McCord and Churchill Hutton. Each boy and girl came dressed to represent some well known flower.

Capt. and Mrs. E. E. Buchan had dinner Friday for Lieut. and Mrs. W. N. Hensley, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Barnes, Capt. and Mrs. U. Birnie and Lieut. and Mrs. D. C. Cubbison. Capt. and Mrs. Moffet gave a dinner Thursday for Major and Mrs. Thayer, Capt. and Mrs. Morey and Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson. Before the shooting competition camp broke up. Chaplain Houlihan and his sister, Miss Houlihan, had a dinner for Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Captains Mumma and Pettis, Lieutenants Kelleher, McClelland and Cody.

Mrs. D. C. McCord spent part of last week as house guest of Major and Mrs. E. A. Dean, in Manila. Capt. and Mrs. Stodter had a dinner Thursday for Mrs. Shunk, Capt. and Mrs. Fitch, Lieutenants McConkey, Lang and Van Horn.

A reception was held at the Officers' Club Saturday complimentary to Gen. T. H. Barry, here to present medals to the winners of the shooting competition. Besides the General, Miss Murray, Mrs. Winans and Colonel Murray were in the receiving line. Col. and Mrs. Shunk had dinner Sunday for Lieut. and Mrs. Christy, Dr. and Mrs. Quade, Miss Houlihan and Chaplain Houlihan.

Several of the girls gave a splendid entertainment Friday at the Officers' Club in aid of Bishop Brent's Zamboanga Hospital. A tableau, "The Sis Hopkins Twins," was given by Judith and Louise Barnes; "Under the Umbrella," by Elizabeth Winans and Sarah Buchan; Julia Hutton represented a Filipino girl with basket on head and cigarette in mouth; the "Castle twins," Elizabeth and Sarah, dressed in real Castle style, gave the latest dancing steps; Mary Averill, as "Little Miss Muffet," and four girls dressed to represent the seasons closed the tableaux. At the close of the program all the players appeared ready for bed and marched across the platform in chain-gang fashion.

Lieut. and Mrs. Mills had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Shunk, Major and Mrs. Hutton and Colonel Lassiter. Mrs. Ruggles came from Baguio Monday to visit her son, Lieut. P. A. Ruggles. Major and Mrs. Symmonds invited Col. and Mrs. Sayre and Major and Mrs. Winans in to dinner Tuesday to help them enjoy a fine wild pig roast which the Major and Captain Berkeley secured a few days before while out hunting. The next day they brought down a 250-pound buck.

Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Capt. G. F. Hamilton, Q.M.C., arrived from Iloilo Tuesday, to meet her daughter, Katharine, who has just completed her term at Bishop Brent's school. They will be guests of Lieut. and Mrs. A. R. Chaffee for two weeks. Mrs. H. S. Clarkson gave a tea for sixty on Wednesday in honor of her husband's birthday. Lieut. and Mrs. C. P. Chandler had their little son christened Stewart Penn Chandler on Monday by Bishop Brent. Lieut. C. P. Mills stood as godfather and Mrs. W. C. Christy as godmother.

Major and Mrs. Snow and Mrs. Lock had dinner Wednesday for Major and Mrs. Winans, Capt. and Mrs. Buchan and Colonel Millar. Miss Millar spent the week-end at Fort McKinley as house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Moore, 8th Cav. Lieut. and Mrs. Chandler had dinner Tuesday for Capt.



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and Mrs. J. F. Barnes, Miss Robinson and Lieut. R. F. Hyatt. Major and Mrs. Lindsley entertained Mr. Virgil, Mr. Herdman and Mr. Sherman, from Fort McKinley and Manila, over the week-end. On Monday morning they gave a picnic in their honor on the Banban River.

Major and Mrs. Winans had dinner Saturday for Capt. and Mrs. Morey, Lieut. and Mrs. Pagram, Colonel Lassiter and Capt. Preston Brown. Miss Katharine Symmonds returned Wednesday from Bishop Brent's school, Baguio. With her came Miss Alice Taylor, daughter of Col. C. W. Taylor, 8th Cav., on a visit. Major and Mrs. Snow, Lieut. and Mrs. Pagram, Mrs. Lock, Major Hanson and Lieutenant Miller were guests of Colonel Murray and daughters Tuesday. Lieut. and Mrs. Pagram had dinner Friday in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Fitch.

Miss Marie Thayer entertained the young people Monday with a swimming party in the Banban River, followed by a picnic supper at the Thayer home. The party was chaperoned by Lieut. and Mrs. H. H. Fuller. The trip to and from the river was made on horseback. Capt. C. F. Martin, 8th Cav., was week-end guest of his brother and sister, Lieut. and Mrs. Christy. Mrs. Baade, wife of Lieut. P. W. Baade, 8th Inf., from Fort McKinley, is a guest of Dr. and Mrs. O. H. Quade. Hughes Stodter, son of Capt. C. E. Stodter, returned Wednesday from Bishop Brent's Boys' School. Lieut. and Mrs. Riley and Miss Riley had dinner Wednesday for Capt. and Mrs. Lee, Lieut. and Mrs. Montgomery, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson and Captain Comly. Miss Julia Hutton left Friday for Fort McKinley, to visit Miss Harriet Barton for two weeks.

NOTES FROM THE CHINA EXPEDITION.

Tientsin, China, June 6, 1915.

Col. and Mrs. Tillson entertained at their last "at home" for this season at a pretty reception this afternoon, the members of the regiment and many town people being present. The 15th Infantry band played. Mesdames Bell and Morgan presided at tea.

Dinner hosts this week included Lieut. and Mrs. Yount, Capt. and Mrs. Register, Capt. D. K. Major, Capt. and Mrs. Dockery. Miss Mary C. Allen this week was the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Yount; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Taft and Miss Lewall, of Chicago, spent a day with Lieut. and Mrs. Yount. Mrs. Bell entertained at bridge Wednesday for the Mesdames Morgan, Register, Robinson, Bierbower, Peck, Reed and Drake. Lieut. and Mrs. Castle spent a few days in Peking this last week. Lieutenant Castle to take the baseball team up. Capt. H. W. Miller, 15th Inf., from Regan Barracks, spent last week in Peking, to visit China and Japan before sailing on the June transport for the States. Major Sladen, who has suffered a severe attack of pneumonia, is convalescing slowly but steadily. Capt. and Mrs. Gohn are settled in their quarters on Ailsa Terrace.

The baseball games between the 15th Infantry and All-Hawaiian and All-Philippine teams during the visit of the latter teams to North China were most successful. The first game was played May 26 between the All-Hawaiians and the 15th Infantry. A little hard luck in the first inning lost the game for the soldiers, but they fought hard and in the sixth inning their heavy batting forced the Hawaiian pitcher out of the box. Wilson's three-base hit, with two men on base, was the feature of the game. The final score was 7 to 5, in favor of the Hawaiians. On May 27 the two visiting teams played an exciting game, which resulted in a victory for the Filipinos. Following this game Filipino girls, who had just finished a series of games at the Far East Olympic Games, in Shanghai, played a spectacular game of indoor baseball on the diamond. The result of the final game between the soldiers and Filipinos was a great surprise for the Filipinos. Splendid pitching of Dalzin and hard hitting by St. James gave the soldiers a clean-cut triumph, the score being 4 to 2. Seating arrangements had been carefully made and large crowds attended. The games on May 27 and May 28 were preceded by a regimental review. On June 1 the regimental team journeyed to Peking to play the Marine Corps team and was victorious, 1 to 0.

FIFTH INFANTRY NOTES

Empire, Canal Zone, July 3, 1915.

Capt. and Mrs. Hopson had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Deitsch, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee and Lieutenants Barnes and Goodwin. On Wednesday Major and Mrs. Davis had dinner for Col. and Mrs. Morton, Lieutenant Colonel Devore, Capt. and Mrs. Bugbee and Mrs. Cornell. Lieut. and Mrs. O'Brien were dinner hosts that evening for Capt. and Mrs. Herron, from Camp Otis, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and Capt. and Mrs. Frith. The Ladies' Auction Club was entertained Wednesday morning by Mrs. Bugbee.

Infantry representatives from all over the zone met here at the Administration Building Tuesday evening, and after an interesting program, relating to infantry matters, the visiting officers were entertained at the club by the 5th Infantry officers at an informal smoker and Dutch supper. The 5th Infantry orchestra rendered a lively program.

A religious service, conducted by Bishop Knight, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Carson, at the camp chapel on Wednesday night was well attended and greatly enjoyed. A quartette of enlisted men sang a beautiful selection. Bishop Knight was formerly associated with the 5th Infantry, when stationed in Cuba, and took this occasion to renew many old acquaintances. The Bishop sailed this morning for New York.

Arriving on the S.S. Alliance this week from New York were General Goethals and his son, Thomas, who has been attending Harvard; Lieut. Ellery Farmer returned from leave in the States. Dr. Baylis, at the refugee camp in Colon for two months since the fire there, returned to the post this

week. Lieutenants Lewis and Byrne, from mapping detail, returned Wednesday. All the younger set, including a number from Empire, enjoyed a delightful dance on Tuesday evening, given by Mrs. Chester Harding, Balboa, for her daughter, Miss Katherine Harding, and her guest, Miss Baxter. The following evening Mrs. Brady Mitchell, of Fort Grant, entertained the young people at a dance in honor of Miss Bessie Edwards.

An excellent band stand has been completed near the officers' quarters and we have enjoyed some splendid concerts. It is well screened and thoroughly mosquito-proof and is soon to be wired for electric lights. The hops at Empire grow in popularity, and being centrally located those from the two adjoining garrisons enjoy with us these delightful affairs. Last evening many of the 5th were hosts at dinners preceding the hop. Col. and Mrs. Morton entertained Mrs. Edwards and Miss Bessie Edwards, wife and daughter of General Edwards; Major Bradley and Miss Bradley, from Camp Gaillard, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart and Lieutenants Goetz and Fehet; Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Faison entertained Col. and Mrs. Chester Harding, Capt. and Mrs. McKie, from Fort Grant, Major and Mrs. Murray, of the 29th, and Capt. and Mrs. Dismukes, of the Navy; dining with Capt. and Mrs. Edwards were Major J. B. Mitchell and Capt. and Mrs. Patterson, from Fort Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Baltzell and the Italian Minister, Signor Raguzzi; Major and Mrs. Croxton gave a jolly dinner for Misses Murray, Katherine Harding, Ruth Miller and Lucile Kitten, Mr. Robert Harding and Lieutenants Rogers, Lindt and Walter; Lieut. and Mrs. Boyers dined informally with Capt. and Mrs. Partello.

After the hop some of the young people enjoyed a watermelon party at Captain McGrew's. Lieutenant Fehet had as his over night guests Mr. Harding and Lieutenant Rogers. Pvt. Arthur Norgate, a native of Southampton, England, but since April of 1914 a member of Company L, 5th Infantry, met with a sudden and tragic death on Saturday night, June 26. While walking along the slippery, steep embankment of the canal he lost his footing and grabbed at a live electric light wire, which at that point was within four feet of the ground, and was instantly electrocuted, his hands being most severely burned.

HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 19, 1915.

Gen. and Mrs. Wisser gave an attractive dinner and informal dance and Lieut. and Mrs. Jerome Pillow gave a dinner on Thursday. On Friday Lieut. and Mrs. Tyler had dinner for Miss Rose Herbert, of Honolulu; Miss Gertrude Hopkins, Capt. S. S. Creighton, Mr. Hamilton, of Honolulu; Col. and Mrs. J. W. V. Kennon had dinner for Gen. and Mrs. Wisser, Col. S. D. Sturgis, Mrs. Solano, Miss Walters, Capt. Marshall Childs, and Mr. and Mrs. Swanzy, of Honolulu; Miss Gertrude Hopkins gave an informal chafing-dish supper after the 25th Infantry hop for Lieut. and Mrs. Hatch, Miss Herbert, Capt. S. S. Creighton, Lieuts. Charles W. Haverkamp and Guy W. Chipman.

Lieut. and Mrs. John E. Hatch were guests of honor at a dinner given by Capt. and Mrs. Apple on Saturday. Mrs. John J. Boniface gave a bridge luncheon for twelve on Saturday. Miss Farrell, of San Francisco, is house guest of Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Gano. Miss Nellie Carleton, daughter of Col. Guy Carleton, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford. Lieuts. and Mesdames John H. Hinemon, jr., and Charles J. Naylor are back from the States.

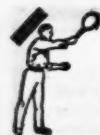
A hop supper was given by Lieut. and Mrs. Irving J. Philipson for Capt. and Mesdames Willard, Stone, King, Chitty, Burnett, Carey, Colonels Sturgis and McMahon, Major Guignard, Captain Catlin, Lieut. and Mrs. Watrous and Lieutenant Philoon. Capt. and Mrs. Holbrook had dinner Tuesday for Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Madame Bougardier, Colonel McMahon and Capt. and Mrs. C. R. Day.

Before the hop in the Mounted Service Club a supper was given by the Misses Carrie and Esther McMahon on Wednesday. Among the many guests present were Col. and Mrs. Bromwell, Major William Guignard, Col. and Mrs. Kendall, Major and Mrs. Van Poole, Capt. and Mrs. Cassels, Captain Apple, Capt. and Mrs. Chitty, Capt. and Mrs. Hopkins, Chaplain Fealy, Capt. and Mrs. Glassford. Another Wednesday entertainment was a dinner given by Major and Mrs. William Cruikshank. Lieut. and Mrs. Luther R. James entertained on Monday in honor of Misses Ruth Barclay and Constance Ayer. In the "conversation" game Miss Welcome Ayer was awarded the prize for being the best listener, while Lieutenant Saunders was thought to be the best talker among the men. At supper the guests all sat on cushions on the floor at tiny individual tables. The viands, all of Japanese origin, consisted of fish salad, odd cakes and candies, and ices moulded in the form of sacred Fujiama. Mrs. Harry Malone presided at a low table, and was dressed appropriately in a becoming red silk kimono.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., June 24, 1915.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles J. Naylor were guests of honor at a buffet supper given by Lieut. and Mrs. Harold S. Naylor on Wednesday; Major William S. Guignard entertained eight at dinner; Lieut. and Mrs. William Dodds had dinner in honor of their house guest, Miss Rose Herbert, of Honolulu; Capt. and Mrs. Frank E. Hopkins gave a dinner for six in honor of their house guest, Miss Louise Freeman, of Cincinnati, who is staying at the Moana.

Mrs. Orville N. Tyler gave a picnic supper on Tuesday in honor of Miss Rose Herbert. The party motored down to Haliewa, where after a dip in the sea a jolly supper was spread on the sands. Present were Miss Herbert, Miss Gertrude Hopkins, Capt. S. S. Creighton and Lieut. and Mrs.



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Tyler. After the hop on Wednesday Miss Gertrude Hopkins gave a supper in honor of her guest, Miss Louise Freeman. Major and Mrs. William M. Cruikshank returned to the post on Tuesday after a most interesting trip to Maui, having accompanied Col. and Mrs. B. Frank Cheatham on a visit to "the scenic volcano" of that island. Mrs. George M. Apple was hostess at a bridge luncheon given Wednesday in honor of Mrs. James Parker, who shortly leaves for Leavenworth. At the lunch were Mesdames Wisser, Kennon, Bailey, Naylor, Willyoung, Deshon, Mason, O'Shea, Meals, Parker and Forsyth. An attractive buffet luncheon was given by Col. and Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon on Tuesday in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Dean C. Worcester. A large number of Service people stationed at Schofield Barracks recalled acquaintance with Mr. Worcester in the Philippines during early days of the civil government and renewed the acquaintance most pleasantly. Mrs. Americus Mitchell, assisted by Miss Anne Carpenter, presided over the Colonel's popular brew. Mrs. Gose and Mrs. Bailey served at the luncheon table. Mrs. Kennon presented the guests to Mr. and Mrs. Worcester and Mr. and Mrs. Forrest. On Wednesday of last week Lieut. and Mrs. Waldo P. Potter gave a dinner for twenty. Mrs. William G. Doane, who leaves for the coast on the July transport, was honor guest at a luncheon given by Mrs. David L. Stone on Saturday. A musical program was arranged and given by Mrs. Potter, Mrs. Meals and Mrs. Stone. The guests were Mesdames Wisser, Butts, Gose, Meals, Doane, Willard, Taylor, Palen, Hunt, Potter, Day, Gano, Watrous, McCleave and Harrison and Miss Farrell.

Lieut. and Mrs. Livingston Watrous gave a buffet supper before the hop in the 25th club on Friday, entertaining for Lieut. and Mrs. Gano, Miss Irene Farrell, Col. Carl Reichmann, Lieut. and Mrs. Harbold, Lieut. and Mrs. Ivens Jones and Lieutenants Saunders and Philoon. Lieut. and Mrs. James A. Higgins had dinner Friday for Capt. and Mrs. William G. Doane and Lieut. and Mrs. Chaney. Mrs. Ely Denison gave a bridge afternoon on Thursday. The winners of high scores were Mesdames Rice, Taylor and Mapes. Capt. and Mrs. Apple gave a dinner for eight on Friday, and on Saturday had dinner in honor of Lieut. and Mrs. John E. Hatch, recent arrivals from Fort Sill, where they were married in May.

Capt. and Mrs. Pelham D. Glassford are entertaining this evening in honor of their sister, Miss Nellie Carleton, their house guest. Fifty of the young people of the post have been invited to supper to meet Miss Carleton, and later the party will motor to the moonlight dance at Haliewa.

Fort Shafter, H.T., June 27, 1915.

Mrs. Robert R. Love, who has been ill in the Department Hospital, is now convalescing, and it is hoped she soon will be able to return to her home. The Monday evening bridge club that meets on ladies' night at the 2d Infantry officers' club is as popular as in the past. This week there were five tables of bridge. Mrs. George S. Gibbs was hostess and Capt. James E. Bell won the prize.

Mrs. Ira Longanecker, recently operated on at the Department Hospital for appendicitis, will return to her home in about ten days. Lieut. and Mrs. Longanecker will sail in August for the mainland.

Lieut. and Mrs. Fred A. Cook entertained the Wednesday evening card club; among those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Green, Lieut. and Mrs. Booth, Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln, Capt. and Mrs. Gibbs, Miss Katherine Judge, of Washington, D.C., house guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Jamerson, left Wednesday for the mainland. Miss Catherine Lenihan was week-end guest of Miss Ann Carpenter, of Schofield Barracks. Mrs. Paul B. Malone, after a severe attack of influenza, is out again. Captain Malone, ordered to the students' camp at the Presidio of San Francisco as instructor, leaves about July 1, returning here on the September transport. Mrs. Malone will remain at Fort Shafter.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. B. W. Atkinson gave a handsome dinner June 22 in honor of Admiral and Mrs. C. B. T. Moore and Capt. and Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, U.S.M.C., who leave on the next transport for the mainland. Lieutenant Halloran and Miss Ann Halloran had dinner Tuesday for Capt. and Mrs. Sanford W. French, Lieutenant Polhemus and Dr. Deiber. Miss Halloran took her guests to the Aerodrome for amateur night.

Mrs. Richard M. Cutts, of Pearl Harbor, gave a farewell luncheon and bridge at the country club June 21 in honor of Mrs. James E. Bell, Mrs. Homer N. Preston and Mrs. Charles Chillingworth. Col. and Mrs. Francis H. French on Saturday gave a bridge party in honor of Miss Katherine Judge, house guest of Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Jamerson. Miss Judge sailed the following Wednesday for the mainland. Katherine, little daughter of Col. and Mrs. French, who was operated on last week at the Department Hospital, will be home in a few days. Capt. and Mrs. Lincoln and Capt. and Mrs. George Gibbs and family spent the week-end on a camping trip at Kailua.

A great many of the garrison folk took advantage of the wonderful moonlight Saturday night and after the baseball game at Schofield in the afternoon motored to Haleiwa for dinner and the moonlight dance. Among those dining at the hotel were Lieut. and Mrs. L. O. Mathews, Lieut. and Mrs. F. A. Sloan, Miss Ann Halloran and Miss Catherine Lenihan.

The third amateur night at the Aerodome at Shafter was a howling success and over 1,000 soldiers, officers and their families enjoyed the local talent. Loud applause throughout the evening showed the enthusiasm of the packed house. Each act entered received \$1 from the post exchange, and in addition the following prizes were won, the audience being the judges: First prize, \$4, won by Miller, of Company G, in character sketches; Smith, the big German of Company H, won second prize in acts of strength; third prize was won by Dan Casey in monologues; Maurer and Hutchins, of Company L, in the two tramps, had a cinch on the punkiest stunt of the evening and each received a box of cigars.

The 2d Infantry Branch, Col. F. W. Mansfield Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, is constructing a building east of and adjoining the reservation near the cantonment. The building will be 50 by 100 feet and the chief carpenter is Private Swan J. Nelson, of Company L, 2d Inf. The construction will be completed about July 20, and will include a dancing hall, meeting room and club room. There are about seventy-five members of this camp at Shafter.

THE NAVY.

(Continued from page 1450.)

E-1 (submarine). Lieut. Thomas Withers. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

E-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Cooke. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

Third Division.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division, except G-3, to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

OZARK (tender). Lieut. Comdr. Frank L. Pinney. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-1 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph M. Deem. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-2 (submarine). Lieut. Ralph C. Needham. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

G-3 (submarine). Lieut. Felix X. Gyax. At Bridgeport, Conn. Address there.

G-4 (submarine). Lieut. Ernest D. McWhorter. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Fourth Division.

Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher, Commander.

Send mail for boats of this division to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

TALLAHASSEE (tender). Lieut. Vaughan W. Woodward. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-1 (submarine). Lieut. Lucius C. Dunn. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-2 (submarine). Lieut. Radford Moses. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Ronan C. Grady. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

K-6 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph O. Fisher. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

AUXILIARY DIVISION.

Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, Commander.

VESTAL (repair ship). (Flagship of Commander Holmes.) At Newport, R.I. Address there.

CELTIC (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William B. Wells. At Vera Cruz, Mexico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CULGOA (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. William H. Reynolds. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

JUPITER (fuel ship). Lieut. Comdr. Clarence S. Kempff. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

LEBANON (ammunition ship). Chief Btsn. Harry N. Hurford. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ONTARIO (tender). Chief Btsn. Ernest V. Sandstrom. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PATAPSCO (tender). Chief Btsn. Robert Rohange. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

PATUXENT (tender). Chief Btsn. Frederick Muller. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SAN FRANCISCO (mine depot ship). Comdr. Reginald R. Belknap. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SOLACE (hospital ship). Med. Insp. Robert M. Kennedy. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

SONOMA (tender). Chief Btsn. Karl Rundquist. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

ATLANTIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral James M. Helm, Commander-in-Chief.

Send mail for vessels of this fleet to the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALABAMA, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Helm.) Lieut. John J. McCracken. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

ILLINOIS, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. The Illinois is in ordinary.

NORTH DAKOTA, battleship—first line, 24(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. Wat T. Cluverius. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

PACIFIC FLEET.

Admiral Thomas B. Howard, Commander-in-Chief.

Address mail for vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except Annapolis, as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

COLORADO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Admiral Howard.) Capt. Ashley H. Robertson. On the West coast of Mexico.

ANNAPOLIS, gunboat, 10(b). Comdr. Jonas H. Holden. At Corinto, Nicaragua. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

OHIAIANOGA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Thomas J. Seab. At the West coast of Mexico.

CLEVELAND, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. George W. Williams. On the West coast of Mexico.

DENVER, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Martin E. Trench. On the West coast of Mexico.

MARYLAND, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Sumner E. W. Kittelle. At Long Beach, Cal.

NEW ORLEANS, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Comdr. Edwin H. Campbell. At San Diego, Cal.

RALEIGH, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Clark D. Sturges. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

YORKTOWN, gunboat, 6(a), 8(b). Comdr. Raymond D. Hasbrouck. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FLEET AUXILIARY.

GLACIER (supply ship). Lieut. Comdr. Austin Kautz. At San Diego, Cal.

PACIFIC TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Comdr. Henry J. Ziegemeier, Commander.

IRIS (tender to Pacific Torpedo Flotilla). Lieut. Ross S. Culp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf, Commander.

STEWART (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Martin K. Metcalf. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Alexander Sharp. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PERRY (destroyer). Lieut. Claude S. Gillette. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Vance D. Chapline. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

TRUXTON (destroyer). Lieut. Francis D. Pryor. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Second Torpedo Division.

Lieut. Herbert A. Jones, Commander.

HULL (destroyer). (Flagship.) Lieut. Herbert A. Jones. At San Francisco, Cal.

HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Joseph A. Murphy. At San Francisco, Cal.

LAWRENCE (destroyer). Lieut. Walter E. Brown. At San Francisco, Cal.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. James T. Alexander. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

First Submarine Division.

Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden, Commander.

ALERT (tender). Lieut. Kirby B. Crittenden. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-1 (submarine). Lieut. Harry R. Bogusch. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles M. Yates. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-3 (submarine). (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Lieut. Francis W. Scanlan. At Honolulu, H.T.

F-4 (submarine). At Honolulu, H.T. While on a submerged run off Honolulu on March 25 the F-4 sank to the bottom and failed to reappear. The boat has been located and will be brought to the surface.

Second Submarine Division.

Lieut. Henry M. Jensen, Commander.

CHEYENNE (tender). Lieut. William B. Howe. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-1 (submarine). Lieut. Henry M. Jensen. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-2 (submarine). Lieut. Howard H. J. Benson. At San Francisco, Cal.

H-3 (submarine). Lieut. William F. Newton. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Third Submarine Division.

Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan, Commander.

K-3 (submarine). Lieut. Francis T. Chew. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-4 (submarine). Lieut. James P. Olding. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-7 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph V. Ogan. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

K-8 (submarine). Lieut. John W. Lewis. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

PACIFIC RESERVE FLEET.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Pond, Commander-in-Chief.

SOUTH DAKOTA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). (Flagship of Rear Admiral Pond.) Lieut. Comdr. Charles M. Toser. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ALBANY, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. George A. Alexander. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

CHARLESTON, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Comdr. George B. Bradshaw. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

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MILWAUKEE, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur C. Kail. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PITTSBURGH, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. In ordinary at the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

SAN DIEGO, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Comdr. Clark D. Stearns. In reserve at San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

WEST VIRGINIA, armored cruiser, 18(a), 22(b). Lieut. Arthur K. Atkins. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address there.

ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief. Address mail for vessels of the Asiatic Fleet as follows: Asiatic Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FIRST DIVISION.

SARATOGA, cruiser—first class, 14(a), 12(b). (Flagship of Admiral Winterhalter.) Comdr. John H. Dayton. At Shanghai, China.

CINCINNATI, cruiser—third class, 11(a), 6(b). Comdr. Christopher C. Fewell. At Shanghai, China.

GALVESTON, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). (trophy ship, gunnery, 1914). Comdr. Richard H. Leigh. At Shanghai, China.

SECOND DIVISION.

ELCANO, gunboat, 4(a). Lieut. Comdr. Lewis Coxe. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

HELENA, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. William D. Brotherton. At Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY, gunboat, 2(b). Lieut. Andrew F. Carter. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

PALOS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Stuart W. Oake. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

QUIROS, gunboat, 4(b). Lieut. Burton A. Strait. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

SAMAR, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Samuel W. King. At Shanghai, China.

VILLALOBOS, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Nelson H. Goss. Cruising on the Yangtze River.

THIRD DIVISION.

CALLAO, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Selah M. La Bounty. At Canton, China.

WILMINGTON, gunboat, 8(a), 4(b). Comdr. Henry H. Hough. At Hong Kong, China.

FOURTH DIVISION.

MONTEREY, monitor, 4(a), 6(b). Comdr. Edward S. Kellogg. In reserve at Olongapo, P.I.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Comdr. Paul Foley, Commander.

POMPEY (tender). Lieut. John C. Hilliard. At Manila, P.I.

First Division.

Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman, Commander.

DALE (destroyer). (Flagboat.) Lieut. Vaughn K. Coman. At Manila, P.I.

RAINBRIDGE (destroyer). Lieut. Arthur A. Garcelon. At Manila, P.I.

BARRY (destroyer). Lieut. Leo L. Lindley. At Manila, P.I.

CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. John C. Jennings. At Manila, P.I.

DECATUR (destroyer). Lieut. Wilfred E. Clarke. At Manila, P.I.

FIRST SUBMARINE DIVISION.

Ensign Miles P. Refo, Commander.

MONADNOCK (tender), 6(a), 5(b). Lieut. Howard F. Kingman. At Manila, P.I.

MOHICAN (tender). Btsn. Jerry C. Holmes. At Manila, P.I.

A-2 (submarine). Lieut. Charles A. Lockwood. At Manila, P.I.

A-4 (submarine). Ensign Stuart E. Bray. At Manila, P.I.

A-6 (submarine). Ensign Solomon H. Geer. At Manila, P.I.

A-7 (submarine). Ensign William M. Quigley. At Manila, P.I.

B-1 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Manila, P.I.

B-2 (submarine). Ensign Sherwood Picking. At Manila, P.I.

B-3 (submarine). Lieut. Joseph R. Mann. At Manila, P.I.

A-3 (submarine). Ensign Miles P. Refo. At Manila, P.I.

AUXILIARIES.

ABARENDA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Edward O. Jones, master. At Shanghai, China.

AJAX, fuel ship, merchant complement. Thorwald Lundberg, master. At Cavite, P.I.

PISCATAQUA (tender). Chief Btsn. William Derrington. At Olongapo, P.I.

WOMPATUCK (tug). Chief Btsn. James Glass. At the naval station, Olongapo, P.I.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

AMPHITRITE, monitor, 6(a), 2(b). Chief Btsn. John J. Holden. At New Orleans, La. Address there. The Amphitrite is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Louisiana Naval Militia.

ARETHUSA, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard Werner, master. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

BALTIMORE, cruiser—second class, 4(a), 4(b). Comdr. Frank H. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

BROOKLYN, cruiser—first class, 20(a), 12(b). Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa. Address there.

BRUTUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. James D. Smith, master. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CESAR, fuel ship, merchant complement. Charles O. Tilton, master. At Alexandria, Egypt. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHESTER, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frank H. Schofield. At Beirut, Syria. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CHICAGO, cruiser—second class, 14(a), 9(b). Lieut. Frank Rorschach. At Boston, Mass. Address there. The Chicago is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the Massachusetts Naval Militia.

CYCLOPS, fuel ship, merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

DOLPHIN, gunboat, 6(b). Comdr. Gatewood S. Lincoln. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

DOWNS (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Alfred W. Johnson. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

DUBUQUE, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Damon E. Cummings. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

EAGLE, converted yacht. Lieut. Aubrey K. Shoup. At Cape Haitien, Haiti. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

FORTUNE (tug). Btsn. Andrew N. Anderson. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

HANCOCK, transport, 8(b). Comdr. Ernest L. Bennett

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Kennedy, master. Sailed July 9 from San Diego, Cal., for Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KEARSARGE, battleship—second class, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Harley H. Christy. At New York city. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

KENTUCKY, battleship—second line, 26(a), 4(b). Comdr. Nathan C. Twining. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

LEONIDAS (surveying ship). Lieut. Comdr. Herbert O. Cooke. Surveying in the vicinity of Colon. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAINE, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Louis B. de Steiguer. At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. Address there.

MABLEHEAD, cruiser—third class, 8(a), 4(b). Lieut. Comdr. William V. Tomb. The Mablehead is in commission in reserve and assigned to duty with the California Naval Militia. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.

MARS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Philadelphia, Pa. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

MAYFLOWER, gunboat, 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Robert L. Berry. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, cruiser—third class, 7(a), 2(b). Chief Gun. Hugh Sinclair. The Montgomery is assigned to duty with the Maryland Naval Militia. At Baltimore, Md. Address there.

MANSHAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. William D. Pradeaux, master. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NEPTUNE, fuel ship. Lieut. Comdr. Charles T. Owens. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NEREUS (fuel ship), merchant complement. Joseph H. Hutchinson, master. Sailed July 3 from Hampton Roads, Va., for Olongapo, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NERO, fuel ship, merchant complement. William J. Kelton, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

NICHOLSON (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Adolphus E. Watson. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

O'BRIEN (destroyer). Lieut. Comdr. Charles E. Courtney. At Newport, R.I. Address there.

OREGON, battleship—second line, 12(a), 16(b). Comdr. Joseph M. Reeves. At San Francisco, Cal. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

ORION, fuel ship, merchant complement. Fred E. Horton, master. At Newport, R.I. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PADUCAH, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Lieut. Comdr. Henry L. Wyman. Surveying off the south coast of Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PROMETHEUS, repair ship, 4(a). Comdr. Cleland N. Offey. Cruising in Alaskan waters. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

PROTEUS, fuel ship, merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At Boston, Mass. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

SALEM, cruiser—third class, 2(a), 8(b). Comdr. David F. Sellers. In reserve at the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there. The Salem is acting as receiving ship at Boston.

SATURN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Isaac B. Smith, master. At the navy yard, Bremerton, Wash. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

SCORPION, converted yacht, 4(b). Comdr. James P. Morton. At Constantinople, Turkey. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

ST. LOUIS, cruiser—third class, 14(a), 22(b). Lieut. Comdr. Victor S. Houston. At the Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

SYLPH, converted yacht. Lieut. Harrison E. Knauss. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.

TACOMA, cruiser—third class, 10(a), 8(b). Lieut. Robert A. White. In ordinary at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

VESEVIVUS (torpedo experimental ship), 1(b). At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

VICKSBURG, gunboat, 6(a), 6(b). Chief Bttn. Frederick R. Hazard. At Seattle, Wash. Address there.

VULCAN, fuel ship, merchant complement. Lieut. Comdr. Isaiah F. Shurtleff, master. Sailed July 12 from Newport, R.I., for Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE SQUADRON.

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The tentative itinerary of the Practice Squadron (Missouri, Wisconsin and Ohio) is as follows: Leave Annapolis July 7; arrive Guantanamo July 12; leave Guantanamo July 13; arrive Colon July 16; leave Panama July 20; arrive San Diego Aug. 1; leave San Diego Aug. 3; arrive San Francisco Aug. 5; leave San Francisco Aug. 13; arrive Los Angeles Aug. 15; leave Los Angeles Aug. 17; arrive Panama Aug. 29; leave Colon Aug. 31; arrive Guantanamo Sept. 3; leave Guantanamo Sept. 4; arrive Annapolis Sept. 9. The above dates are subject to possible change. The mail address of the Naval Academy Practice Squadron after leaving Annapolis will be: "U.S.S. (as the case may be), U.S. Naval Academy Practice Squadron, Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.," until Aug. 12, after which it will be "Care of Postmaster, New York, N.Y.," until Sept. 10, when the squadron disbands.

MISSOURI, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. Charles F. Preston. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

OHIO, battleship—second line, 20(a), 10(b). Comdr. John T. Tompkins. Sailed July 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Cristobal, Canal Zone.

WISCONSIN, battleship—second line, 18(a), 8(b). Comdr. Frederick A. Traut. Sailed July 12 from Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, for Cristobal, Canal Zone.

TUGS IN COMMISSION.

NAVAJO. Chief Bttn. Frederick W. Metters. At the naval station, Honolulu, H.T. Address there.

OSCEOLA. Bttn. Thomas Macklin. At Guantanamo Bay, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PEORIA. Chief Bttn. Thomas James. At the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.

UNCAS. Chief Bttn. Walter J. Wortman. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

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NEWPORT (Public Marine School of New York state). James R. Driggs, master. On her annual cruise.

RANGER (Public Marine School of Boston, Mass.). Capt. Patrick W. Hourigan, U.S.N. On her annual cruise. The remainder of her itinerary is as follows: Arrive Havana, Cuba, July 12; leave Havana July 17; arrive Charleston, S.C., July 21; leave Charleston July 26; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., July 29; leave Hampton Roads Aug. 3; arrive Washington, D.C., Aug. 4; leave Washington Aug. 10; arrive New York Aug. 13; leave New York Aug. 23; arrive Newport, R.I., Aug. 30; leave Newport Sept. 6; arrive Bar Harbor, Me., Sept. 15; leave Bar Harbor Sept. 22; arrive Portland, Me., Sept. 23; leave Portland Sept. 29; arrive Boston Oct. 1. Total miles

age, 6,500. Mail should be addressed to the ship in care of P.M., N.Y. city, using domestic postage. While in the West Indies mail will probably only be received at San Juan, Colon and Havana.

*Cruising in neighboring waters en route.

RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

BOXER (station ship). Capt. Roger Welles. At the naval training station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

CHARLESTON (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. See "Charleston" under "Pacific Reserve Fleet." The Philadelphia is an auxiliary to the Charleston.

FRANKLIN (receiving ship). Capt. Archibald H. Scales. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Send mail to the navy yard station, Portsmouth, Va. The Richmond is an auxiliary to the Franklin.

HARTFORD (station ship). Comdr. Warren J. Terhune. At the navy yard, Charleston, S.C. Address there.

MAINE (receiving ship). At the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y. See "Maine" under "Special Service." The "Cumberland" is an auxiliary to the "Maine."

PRINCETON (station ship). Comdr. John M. Poyer, retired. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

REINA MERCEDES (station ship). Comdr. William W. Phelps. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.

SOUTHERY (receiving and prison ship). Chief Bttn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there. The Topeka is an auxiliary to the Southery.

ST. LOUIS (receiving ship). At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. See "St. Louis" under "Special Service."

SUPPLY (station ship). Lieut. Robert Henderson. Sailed July 4 from Guam for Yokohama, Japan. Address mail as follows: Pacific Station, via San Francisco, Cal.

FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Lewis R. Porterfield, commanding. At Sausalito, Cal. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK. Bttn. James J. O'Brien. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Address mail in care of Bureau of Fisheries, Washington, D.C.

TORPEDO VESSELS IN ORDINARY.

Bagley, Norfolk.

Bailey, Norfolk.

Barney, Washington, D.C.

Biddle, Philadelphia.

Blakely, Newport.

De Long, Charleston.

Dahlgren, Charleston.

Morris, Newport.

Thornton, Charleston.

Tingey, Charleston.

TUGS.

Aecomac, Boston.

Active, Mare Island.

Alice, Norfolk.

Apache, Iona Island, N.Y.

Arapahoe, Mare Island.

Choctaw, Washington.

Hercules, Norfolk.

Iroquois, Mare Island.

Iwana, Boston.

Massachusetts, Norfolk.

Modoc, Philadelphia.

Mohave, Puget Sound.

Mohawk, Norfolk.

Narkeeta, New York.

Pawnee, New York.

Pawtucket, Puget Sound.

Penacook, Portsmouth, N.H.

Pertucket, New York.

Pontiac, New York.

Powhatan, New York.

Rapido, Cavite.

Rocket, Norfolk.

Samoa, Philadelphia.

Seabag, Charleston, S.C.

Sebox, Boston.

Sotoyomo, Puget Sound.

Standish, Annapolis.

Tellamish, Washington.

Tillamook, Mare Island.

Trafic, New York.

Transfer, New York.

Triton, Washington.

Unadilla, Mare Island.

Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.

Wahnetta, Norfolk.

Waban, Charleston (repairing).

VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Buffalo, Mare Island.

Concord, Seattle, Wash.

Constitution, Newport.

Constitution, Boston.

Duncan, Boston, Mass.

General Alava, Cavite.

Indiana, Philadelphia.

Intrepid, Mare Island, Cal.

Iowa, Philadelphia.

Massachusetts, Philadelphia.

VESSELS LOANED TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Adams, Hoboken, N.J.

Allen, Providence, R.I.

Boston, Portland, Ore.

Don Juan de Austria, Detroit, Mich.

Dorothea, Cleveland, Ohio.

Durand, Fall River, Mass.

Elfrida, Washington, N.C. (re-pairing, Norfolk).

Essex, Toledo, Ohio.

Farragut, San Pedro, Cal.

Foot, Washington, N.C.

Fox, Aberdeen, Wash.

Gloucester, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Goldsborough, Tacoma, Wash.

Gopher, Duluth, Minn.

Granite State, New York city.

Hawk, Buffalo, N.Y.

Isla de Luzon, Chicago, Ill.

Huntress, St. Louis.

Mackenzie, Key West, Fla.

Rodgers, Boston, Mass.

Sandoval, Rochester, N.Y.

Somers, Quincy, Ill.

Stranger, New Orleans, La.

Sylvia, Washington, D.C.

Vixen, Camden, N.J.

Wasp, New York city.

Wolverine, Erie, Pa.

Yantic, Hancock, Mich.

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

We omit the table of Stations of the United States Marine Corps this week. There are no changes since the list appeared in our last issue, page 1447. We give on page 1456 of this issue a list of the fixed and mobile organizations of the Marine Corps, with the names of the officers and senior non-commissioned officers, etc.

ADMIRAL BLUE'S MARKSMANSHIP.

Of Rear Admiral Victor Blue, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, the New York Sun says: "Three of his deeds during the war with Spain have become a part of the history of the nation. There is a minor event to his credit, however, of which there has been no mention. It shows what he can do with a gun. Blue was a lieutenant when the Maine was sunk in the harbor of Havana and was sent to sea on the Suwanee, an auxiliary gunboat, bound for Cuban waters.

"On July 1, 1898, the Spanish fort and rifle pits at Aguadere were shelled by some of Sampson's ships as a cover for the advance of the left flank of the American Army toward Santiago. After the way had been cleared for General Shafter's Infantry and Cavalry, Admiral Sampson signaled his ships to stop firing.

"The little Suwanee was 1,300 yards distant from the fort and had been using a 4-inch gun. Captain Delehanthy signaled back to Sampson asking permission to knock down the flag, which was still flying on the fort. The permission was granted and Lieutenant Blue sighted the gun.

"Three shots were fired. The first rent the flag, the second struck the flagstaff near its base, inclining it about twenty degrees from the vertical, and the third shot away both the flag and staff.

"The feat was so remarkable that Captain Delehanthy sent a report of it to the Navy Department. Lieutenant Blue was advanced five numbers in rank for 'extraordinary heroism' during the Spanish War."

Messrs. Wilkinson, Giusta and Mackaye, attorneys at law, Washington, D.C., send the following list of patents. Issued week of June 1: Ammunition, Frederick Marten Hale; bullet or projectile for firearms, Alexander Dobregensky; mushrooming bullets, firearm, Charles Henry Augustus Frederick Lockhart Ross; firearm, William L. Swartz; gun or rifle, William M. Douglas; projectile,

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William King Richardson; tubular magazine rifle, Charles A. Nelson. Week of June 8: Armor or other metal plate, Julian O. Ellinger; attachment for submarine boats, Joseph Barraja-Fraudenfelder; gun mount, Alexander Mclaus, jr.; single trigger mechanism for double barreled guns, Hartwell L. Williams; rifle sight, William Burton Burton; exploding device for projectiles, William J. Smith. Week of June 15: Explosive, Charles Milton Stine; firearm, Lyman H. Cobb; firearm, John M. Browning; automatic firearm, Isaac N. Lewis; breech loading air gun, Arthur A. Karcher; arrangement for automatically varying the elevation of a gun for a given range according to the height of the target, Emil Muller; automatic pistol and other magazine small arm, William John Whiting; projectile for air vessels, Richard Machenbach; magazine small arm, William John Whiting; hammerless automatic small arm, William John Whiting; safety device for submarine or submersible boats, Edward Lasius Peacock; device for attracting submarines and the like, Louis Schramm, jr. Week of June 22: Automatic firearm, Reinhold Becker; gun muffler, Peter J. De Vries; breech mechanism of guns, Bruno Clarus; drill for boring gun barrels, Napoleon L. Ains; control system for gun mountings and other mechanism, Arthur Trevor Dawson and James Horne; recoil checking mechanism for ordnance, Frank B. Yingling; sighting instrument for aerial use, Otto Mackensen. Week of June 29: Waterproof shot cartridge, Henry C. Pritham; mechanism for attaching sighting telescopes to firearms, Terje Aansenen Fjeldland, deceased; flashlight attachment for guns, John Paul Hise and William Hamilton Moyers. Patents issued to those in the Navy: Projectile, No. 1,144,818, George Damer, U.S.N.

In the current Infantry Journal is a translation from Der Zeitgeist, Beiblatt zum Berliner Tageblatt, by Lieut. Walter Krueger, 3d U.S. Inf., of the oldest maxims of war, those of the Chinese General Loutao, who lived about 1150 B.C. As a result of the victories of Frederick the Great, who was reputed to be a great student of ancient military writers, there developed a widespread search among the oldest writers for military opinions. A profound sensation was caused when the son of the famous marshal of Puysegur published, with comments by himself, the MSS. of the Jesuit missionary, de Guignes, in order to prove the immutability of the laws of strategy and of the psychology of war. De Guignes had translated into French in 1767 the five holy war books of the Chinese. These books contained the maxims of the leading Chinese commanders who lived between the twelfth century B.C. and the fifth century A.D., maxims which, even as late as the eighteenth century of our era, every Chinese scholar and officer had to memorize. Thus it became apparent that centuries before Homer war was already waged according to fixed rules, and that even in ancient times strategy was an art and the art of war was taught.

Here are some humorous gleanings made by the Literary Digest:

If we get into this war, what fun those Russian wags will have with Chillicothe and Punxsutawney.—*Columbia State.*

Not to speak of Pushmataka, Wewahitcka, Tonganoxie, Waxahachie and others.

Intervention will unite Mexicans, it is said. Well, since nothing else seems likely to, that may be urged as a reason for trying it.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Fighting in the air doesn't necessarily raise the plane of modern warfare.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Great chance for a jitney company along the line of retreat of the Russian army.—*Wall Street Journal.*

It seems perfectly easy to get a full copy of Germany's peace terms these days from every source except Germany.—*Chicago Herald.*

Unpreparedness may be defined as a system for making two dollars do the work of one.—*Boston Transcript.* Huerta thinks living in a villa on Long Island is better than living with a Villa in Mexico.—*Florida Times Union.*

I DIDN'T RAISE MY BOY TO BE A QUITTER.

Tune, "I Didn't Raise My Boy to be a Soldier."

I didn't raise my boy to be a quitter,
I didn't bring him up imbued with fear,
When duty calls, and country needs his service,
Please God he's man enough to answer "here."

Let craven hearts unite peace and dishonor,
Let cowards put the sword and gun away.
There'd be no U.S.A.
If pacifists had their way,
I didn't raise my boy to be a quitter.

The use of a thermit incendiary bomb by the Germans has led John Hays Hammond, jr., to declare that Germany has infringed on his patents and that the plans of the bomb were stolen from him by a German-American who worked as an assistant in his New York laboratory.

The soldiers of the Kaiser's army have aluminum pegs in their boots and aluminum buttons on their coats, the Edison Monthly notes in briefly reviewing the development of this metal.

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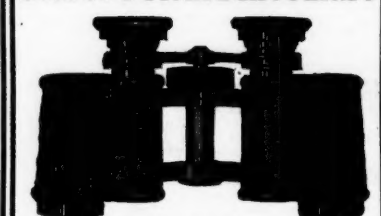
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